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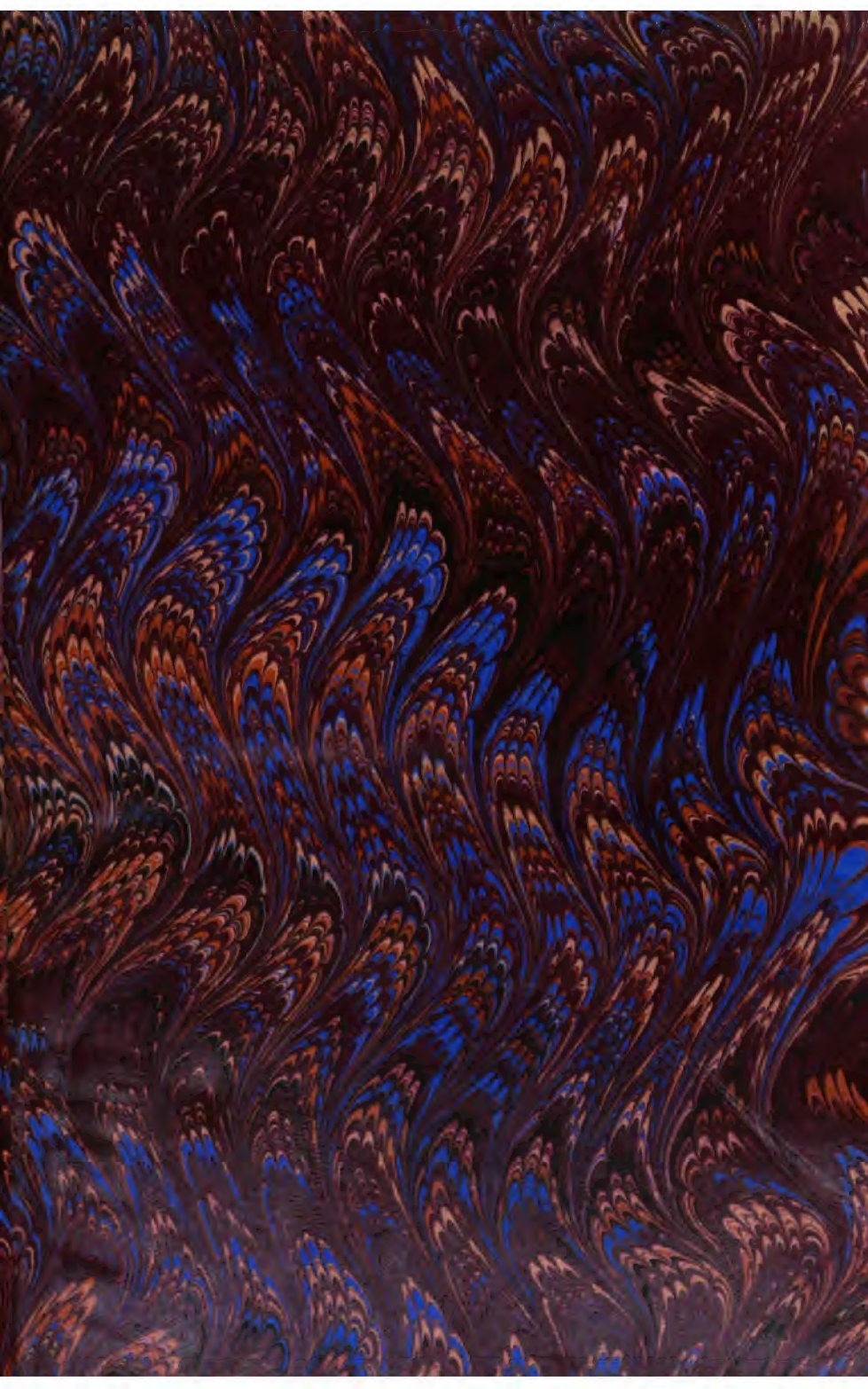
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PREFACE TO VOL. XV.

THE present volume, which is the last of the Third Series of our Journal, is, not less than several preceding ones, marked by the presence of some very valuable and interesting papers. Among them may be mentioned the "List of High Sheriffs of Denbighshire," the "Catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth," the compilation of which has resulted in the discovery of another ancient Cornish MS.; and an essay on Irish and Welsh Oghams. To these may be added the valuable account of Penmynydd and the Tudors, and a spirited memoir of Admiral Sir Thomas Button of Worleton and Cardiff. The cromlechs of North Wales have again been treated of at considerable length; and the other papers which complete the volume, though of smaller extent, will be found full of interesting matter.

It is impossible to avoid mentioning the continual labours of Mr. Clark and Mr. Barnwell in illustrating Welsh antiquities; and it would be ungracious not to

point out the successful efforts of Mr. Prichard and Mr. Wynn Williams in systematically searching out, delineating, and describing the Early Remains of their own county, Anglesey.

The Editorial Sub-Committee have again to thank members for their effective cooperation ; and they hope that equal activity will be shewn in contributing to the new or Fourth Series now about to commence.

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THIRD SERIES, No. LVII.—JANUARY, 1869.

SHERIFFS OF DENBIGHSHIRE.

THE authority for the names of the sheriffs in the following list, is an old MS. entitled "The Names of the Sheriffs of Denbighshire ever since the same became Shire Ground," preserved among the Harl. MSS. in the British Museum, and numbered 2,122. This list terminates at the year 1682. It has been compared with

1. A curious old Welsh MS., probably written about 1597 (the last sheriff mentioned in it having served the office that year), found at Gwaunynog in the last stages of decay. The document was styled "Llyma afv o sir-yddion yn sir ddinbech er pan aeth Kymrv yn dir Sir-oedd" (here are such as have been sheriffs in Denbighshire since Wales became a land of shires). This list has been published in the *Records of Denbigh*.

2. A list existing at Denbigh in MS., which appeared in a Welsh magazine called the *Gwylieddydd* (for 1828), edited by the late Rev. Walter Davies, and subsequently in the *Records of Denbigh*. This list, which comes down to 1828, will be followed from 1682 to that date, differs but slightly from the Harl. MS. The discrepancies will be noticed.

In referring to the three lists, for the sake of brevity we shall call them respectively the Harl., Gwaunynog, and Denbigh lists.

REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

1541.—*John Salusbury, Chamberlain of Denbigh*, was the second son of Sir Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Blackheath, June 22nd, 1497, when Lord Audley and the Cornish insurgents were defeated. Upon that occasion he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Henry VII. Sir Thomas married Joan, daughter of Sir William Vaughan, Chamberlain of North Wales; died in January, 1505, and was buried in the chapel of the Priory of the Carmelites, or White Friars, at Denbigh, which was founded by his ancestor, John Salusbury, who died A.D. 1298. The Salusbury family traces its descent from Adam de Salzburg, who was a younger son of the Duke of Bavaria, and came into Wales with Edward I, who gave him Llyweni.

Arms.—*Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, ducally crowned *or*, between three crescents of the third.

1542.—*Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt.* He was the son of Sir Roger Salusbury, and was grandson of the above Sir Thomas. In 1530 he was made constable of Denbigh Castle, and was also chancellor and chamberlain of Denbighshire. He was made one of the knights of the carpet, by royal mandate, in the first year of the reign of Edward VI, and was chosen to represent the county in the Parliaments of 1553 and 1554. He married Jane, daughter and coheir of David Myddelton of Chester, Esq., fourth son of David Myddelton of Gwaunynog, co. of Denbigh, Esq., receiver-general for North Wales in the reign of Edward IV. Sir John died in 1578, and left the following issue by Elizabeth, daughter of John Puleston, Esq., and sister of Sir John Puleston of Bersham, Knt.:

1. *John Salusbury*, heir of Llyweni, and M.P. for Denbigh in 1554. He died before his father; and was married to Catherine of Berain, sole daughter and heiress of Tudor ab Robert Fychan of Berain, Esq.
11. *Robert* married Margaret, daughter of Edward

Stanley, Esq. He was ancestor of the Stanleys of Eulo.

- III. *Thomas* of Denbigh, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lloyd Rosindale of Denbigh.
- IV. *Hugh* married to Anne, daughter of Sir George Stanley, Knt.
- V. *Edward* married to Martha, daughter of Bartholomew Dod of London.
- VI. *Roger Salusbury* married to Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Clough of Bachygraig (now called Brynbella), Knt.
- VII. *George* married to Mary, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Eaton in the county of Chester, Knt.
- VIII. *Leonard*, o. s. p.
- IX. *Elizabeth* married to John Salusbury of Rûg, Esq.
- X. *Jane* married to John Hanmer, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Hanmer.

1543.—*Sir John Puleston of Bersham* (or Plâs-y-Mers) in the parish of Wrexham, Knt., was the son of John Puleston, son of John Puleston of Hafodywern in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., who married Alson, daughter of Howel ap Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Bersham, Esq., by his second wife, Alson, daughter and coheiress of Howel ab Goronwy ab Ieuan ab Goronwy of Hafod-y-Wern, Esq., ab Gruffydd ab Hwfa ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg. He married, first, Gainor, daughter of Robert ab Meredydd ab Hwlkin Lloyd of Glynllifon, co. of Carnarvon, Esq.; and secondly, Janet, daughter of Meredydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cessail-Gyfarch, Esq. Sir John was Chamberlain of North Wales and Constable of Carnarvon Castle, and died in 1551. He left issue by his first wife:

- I. *Robert*, who succeeded at Bersham, and was married to Elen, daughter of William Williams of Cochwillan, Esq.
- II. *Roland*, who was high sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1575.

- III. *Elizabeth*, wife of John Wynn ab Hugh of Bodvil.
- IV. *Sibyl*, the wife of William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog.
- V. *Elin*, wife of Maurice ab Elis of Celynnenau.
- VI. *Jane*, who married, first, Edward Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Esq. ; secondly, Rhys Thomas of Carnarvon, Esq.
- VII. *Margaret*, the wife of William Lewis of Persaddfed, Esq. Together with three other sons *o. s. p.*

By his second wife he had issue :

- I. *Hugh*, ancestor of the Pulestons of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau, who married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Hugh Lloyd of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau, in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon.
- II. *Jane*, the wife of Rhys Wynn.
- III. *Anne*, the wife of Edward Conway ; and
- IV. *Margaret*.

Arms.—1. *Argent*, on a bend *sable* three mullets *argent*, for Puleston. 2. *Sable*, three lions passant *argent*, for Hwfa ab Iorwerth of Hafod-y-wern.

1544.—*John Puleston of Tir-Mon, Esq.*, was half-brother to the preceding sheriff, and son of John Puleston, Esq., by his second wife, Alice, daughter of Hugh Lewis of Persaddfed, Esq. He married Elizabeth (or Elen, according to some MS.¹), daughter of Piers Stanley of Euloe, Esq., and had issue :

- I. *Piers* of Hafod-y-Wern, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, Knt.
- II. *Richard*, who married Jane, daughter of Gruffydd ab Edward ab Morgan of Brymbo.
- III. *Roger* of Eltham, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cowell, Esq.
- IV. *Emma*, who married (1) John Lewis of Gwersyllt, Esq. ; (2), John Brereton, Esq. ; and (3), William Hooker, Esq.
- V. *Jane*, married to John Wynn ab David ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madwg Pabo ab Ednyfed Goch of Bersham, descended from Ednyfed (who

¹ Harl. MS. 2299.

bore a lion statant guardant *gules*) ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon.

- vi. *Janet*, married to John Wynn ab Robert ab David of Groes-Voel and Hafod-y-bwch, Esq., descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon.
- vii. *Elizabeth* married to Robert Sonlli ab Robert Wynn Sonlli of Sonlli, Esq.; descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion ramp. *sa*.
- viii. *Lili* married to Roger Decaf of Rwytyrn, Esq., ab David Decaf of Rwytyrn, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion ramp. *azure*.
- ix. *Emeline* married to John Wynn of Gresford, Esq., ab David ab Robert ab David of Sutton, Esq.; descended from Elidr ab Rhys Sais, who bore *ermine*, a lion ramp. *azure*.
- x. *Catherine* married to Owen Rose of Malpas.

Arms.—See 1543.

1545.—*John Owen of Garth-y-Medd* in the parish of Abergelau, Esq., was the eldest son and heir of Owen ab Gruffydd ab Madog of Garth-y-Medd, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Tudor ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Lloyd, Esq. He married Elen, daughter of Piers Coetmore of Llanllechid, Esq., and Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt. This family is descended from Jarddur (grand forester of Snowdon) ab Trahaiarn, chief of one of the noble tribes of Wales, upon whom Llywelyn the Great bestowed Penrhyn and the whole hundred of Llechwedd Uchaf. He had issue, besides *Piers*, who was sheriff in 1584 (p. 21), six other sons (*John, Hugh, George, Thomas, Owen, and William*), four daughters, the youngest of whom, *Catherine*, was married to David Holland of Kinmael, ab Piers Holland, Esq.

Arms.—*Gules*, a chev. inter three stags' heads cabossed. *argent*.

1546.—*Robert Salusbury of Rûg* was the son and heir of Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd, co. of Denbigh, Esq., and Margaret Wen, his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Owain Brogyntyn of Rûg, Esq. He was

high sheriff for Merionethshire in the years 1544 and 1549, and married Catherine, daughter of John ab Madog ab Howel of Llyn, and had issue :

- i. *John Salusbury* of Rûg and Bachymbyd, Esq., high sheriff of Merionethshire in 1559 and 1578, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., and had issue :

1. *Sir Robert Salusbury* of Rûg and Bachymbyd, *o. s. p.*

2. *John.*

3. *William Salusbury*, commonly called "Salusbury Hosannau gleision," or "Blue Stockings," governor of Denbigh Castle, which he repaired at his own expense, and held against the Parliamentary Major-General, Mytton, from the 16th of July, 1646, till the 3rd of November in the same year, and surrendered then only upon honourable conditions. (Pennant, ii, 164; App. viii.) The colonel's son, John, appears to have succeeded his uncle at Rûg.

4. *Margaret* married to John Lloyd of Bodidris in Yale.

- ii, iii. *Hugh* and *Piers s. p.*

- iv. *Jane* married to John Conway of Bodrhyddan, Esq.

- v. *Alice* mar. to Simon Thelwall of Plâs-y-Ward, Esq.

- vi. *Elen* mar. to John Lloyd, Esq.

Arms.—As Salusbury of Llyweni.

EDWARD VI.

1547.—*John Edwards of Chirk, Esq.*, was son and heir of William Edwards of Plâs-Newydd, Constable of Chirk, who died 1532, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of John Hookes, Esq. A John Edwards of Chirk represented the county of Denbigh in the Parliament which assembled in 1588. He married Jane, daughter of Sir George Calverley, of Calverley in Cheshire, Knt. This family is descended from Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford and Gloucester, lord of Chirk, Whit-

tington, Oswestry, the two Maelors, and Erging Ewias, founder of the noble tribe of the Marches of Powysland. He had issue :

- I. *John Edwards* of Plâs-Newydd, married to Ann, daughter of Robt. Pultenham, Esq., and had issue :
John Edwards of Plâs-Newydd, Esq., married (1), Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Sherborne, Knt.; (2), Jane, daughter of Roger Puleston, Esq. By his first wife he was father to John Edwards of Plâs-Newydd, who married Magdalene, daughter of Randle Broughton of Broughton, and had issue two coheiresses.
- II. *William*, a captain in the army, who died Feb. 11, 1606.
- III. *Jane*, wife of (1) John Ellis of Alrhey ; (2), John Wynn ab William.
- IV. *Ann* married to David ab Matthew Wynn ab David ab Edward of Trefor, in the parish of Llangollen, Esq., ancestor of the Trefors of Trefor Hall.
- V. *Catherine* married to William Leycester of Toft Hall, co. of Chester, Esq.

Arms.—Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*s, a lion rampt. *or*.

1548.—*Cadwaladr Morris of Foelas, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Morris Gethin, second son of Rhys ab Meredith ab Tudor of Foelas, Esq. Rhys was one of the Welsh leaders at the battle of Bosworth, 1485. When Sir William Brandon was prostrated by King Richard, he was entrusted with the British standard of the red dragon. He was buried in the church of Ysppyty Ifan, together with his wife, Lowry, daughter and heiress of Howell ab Gruffydd Goch of Rhôs Rhyfoniog, where their effigies still remain. The family is descended from Marchweithian, lord of Isdulas, and chief of one of the noble tribes of North Wales. He obtained a grant from the crown to himself and his brother, Robert Gethin ap Morris, of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the parish of Llanwith (?), co. Denbigh, being parcel of the township of Hiraethog, then lately belonging to the Monastery of Conway, dissolved by act of Parliament ;

and amongst the rest of the tenements, etc., that of Tyddyn-y-Foelas, late in the tenure and occupation of Morris ap Rhys ap Meredydd, to hold to them for the consideration of £98 4s., by patent dated 16th March, 1545. Cadwaladr Morris married Catherine, daughter and coheirress of John Lloyd ab William ab Rhys, of Plas-y-Nant in the co. of Flint, Esq., and left issue:

- i. *Robert Wynn*, his heir, high sheriff in the years 1549 and 1574.
- ii. *Rhys Wynn* married to Margaret, daughter of Ellis ab William ab Gruffydd, and had issue, *Thomas*, who was high sheriff in 1624. (See that date.)
- iii. *Ann*, the wife of Maurice ab Hugh of Graianllyn, Esq.

Arms.—*Gules*, a lion rampant *arg.*, holding in its paws a rose *gules*, leaves and stem *ppr.*

1549.—*Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Foelas, Esq.*, was the son and heir of the preceding high sheriff. He obtained a grant from the crown, dated the 27th of June, 1590, of lands, etc., situate in the township of Hiraethog (formerly belonging to the Monastery of Conway), part thereof lately in the tenure and occupation of Maurice Gethyn, and other parts now or late in the occupation of Cadwaladr ab Maurice Gethyn ab Rhys ab Meredydd, to hold to himself and his heirs in fee and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, and not *in capite*. (Patents in the Rolls Chapel.) By his wife, Grace, daughter of Sir Roger Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., he had issue:

- i. *Cadwaladr*, high sheriff in 1605. (See that date.)
- ii. *Thomas*, and
- iii. *Robert*, who d. *s. p.*
- iv. *Maurice Gethin, alias Wynn* of Llanganhafal, ancestor of the Wynns of that place; married to Alice, daughter and heiress of John ab Ieuan of Llanynys.
- v. *Ellis Wynn*, B.A.
- vi. *Catherine*, married to Thomas Wynn of Dyffryn Aled, Esq.

- vii. *Margaret* married to Richard Panton of Anglesey.
- viii. *Jane* married to John Eaton ab Edward ab Roger of Fferm, Esq.
- ix. *Elizabeth* married to Robert Lloyd of Tre'r Beirdd, Esq.
- x. *Gaenor* married to John ab Robert of Nercwys, Esq.
- xi. *Mary* married to Edward ab Thomas Lloyd of Llan-gwynfen, Esq.

1550.—*Ellis Price of Plas Yolyn, LL.D.*, was the second son of Robert ab Rhys (chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey), second son of Rhys ab Meredydd, standard-bearer at the battle of Bosworth. He was generally known during his lifetime as the "Doctor Goch." He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and was eminent for his powers of disputation, being one of those chosen by his college, in 1532, to dispute against the representatives of the University of Oxford, when he got the best of it. He represented the county of Merioneth in the parliament of Queen Mary and the first and second parliaments of Queen Elizabeth. He was sheriff no less than fourteen times, for his own and the neighbouring counties, viz. for Merionethshire seven times, in the years 1552, 1556, 1564, 1568, 1574, 1579, and 1584; for Carnarvonshire once, in the year 1558; for Anglesey twice, in 1578 and 1586; and for his native county four times, in the years 1550, 1557, 1569, and 1573. He was one of the council of the Court of the Marches, and was the first named of the gentlemen directed by Queen Elizabeth to hold the royal Eisteddfodd at Caerwys in 1567; and obtained a grant of the manor of Ysppyty Ieuan, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John. Pennant (iii, 140) describes him as "a creature of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and devoted to all his bad designs. He was the greatest of our knaves in the period in which he lived, the most dreaded oppressor in his neighbourhood, and a true sycophant, for a common address of his letters to his patron was, 'O Lord, in thee do I put my trust.'" There is every reason to believe that this description is truth-

ful, as his name appears mixed up with all the tyrannical dealings of the Earl of Leicester with his Denbighshire tenants. In the neighbourhood the "Red Doctor" still lives in tradition as a great oppressor, and as one who had dealings with the Evil One. (Lists of sheriffs, *Arch. Camb.*, 1860, 117, "Enwogion Cymru.") By his wife, Eirlliw, daughter of Sir Owen Pool, a priest, of Llandecwyn near Harlech, he had issue:

- i. *Thomas* of Plas Yolyn, Esq., lord of the manor of Yspytty-Ieuan, high sheriff in 1599.
- ii. *Richard Pryse*.
- iii. *Jane* married (1) to Lewis Owen of Dolgellan; (2) to John Conway of Gwerneigrôn.
- iv. *Margaret* married to Piers Lloyd of Dôl, Esq.
- v. *Catherine* married to David Vaughan, M.A., ab Morgan ab Meredydd.
- vi. *Gaenor* married to Gawen Goodman of Ruthin, Esq. *Arms.*—See 1548. (Harl. MS. 2299.)

1551.—*John Lloyd of Ial, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Tudor Lloyd of Bodidris-yn-Ial, Esq., and Catherine, his wife, daughter of John ab Iorwerth, or Edward of Plas-Newydd, in the parish of Chirk, Esq. He married Catherine, daughter of Harri Goch Salusbury, of Llanrhaidr in Dyffryn Clwyd, Esq., the son of Harri Salusbury, second son of Thomas Salusbury Hên of Llyweni, Esq. This family is descended from Llywelyn ab Ynyr, who for his services at the battle of Crogen, in 1165, received a grant of the township of Gellau-Gynan, and permission to bear the following arms: "Paly of eight, *argent* and *gules*, in a border or charged with eight *tor-teaux*."¹ John Lloyd had issue:

1. *David o. s. p.*
- ii. *Sir Evan Lloyd*, of Bodidris in Yale, knight banneret, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Esq., and relict of John Wynn of Boddanwyddog, Esq., and had issue:
 1. *Sir John Lloyd* of Bodidris in Yale, knight

¹ In the *Records of Denbigh*, p. 93, an ode in praise of John Lloyd, by "Simwnt Vychan yn 1560," is given.

banneret, who married Margaret, daughter of John Salusbury of Rûg, Esq., and was by her father of Evan Lloyd, of Bodidris in Yale, Esq., who was captain in the service of Charles I, and Custos Rotulorum for the co. of Denbigh: *ob.* 1637, and was buried in the church of Llanarmon.

2. *Catherine*, wife of Cadwaladr Price of Rhiwlas, Esq.

III. *Lewis Lloyd*.

IV. *John Lloyd* of Ruthin.

V. *William*, who d. *s. p.*

VI. *Margaret* married to John Price of Eglwysegl, one of the Council for the Court of the Marches, and high sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1563.

VII. *Jane* married to John Eyton of Leeswood (Coed-y-llai), Esq., descended from Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwysegl.

VIII. *Catherine* married to John Trevor Fychan of Oswestry, Esq.

IX. *Ann* married to Edward Brereton of Borasham, Esq., ab Owen Brereton. (Harl. MS. 2299.)

The Lloyds of Bodidris are now represented by the Right Hon. the Lord Mostyn.

1552.—*William Mostyn of Maesglâs, Esq.*, was the second son, and eventually heir (on the death of his elder brother, Pyers, without issue), of Pyers Mostyn of Talacre, Esq., third son of Richard ab Howel ab Ieuan Fychan of Mostyn, Esq. He married Anne, daughter and coheirress of Harri ab Thomas ab Harri of Maesglas and Basingwerk Abbey, co. of Flint, Esq., descended from Ednowain Bendew, chief of one of the fifteen noble tribes of Gwynedd, by whom he was father of

I. *Edward Mostyn* of Talacre, Maesglas, and Basingwerk Abbey, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Morgan of Gwylgre, Esq. (or Golden Grove), who was grandfather of the first baronet, Sir Edward, created 28th of April, 1670.

II. *Thomas Mostyn* married to ... daughter of Rhys Wynn Fychan, Esq.

- III. *Jane* married to Nicholas Pennant ab Harri ab Edward Pennant, Esq.
- IV. *Elizabeth* married to William Pugh of Penrhyn Creuddyn, Esq.
- V. *Catherine* married to Peter Pennant, Esq., ab Ellis Pennant.
- VI. *Eleanor* married to John Lloyd ab David Lloyd ab Howel of Downing, Esq.
- VII. *Mary* married to Robert Roberts of Nerquis, Esq., ab John, descended from Cynwrig Efell. And others who d. s. p. (Harl. MS. 2299.)

The Mostyn family is descended through Tudor Trevor from Vortigern, who was elected king of Britain on the assassination of Constans, 425.

Arms.—1. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*s, a lion rampt. *or*, for Tudor Trefor. 2. *Azure*, a lion rampt. party per fess *or* and *argent* in a border of the third charged with eight annulets *sable*, for Lluddoccaf, Earl of Hereford and Gloucester.

MARY.

1553.—*Edward Almor*¹ of *Almor*, Esq., eldest son of John Almor of Almor, Esq., by Mary, daughter of John Longford, of Trefalyn in the parish of Gresford, Esq., and grandson, by Catherine, his wife (daughter of Philip Egerton of Egerton, Esq.), of John Almor of Almor, Esq., eldest son of John Almor of Almor, Esq., one of the marshalls of the hall to King Henry VII. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Calverley of Calverley, Cheshire, Knt., and relict of — Bostock of Cheshire, Esq., by whom he had issue only one son, *William*, high sheriff in 1587.

Arms.—1. *Azure*, a lion salient *or*, armed and langued *gu.*, with the difference of a crescent for Eunydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd. 2. *Az.*, a fess *or* inter three horses' heads erased *arg.*, for Rhys ab Marchan, lord of Ruthin. (Harl. MS. 1969.)

¹ The Denbigh list has Robert Massey of Maesmynan, but the Gwaenynog list has "edwart almor."

1554.—*Robert Massey*¹ of *Maesmynan, Esq.*

1555.—*Foulk Lloyd of Henllan*, otherwise called Foulk Lloyd Rossendale, of Foxhall in the parish of Henllan, was the eldest son of Piers Lloyd Rossendale of Foxhall, Esq., by Margaret, daughter of Robert Salusbury of Llanrwst, Esq. This family is descended from Harry Rossendale, of Rossendale near Clitheroe in Lancashire, who had lands given to him in the neighbourhood of Denbigh by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Lord of Denbigh and Rhyfoniog, 1287. Foulk Lloyd married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of John Dacres, Esq., and had issue :

- i. *John Lloyd* of Foxhall, married (1) Sybil, daughter of Richard Glynn, Esq. ; (2), Ann, daughter of John aer Conway of Bodrhyddan, Esq. By his first wife he was the father of

1. *Foulk Lloyd*, high sheriff in 1592 and 1623.

(See p. 25.)

2. *Richard Lloyd*.

3. *Mary* married to Pyers ab John.

4. *Isabel*.

5. *Catherine* married to Hugh ab Thomas ab William.

- ii. *Harri Lloyd*.

- iii. *Alice* married to Foulk ab Ieuan.

- iv. *Margaret* married (1) to Foulk ab David ; (2) to Pyers Salusbury.

- v. *Catherine* married to Thomas ab Hugh.

Arms.—Quarterly *or* and *az.*, two roebucks passant countercharged of the field. (Lewys Dwnn.)

1556.—*Thomas Billot of Burton, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Billot, of Morton in co. of Chester, and Jane, his wife, daughter of Ralph Morton of Little Morton, co. of Chester, Esq. (who bore *arg.* a greyhound *sable*, collared *gules*), and grandson of Thomas Billot ab Thomas Billot ab John Billot, who married Catherine,

¹ The Denbigh list gives Edward Almor. This error has evidently arisen from want of care on the part of copyists. The Gwaenynog list gives "Robert massi" as sheriff for this year.

daughter and coheiress of Thomas Moreton, lord of Great Moreton in the co. of Chester (24th Hen. VI). He purchased divers lands in Burton and Gresford, in the co. of Denbigh (5th Ed. VI), and was farmer of St. John's Hospital in Chester. He married Alice, daughter of William Roydon of Burton, Esq. (who bore *az.* three stags' heads erased in bend *or*), by whom he had issue ten sons and six daughters:

1. *Edward Billot* of Morton and Burton, Esq., in 1597 married Amy, daughter and coheiress of Anthony Grosvenor of Diddleston, Esq., by whom he had issue:
 1. *John*, sheriff in 1642. (See that date.)
 2. *George*.
 3. *Thomas*.
 4. *Susanna* married to — Broughton.
 5. *Frances*.
 6. *Mary* married to Thomas Gamul of Chester.
- II. *Thomas*.
- III. *Hugh Billot* (or Bellot), D.D., Bishop of Bangor, Dec. 1585; translated to Chester, June 25th, 1595; died 1596, and lies buried in the chancel of Wrexham Church. (Willis' *Bangor*, p. 107.)
- IV. *John*. V. *George*.
- VI. *Robert* of Bersham, 1560, married to Anne, daughter of Piers Mostyn of Talacre, Esq.
- VII. *David*. VIII. *Matthew*. IX. *Owen*.
- X. *Cuthbert*, Archdeacon of Chester.
- XI. *Mary* married (1) to Richard Mynsule of Mynsule; (2), Arthur Stackey.
- XII. *Ermine* married (1) to John Mauley of Pulton; (2), to Thomas Maudley of Lache near Chester.
- XIII. *Dorothy* married to John Drinkwater of Chester.
- XIV. *Jane*. XV. *Elizabeth*. XVI. *Susan*.

This family is descended from Sir Ingram Billot of Thorpe Billot in the co. of Norfolk.

Arms.—*Argt.* on a chief *gules*, three cinquefoils of the field. (Harl. MS. 1971.)

1557.—*Ellis Price, LL.D.* (See p. 9.)

ELIZABETH.

1558.—*Edward Almor of Pant Yochin.* (See p. 12)

1559.—*Robert Puleston of Bersham, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Sir John Puleston, Knt., high sheriff in 1543. He represented the co. of Denbigh in the third Parliament of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1571. (See p. 3.)

1560.—*Robert Fletcher of Llanfair Dyffryn-Clwyd, Esq.*

1561.—*Thomas Morris of Ruthin, Esq.*

1562.—*Robert ab Hugh of Creuddin, Esq.*, was the eldest son of William Pugh of Penrhyn Creuddin, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Mostyn of Talacre, Maesglas, and Basingwerk Abbey, Esq. Robert ab Hugh represented the co. of Denbigh in the first Parliament of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1558. He married Margaret, daughter of John Lewis, of Presaddfed in Anglesey, Esq.; descended from Hwfa ab Cynddelw, chief of one of the noble tribes of North Wales, who held his estate in fee by attending the prince's coronation, and bearing up the right side of the canopy over the prince's head at that solemnity. (*Rowland's Mona Antiqua.*) He bore *gules*, a chev. inter three lions rampt. *or.* The Creuddin family is descended from Marchudd, lord of Uwchdulas, baron of Brynffanigl, and chief of one of the noble tribes of Gwynedd and Powys. The last male heir of this family, Edward Philip Pugh of Penrhyn Creuddin and Coetmore, in the county of Carnarvon, had an elder daughter and coheiress, Bridget, who in 1766 married Lieut.-Colonel Glynne Wynne, brother of Thomas first Lord Newborough, by whom she had issue an only daughter and heiress, Bridget, married in 1792 to John Perceval fourth Earl of Egmont, who in her right became possessed of Penrhyn Creuddyn and Coetmore. These are now the property of their grandson, Sir George James Perceval, Bart., sixth Earl of Egmont. (For a further account of the old family, see Williams's *History of Aberconway*, p. 122.)

Arms.—*Gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck ppr., wreathed about the temples, *argent* and *sable*.

1563.—*Jeffrey Holland of Eglwysfach, Esq.*, was the son of Hugh Holland, of Plas-yn-Pennant in the parish of Eglwysfach, Esq., and Alice, his wife, daughter of Robert ab Ieuan ab Meurig, of Bodsilin in Anglesey, Esq. He married Jane, daughter of Ieuan Owen, of Trebwill in the parish of Llansantffraid, Esq., ab John ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhôs.

Arms.—*Azure*, semé de fleurs-de-lys, a lion rampant gardant *or*.

1564.—*John Thomas ab William of Glan Conway, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Thomas ab William, of Y Tyddyn Du in the parish of Llansantffraid-Glan Conway, Esq., son of John ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhôs. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton, Knt., by whom he had issue, *Robert*, his heir, and seven other children. This family is descended from Marchudd, lord of Uwchdulas, and founder of the eighth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys.

Arms.—1 and 4, *or*, a gryffon segreant *gules*, for Gruffydd Goch ; 2 and 3, *gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck ppr., wreathed about the temples *argent* and *sable* for Marchudd.

1565.—*Edward Conway of Bryn Euryn, Esq.*, otherwise called Llys Bryn Euryn, in the parish of Llandrillo Uwch Dulas, was the eldest son of Hugh Conway, Esq., by Elen, his wife, daughter of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt. Hugh Conway of Llys Bryn Euryn was the son of Reinallt Conway ab Hugh Conway ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhôs. Edward Conway married Anne, daughter of Sir John Puleston, Knt., high sheriff in 1543, by Janet, his wife, and had issue, *Hugh Conway* of Llys Bryn Euryn, his heir ; another son, *Robert*, and six daughters.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth, Gruffydd Goch ; second and third, Marchudd.

1566.—*Hugh Puleston of Bersham, Esq.*, was a younger son of Sir John Puleston of Bersham, Knt., by Janet, his second wife. Hugh married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Hugh Lloyd, of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau in the

parish of Wrexham, Esq. (descended, through Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, from Tudor Trefor), by whom he was ancestor of the Pulestons of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau.

Arms.—Those of his father.

1567.—*Foulk Lloyd of Henllan, Esq.* (for the second time. See p. 12.)

1568.—*Evan Lloyd of Bodidris in Yale, Esq.*, afterwards knighted, was the eldest son of John Lloyd of Bodidris, Esq., high sheriff in 1551. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Esq., who first assumed the name of Mostyn in accordance with the advice of Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Lord President of the Marches, in the reign of Henry VIII. Evan Lloyd of Yale was chosen to represent the county of Denbigh in the fifth Parliament of the reign of Elizabeth, in 1585, and was high sheriff of Merionethshire in 1581.

For arms and issue, see p. 10.

1569.—*Ellis Price of Plas Yolyn, LL.D.* (for the third time.)

1570.—*Robert Puleston of Bersham, Esq.* (for the second time. See p. 15.)

1571.—*Edward Almor of Pant Yochin, Esq.* (for the third time. See pp. 12, 15.)

1572.—*Simon Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Richard Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Herle, Esq. He was one of the council for the Court of the Marches, and was chosen to represent the borough of Denbigh and its contributory constituencies in the Parliaments of 1547, 1553, and 1571; and the county of Denbigh in the second Parliament of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1563. He married, first, Alice, daughter of Robert Salusbury of Rûg, Esq.; and secondly, Jane, daughter of John Massey, of Broxon in Cheshire, Esq. He died in 1586, aged sixty; and was buried at Ruthin, where his monument still exists. By his first wife he had issue:

1. *Edward Thelwall* of Plas-y-Ward, sheriff in 1590.

II. *Robert*.

III. *Eubele*.

IV. *Richard* married to Jane, daughter and heiress of Elis ab Owen, of Branas-issaf in the parish of Llandrillo, in Edeyrnion, Esq., and had issue, *Simon*, who died, and left his lands to Thomas Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward.

By his second wife he left issue :

I. *Simon* married to Gaenor, daughter of Ellis Price of Plas Yolyn.

II. *Elizabeth* married (1) to Thomas ab Maurice ab John ; (2), to Edward Goodman ab Gawen Goodman of Ruthin.

III. *Jane* married to Edward Lloyd of Llys-Vassi, Esq., descended from Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl.

Arms, see 1590.

1573.—*Ellis Price of Foelas, LL.D.* (for the fourth time. See p. 9.)

1574.—*Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Foelas, Esq.* (for the second time. See p. 8.)

1575.—*Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt.* (for the second time. See p. 2.)

1576.—*Edward Jones of Cadwgan, Esq.*, was the son of John ab David ab Robert ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Iorwerth Fychan, by Janet, his wife, daughter of Edward Morgan of Plas Bold, Esq. ; descended from Sanddef Hardd, lord of Morton. He was attainted of high treason, and deprived of his estate, by Elizabeth, in 1586, for endeavouring, with Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, to release Mary Queen of the Scots. On the discovery of the plot Salusbury called at Cadwgan Hall, and was assisted by his friend to escape. Jones lent him a horse, and changed clothes with his priest, in order likewise to secure his safety. Salusbury fled into Cheshire, but was soon taken. Both friends suffered death together in London, Sept. 21, 1586. Jones declared with his last breath, that he owed his death to his fidelity to his friend Salusbury.¹ He married Jane, daughter of John Wynn

¹ Pennant, i, 397.

Deccaf, of Rhwytyrn in the parish of Bangor-is-y-coed, by Maude, his wife, daughter of Ellis ab Richard of Alrhey, Esq., by whom he had issue, *Dorothy*, his heiress, married to Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey, Esq. This family descended, through Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, from Tudor Trevor.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, a lion rampant. *sable* (Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon); second and third, Tudor Trevor.

1577.—*John Wynn ab William of Melai*, in the parish of Llanfair-Talhaiarn, Esq., was the eldest son of William Wynn of Melai, by Alice, daughter of William ab Meredydd ab Rhys of Llanfairfechan, Esq. He was esquire of the body to Queen Mary, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Puleston, Esq., and relict of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt. This family descends, through Goronwy Llwyd ab y Penwyn of Melai, from Marchudd ab Cynan, founder of the eighth noble tribe of North Wales. John Wynn left an only son, *William*, who was high sheriff in 1586. (See that date.)

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, three boars' heads erased in pale *arg.*, for Goronwy Llwyd ab Y Penwyn; second and third *gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck *arg.*, environed about the temples *arg.* and *sable*.

Lord Newborough now represents this family.

1578.—*Pierce Holland of Faidref*, in the parish of Abergelau, Esq., was the eldest son of John Holland, Esq., by Catherine, daughter of Pierce Conway, archdeacon of St. Asaph. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain, by his second wife, Alice, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd Lloyd of Kinmael, Esq.; descended from Ednyfed Fychan, Baron of Brynffanigl, etc.

The arms of the Lloyds of Kinmael were,—1, *sable*, a chev. inter three mullets *arg.*, for Rhys ab Rotpert of Kinmael; 2, *gules*, a chev. inter three mullets *or*, for Rotpert of Kinmael; 3, Ednyfed Fychan, *gules*, a chev. *ermine* inter three Englishmen's heads in profile, couped ppr. (p. 16); 4, Machrudd ab Cynan.

1579.—*Thomas Morris of Ruthin* (for the second time).

1580.¹—*John Price of Derwen, Esq.*, only son of Rhys ab John ab Meredydd, Esq., and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Rhys, grandson of Llywelyn Gethin, Esq. He married Grace, daughter of Ffoulk Salusbury ab Pierce Salusbury of Ruthin, Esq. This family is descended from Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn in South Wales.

Arms.—*Argt.*, six bees ppr., 2, 3, 1.

1581.—*Owen Brereton of Boras*, otherwise called Plas-y-Moras, or Borasham, in the parish of Wrexham, in Maelor Gymraeg, Esq., was the eldest son and heir of John Brereton of Borasham, Esq., by Margaret Wen, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan, of Llaneurgain in the county of Flint; descended from Ednowain Bendew, founder of the seventh noble tribe of North Wales and Powys. He married Margaret, sister of Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Esq., who was executed for his share in the Babington conspiracy, 21 Sept. 1586; and daughter of John Salusbury, heir of Llyweni, and member of Parliament for Denbigh in 1554, and Catherine, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Tudor ab Robert Fychan, of Berain in the parish of Llanyfydd, Esq. This branch of the Brereton family descends from William, second son of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas in Cheshire, Knt., by his wife, Alicia, lady of Ipstans, daughter and heiress of William Ipstans, lord of Ipstans, son and heir of Sir John Ipstans, Knt., lord of Ipstans in the county palatine of Chester, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbet of Wattlesborough, Esq., third son of Sir Robert Corbet, of Wattlesborough and Moreton Corbet in the county of Salop, Knt. (Harl. MS. 1396.) Sir John Ipstans died 17 Rich. II (*argt.* a chev. inter three crescents *gules*). Sir Thomas Corbet of Wattlesborough, Knt., bore *or*, two ravens proper; 2, *sable*, an escarbuncle of eight rays *or*, for Tirret. By his first wife, Elizabeth, Owen Brereton had issue, nine sons and five daughters:

¹ The Gwaunynog list gives "jeiij lloid ab Re" (Evan Lloyd); but the Denbigh list confirms the Harl. MS.

- i. *Edward*, high sheriff in 1598.
- ii. *John* of Esclusham married to Margaret, daughter of Hugh Wynn, of Wigfair in Meriadog, Esq., and relict of Robert Empson of London. He died the 24th of Jan. 1622, and was buried at Wrexham. His line is now represented by J. Youde William Hinde, Esq., of Clochfaen.
- iii. *Mary* married (1) to Cynwrig Ashpool, Esq.; (2), Harri Jones.
- iv. *Elen* married to George Kywr of Plas Cadwgan, Esq.
- v. *Dorothy* married to Robert Trefor, Esq.
- vi. *Catherine* married to William Lloyd, of Plas Madog in the parish of Rhiwabon, Esq.

The Brereton family descends from William de Brereton, lord of Brereton in the county palatine of Chester A.D. 1125.

Arms.—*Argent*, two bars *sable*.

1582.—*Edward Hughes of Holt, Esq, Receiver.*

1583.—*Evan Lloyd of Yale, Esq.* (for the second time.)

1584.—*Pierce Owen of Abergelau, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Owen of Garth-y-medd in that parish, and Elen, his wife, daughter of Pierce Coetmore of Llanllechid, Esq., by Alice, daughter of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt. He married Catherine, daughter of Pierce Holland of Kinmael, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain. (See p. 5.)

1585.—*Harri Parry of Maesglas* and Basingwerk Abbey, or Dinas Basing, Esq., was the eldest son of Thomas ab Harri ab Cynwrig ab Ithel Fychan, Esq., and Elen, his wife, daughter of Howel Vaughan ab Howel of Llwydiarth in Powys, Esq. He married Margaret, daughter of Jenkin Hanmer, Esq. He had two daughters and coheiresses, one of whom, *Anne*, the eldest, married William Mostyn, Esq., junior, of Maesglas and Basingwerk Abbey, second son and eventually heir of Pierce Mostyn of Talacre, Esq., by Elen, his wife. (See 1552.) His second daughter and coheiress, *Margaret*, married Morgan Broughton of Marchwiall. This family is descended from Ednowain Bendew.

Arms.—*Argent*, a chev. inter three boars' couped *sable*.

1586.—*William Wynn of Melai*, in the parish of Llanfair-Talhaiarn, Esq., eldest son of John Wynn of Melai, Esq., who was high sheriff in 1577. He married Elen, daughter and coheirress of his paternal cousin, Robert Vaughan of Henblas, by whom he had issue:

- i. *William*, high sheriff in 1614. (See that date.)
- ii. *Owen*.
- iii. *Sir Thomas Wynn*, Knt.
- iv. *John*.
- v. *Robert*.
- vi. *Richard* o. s. p.
- vii. *Gabriel*.
- viii. *Morgan*.
- ix. *Jane* married to David Lloyd, fourth son of Meredydd ab Goronwy of Dyffryn-Aled in the parish of Llansanan, Esq.
- x. *Mary*.
- xi. *Margaret*.

Arms.—Those of his father.

1587.¹—*William Almor of Almor and Pant Yochyn, Esq.*, was the only child of Edward Almor, Esq., high sheriff in 1557. He represented the county of Denbigh in the third Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, and was married to Ellen, daughter of Pierce Puleston of Hafody-wern, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, who was knighted after the taking of Terouenne and Tournay, 1513, by whom he had issue an only daughter and heiress, *Jane*, married to Gilbert Gerard, Esq., son and heir of Sir William Gerard, Knt., Chancellor of Ireland, by whom she had issue: *William*, *Thomas*, *Emanuel*, and *John*; *Mary* married to Thomas Wynn of Plas-Newydd; and *Elizabeth*.

The Almor family was descended from Eynydd, founder of the fourteenth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys, son of Morien ab Morgeneu ab Gwyrstan ab Gwaethfod of Powys. But other writers state that he was the son

¹ The Denbigh list has *Thomas Almor*, but the Gwaunynog list has *William*.

of Gwerngwy (chief of one of the noble tribes), son of Gwaethgar ab Gwaeddfawr, or Gwaeddan, ab Bewyn, the ancestor of Tudor Trevor. Eynydd lived in the time of David ab Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. He came to Maelor Gymraeg (Bromfield) in the time of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, and fought under him against the English. For his services Bleddyn gave him the townships of Trefalyn, or Allington, and Gresford.

Arms.—1, *azure*, a lion salient *or*, armed and langued *gules*, with a difference of a crescent, for Eynydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd; 2, *azure*, a fess *or* inter three horses' heads erased, for Rhys ab Marchan,¹ lord of Ruthin.

1588.—*Owen Brereton of Boras, Esq.* (for the second time).

1589.—*Edward Eyton of Rhiwabon, Esq.*, was the eldest son of William Eyton of Watstay, Esq., ab John Eyton ab John ab Ellis Eyton of Watstay, Esq., son of John Eyton, of Park Eyton in the parish of Bangor-is-y-coed, Esq. His mother was Ann, daughter of William Williams of Cochwillan, co. of Carnarvon, Esq. He married Catherine, daughter and sole heiress of John Wynn of Christionydd, Esq., ab Howel ab Edward ab Madog Puleston, by whom he had issue, an only daughter, *Dorothy*, married to Thomas Evans of Oswestry, attorney-general for the Court of the Marches of Wales, and descended through Iorwerth Foel ab Iefaf Sais of Llan-saintffraid in Mechain (who bore *argt.* on a fess inter three fleurs-de-lys *sable*, a fret *or*), from Mael, lord of Malienydd. By this gentleman she had issue, a son and heir, Eyton Evans of Watstay, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gerard Eyton, of Park Eyton in the parish of Bangor-is-y-coed, Knt., by whom he had issue, four daughters and coheiresses:

1. *Elizabeth*, who died *s. p.*

11. *Jane* married to Sir John Wynn, Knt., only son of Henry Wynn, tenth son of Sir John Wynn, first baronet of Gwydir. Dying without issue, she left

¹ From this Marchan, Coed Marchan receives its name.

her estates to her husband, who changed the name of his residence from Watstay to Wynnstay; and at his death, in 1719, he left it to his kinsman, Sir William Williams, ancestor of the present Sir W. W. Wynn of Wynnstay, Bart.

III. *Sarah* married to Thomas Hill of Souldon, Esq., co. of Salop.

IV. *Mary*.

The Eyton family is descended through Elidyr, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham, second son of Rhys Sais, from Tudor Trefor.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth, *ermine*, a lion rampt. *azure*, for Elidyr ab Rhys Sais; second and third, Tudor Trefor.

1590.—*Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Simon Thelwall, Esq., high sheriff in 1572, by his first wife (see 1572). He married (1) Dorothy, daughter of John Gruffydd of Chichley, Esq., son of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt.; and (2), Jane, daughter of Simon Broughton, Esq., by whom he had no issue. He died 28th July, 1610, leaving issue by his first wife:

I. *Simon* of Plas-y-Ward, high sheriff in 1612.

II. *Herbert* married to Ann, daughter of Robert Gruffydd of Ysppyty.

III. *William*.

IV. *Blanche* married to Richard Parry.

V. *Mary* married to Edward Pryce of Ffynogion in Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd.

VI. *Grace* married to John Wynn Gruffydd of Aberchwilar, Esq.

Arms.—*Gules* on a chev. inter three boars' heads erased *argt.*, three trefoils *sable*.

1591.—*Thomas Powell of Horsley, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Thomas Powell of Horsley, Esq. (son of Thomas Powell, Esq., Governor of Holt Castle), and Alice, his wife, daughter of Ralph Worsley of Birkenhead, Esq. He married Dorothy, daughter of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, Esq., by whom he had issue:

- i. *Sir Thomas*, who was high sheriff in 1639 (see that date).
- ii. *Richard*, M.A., who resided in Ireland.
- iii. *John*, a London merchant, married to Jane, daughter of John Wills, Esq., of London. He purchased Bodylliog.
- iv. *Catherine* married to Roger Davies of Erlisham, Esq.
- v. *Margaret* married to William Edwards of Eyton, high sheriff in 1654.
- vi. *Dorothy*.

This family is descended from Sanddef Hardd, or the "Handsome," lord of Morton in Gresford parish.

Arms.—*Vert* semé of Broomslips, a lion rampt. *or*.

1592.¹—*Roderick Lloyd of Henllan, Esq.* (see 1555 and 1623.)

1593.—*Harri ab Ieuan Lloyd of Llangerniw*, was the sixth son of Ieuan Lloyd of Hafodunos in the parish of Llangerniw, Esq., by his second wife, Alice, daughter of Robert ab John ab Meurig. He married Jane, daughter and coheirress of Roger ab Howell ab Rhys. This family is descended from Hêdd Molwynog, chief of the ninth noble tribe of Gwynedd and Powys.

Arms.—*Sable*, a stag *argt.*, attired *or*, with a difference of a fleur-de-lys, for a sixth brother.

1594.—*Gruffydd Wynn of Llanrwst, Esq.*, was the son and heir of John Wynne (ab Meredydd of Gwydyr) and Ellen, daughter of Morris ab John ab Meredydd. He married Gwen, daughter of Robert Salusbury of Berthdu. Thus this younger branch of the Gwydir settled at this seat. He had issue, two sons, *Robert*, high sheriff in 1609 (see that date), and *Ellis*.

1595.—*Thomas Wynn ab Richard of Llanrwst, Esq.* He lived at Plas Newydd in that parish, and was the son of Sir Richard Wynn,² a priest and abbot of Aberconway,

¹ The Gwaunynog list has "ffowc lloid," and with it the Denbigh list agrees, giving Foulk Lloyd of Henllan as sheriff for this year. The error in the Harl. list probably arose from careless copying. Foulk Lloyd was the son of John Lloyd, the son of Foulk Lloyd, who was sheriff in 1555 and 1567.

² Respecting this Richard Wynn, the Add. MS. 15,017 has the fol-

by Janet, daughter of Ellis ab Harri ab Cynwrig ab Ithel Fychan of Ysgeifiog. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert ab Richard ab Meredydd ab David ab Einion Fychan. His father, Sir Richard, who was also called "Y Person Gwyn" (the white parson), was the fourth son of Rhys ab Meredydd ab Tudor, standard-bearer at the battle of Bosworth. (See p. 7.)

Arms.—*Gules*, a lion rampt. *argt.*, holding in its paws a rose *argt.*, leaves and stem ppr.

1596.—*David Holland of Kinmael, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Pierce Holland, Esq., high sheriff in 1578. He married Catherine, daughter of John Owen of Garth-y-medd in the parish of Abergelau, Esq., descended from Jarddur, grand forester of Snowdon (see p. 5), by whom he had issue:

i. *Pierce* of Kinmael married to Eliza, daughter of Ralph Egerton.

ii. *William*. iii. *Dows*, and iv. *Grace*.

1597.—*Sir Robert Salusbury of Bachymbyd, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Salusbury of Bachymbyd, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Bagnell, and died with issue. (See 1546.)

1598.—*Edward Brereton of Borasham, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Owen Brereton, Esq., high sheriff in the years 1581 and 1588. He married Ann, daughter of John Lloyd, of Bodidris in Yale, Esq. (who served the office of sheriff in 1551), by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Harri Goch Salusbury, by whom he had issue:

i. *Owen Brereton* of Borasham married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Edward Eyton of Park Eyton, Esq.

ii. *Edward*. iii. *Roger*.

iv. *Catherine* married to John Lloyd of Ddwyne.

v. *Jane*. vi. *Margaret*.

lowing note: "Richard y person Gwyn yr hwn y fu Abad yn Aberconwy ac yn ei amser i trodd y Ffydd ac i colled ef ei le, ac a briododd ai fu wedi hynny Person Cerrig-y-Druidion." Richard, the white parson, was abbot of Aberconway. In his time the faith was changed (at the Reformation), and he lost his office; and he married, and was afterwards parson of Cerrig-y-Druidion.

The direct male line of this elder branch of the Brereton of Borasham became extinct on the death of Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. in 1852, when the name of Salusbury was assumed by the late Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, of Trelawny in the co. of Cornwall, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of his cousin. As Edward Brereton died during the term of his office, Robert Sontley of Sontley, or Sonlli, was appointed to serve for the remaining portion of the year.

Robert Sontley of Sontley, Esq., was the eldest son of Robert Soulli, of Soulli in the parish of Marchwial, Esq., and Gainor his first wife, second daughter of Maurice ab Elis ab Maurice of Clenenau, co. of Carnarvon, Esq. He married Alice, daughter of William Fowler of Harnage Grange in the co. of Salop, Esq., by Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of John Blythe, Esq., M.D., by whom he had issue, six sons and four daughters:

- i. *Robert*, high sheriff in 1648.
- ii. *Edward* married to Dorothy, daughter of John Braidley.
- iii. *Thomas*, a merchant in London.
- iv. *William* married to — daughter and heiress of Robert Sonlli of Brondeg.
- v. *Owen*. vi. *John*.
- vii. *Elizabeth* married to Edward Lloyd of Cefn-y-Fedw.
- viii. *Jane* married to — Lane.
- ix. *Margaret*.
- x. *Mary* married to — Edgbury.

This family is descended, through Cynwrig ab Rhiwal-lon, from Tudor Trefor.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, a lion rampant, armed and langued *gules*, for Cynwrig ab Rhiwal-lon; second and third, Tudor Trefor.

1599.—*Thomas Price of Yspytty, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Ellis Price, LL.D. (see p. 17). He was a celebrated poet, many of his poems being still preserved in MS. Some of them were published in the *Cylchgrawn* (Llandovery, 1834). He fitted out a privateer against the Spaniards, and afterwards served, as he tells us, in

the land service at Tilbury in 1588. He also states that he and Capt. William Myddelton and Capt. Thos. Hoet were the first who "drank" (smoked) tobacco in the streets of London, which he and his companions had found in a ship captured by them off the coast of Africa. He and Capt. William Myddelton are ranked by the author of *Heraldry Displayed* among those fifteen gentlemen "who fostered the literature of Wales during those years of its depression which followed the insurrection of Owen Glyndwr." Of those fifteen, no less than five were of the family of Plas-Yolyn, viz., Dr. Ellis Price, his son the captain, Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr (high sheriff in 1574), Rhys Wynn of Giler, and Thomas Wynn ab Richard (high sheriff in 1595). Thomas Price married (1) Margaret, daughter of William Gruffydd of the house of Penrhyn, by whom he had issue:

i. *Ellis*, who died *s. p.*

ii. *Thomas of Plas Yolyn*, married to Jane, sister of Sir Henry Salusbury of Llyweni, Bart., and daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt. (surnamed "the Strong"), who represented the county of Denbigh in the Parliaments of 1597 and 1601; by whom he had issue, Ellis Price of Plas Yolyn, lord of the manor of Ysptyty Ieuan, whose only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Robert Edwards of Gallt-y-Celyn in Ysptyty, Esq., descended from Edwyn Prince of Tegeingl.

iii. *Margaret*, who died *s. p.*

He married (2) Jane, daughter of Robert Wynn of Berth-dû, Esq., by whom he had issue:

i. *William* of Rhydlechog, married to Margaret, daughter of — Lloyd, Esq.

ii. *Peter* of Cynllwyd married to Mary, daughter of Rowland Vaughan of Caergai, Esq., by Judith, daughter and heiress of Edward Pryse, son of Capt. Pryse of Coed Pryse, Esq.

He had also two other sons, who died *s. p.*, and three daughters.

1600.—*William Myddelton of Gwaunynog, Esq.*, was the

eldest son of John Myddelton, of Plas-Gwaunynog in the parish of Henllan, Esq., and Alice his wife, daughter and coheiress of Hugh ab Ellis ab Harri ab Cynwrig ab Ithel Fychan of Ysgeifiog, Esq., of the tribe of Ednowain Bendew. He married Catherine, daughter of John Aer Conway of Bodrhyddan, Esq., who died in 1578, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Piers Mostyn of Talacre, Esq., by whom he had issue, *John Myddleton* of Plas-Gwaunynog, Esq., married to Hester, daughter of Foulk Myddelton of Bodlith, Esq.

1601.—*Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Vaughan, of Llwydiarth in Powys, Esq., by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Howel Fychan ab Howel ab David Lloyd, Esq. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Maurice ab Robert ab Maurice ab Ieuan ab John of Llangedwin, Esq. (descended from Einion Efell, lord of Cynllaeth), and Mary his wife, daughter of Ellis ap Maurice of Celynenau, co. of Carnarvon, Esq. He left issue :

- i. *Sir Robert Vaughan*, Knt., married to Catherine, daughter of Sir Wm. Herbert, K.B., Lord Powys.
- ii. *John Vaughan* married to Margaret, daughter of Richard Herbert of Montgomery.
- iii. *Charles.* iv. *Edward.*

This family descends in the male line through Celynin of Llwydiarth, who killed the mayor of Carmarthen, from Aleth, king of Dyfed (Dimetia), and by heirs female from Mary, second daughter and coheiress of David, lord of one fourth part of cantref Caereinion (now called the hundred of Llanfyllin), fifth son of Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, the last sovereign prince of Powys; and is now represented by Sir W. W. Wynn of Wynnstay, Llwydiarth, and Llangedwin, Bart.

Arms.—First and fourth *sable*, a he-goat *argt.*, attired *or*, for Celynin; second and third *azure*, three cocks *argt.* crested and wattled *or*, for Aleth, king of Dyfed.

1602.—*David Holland of Abergelau, Esq.* (for the second time.)

J. Y. W. H.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE COUNTY OF RADNOR.

STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC (JAMES), VOL. 67.

To the Right Wor^{ll} Sir George Snigge, Knight, one of the Barons of his Ma^{ties} Exchequer and Cheife Justice of his Great Sessions for the countyes of Glam', Brecon, and Radnor.

Whereas we have bine requested to make certificat unto yo^r Lo^{pp} touchinge the fact of James Lewys of Llanelweth in the county of Radnor, concerninge the death of Richard ap John late of Llanvayer in Buellt in the county of Brecon, taylor, we doe hereby signifie unto yo^r Lo^{pp} that the said Richard ap John was a very contentious p'son and given much to quarrell and many times would be overseene with drinke, and that the said James Lewis did continually to our knowledge demeane and behave himself very civilly and orderly, and that the killinge of the said Richard ap John was not done wth any malicious intent, and that the evidence to our knowledge, nor the fact doth not any way extend to murder, being done suddenly and not wthout the extreame p'vocac'on of the p'tye deceased, and further that the offender ys very penitent for the same, the considerac'on thereof wee the Justices of the Peace and Coroner of the sev'all countyes of Brecon and Radnor together with our duties doe commend unto yo^r Lo^{pp}. Dated the seaventh of November 1611.

Wm. Awbrey
Ja. Price
M. Vaughan
John Price
Hughe Lewys

Jo. Games
Henry Williams
Rowland Gwyn
Jo. Bradshaw
Chr. Walcot

Llewellyn Gwillim, Coron^r.

VOL. 184.

Whereas you Captaine Charles Price have beene chosen by his Ma^{ty} to be captaine of 100 footmen to be imployed in the kingdome of Ireland, and are by us to whom his Mat^y hath comitted the regl'c'on of the whole leavies for that imployment assigned as well to receive those hundred w^h are for yo^r owne company out of the countyes of Radnor and Breknock, as

lykewise to take the charge and conduct of the other 50 levied in Brecknock. Theise are therefore to will and require you to make yo^r repayre in p[']son (or to send such sufficient officers as you wilbe answerable for) to the foresaid counties to receive from the Lo. Lieutenants or deputie Lieutenants of the same the foresaid leavies (but whom we have directed our l[']res to have them all ready by the 14th of March next), all w^{ch} you are to receive by rolle indented betweene y^e Deputy Leiuetenants and yo^r self or officers, and soe to take care to have them safely conducted as well to the Port of Bristoll by the 20th of March next, where they are to be imbarqued, and from thence to the Porte of Waterford in Ireland, where they are to be landed, and there you are to attend such further direcc'on for the disposing of the said leavies as shall be sent unto you by the Lo. Deputie unto whom we have lykewise given direcc'on on yo^r behalfe That for such of the foresaid leavies as are under your conduct, saving these for yo^r owne company, allowance shalbe made unto you after the rate of 4*d.* p. diem for each company from the day of your receiving of the county to the tyme of their landing . . . out of the entertainment of the severall capt. . . whose companies any of the foresaid leavies be added. For all w^{ch} this shalbe your sufficient warrant and comission. Dated at Whitehall the 18th of February 1624.

G. Cant.	H. Mandeville	
Jo. Lincoln, C. S.	Ia. Winton	E. Conway
W. Grandisone	Robt. Naunton	
T. Edwardes	Jul. Cæsar	
	A. W. Morton.	

Captaine Charles Prye.

1625.—VOL. 3 (CHARLES).

Indenture containing a return of names and residences of fifty men levied in the county of Radnor, and delivered to Thirkell Ridgeley to be conducted to Plymouth; and made between James Price of Pilleth, Esq.; John Bradshaw of Presteign, Esq.; John Lloyd of Bettws, Esq.; and Richard Jones of Trewern, Esq., deputy lieutenants of the county of Radnor, of the one part; and Thirkell Ridgeley of the Widemarsh Moor, in the county of Hereford, Esq., of the other part.

4 Sept. 1627.—Receipt for forty-nine out of fifty men levied in the county of Radnor, and delivered by Thirkell Ridgeley to Thomas Rous, ensign to Capt. William Bridges.

Vol. 66, June 12, 1627.—The commissioners for the loan in county of Radnor report to the council. Radnor is one of

the least and poorest counties within the kingdom, but most willing to yield the king all services and supplies. Last year they lent the king £390 on privy seals. This year the sum required was lent without a negative voice, and paid into the Exchequer in the beginning of Easter Term.

(Signed)	Bryan Crowther	Griffith Jones
	Ja. Pryce	Nicholas Taylor.
	Richd. Jones.	

R. W. B.

BARROWS IN CORNWALL.

THE ancient sepulchral monuments scattered over the Duchy of Cornwall resemble so closely those of Wales, and are so inseparably connected with them by the near affinity existing between the two branches of the Kymric race, that a short description of the excavations recently made in two of our Cornish tumuli may be not without interest to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

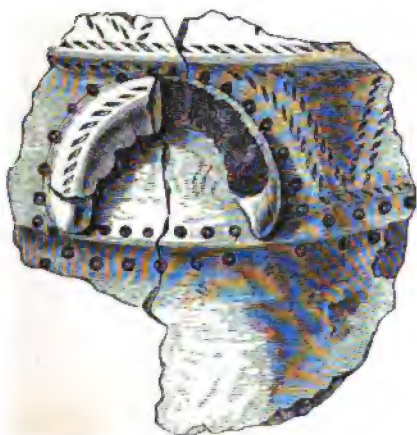
Barrows in Cornwall have been, generally speaking, decidedly unproductive ; partly, perhaps, from the fact that many have been explored by treasure-seekers ; or, what is quite as bad, by over-eager antiquaries ; or torn down for agricultural or building purposes ; but mainly, I suspect, because the greater part of them belongs either to the ruder period of a stone age, or to the Kymric or Romano-British times, when treasure and ornaments were less frequently deposited with the dead, and when a brass coin was quite sufficient to satisfy the most exorbitant demands of the ferryman below.

Dr. Borlase has left us numerous instances of the discovery of Roman brass coins in Cornish barrows, and in three or four cases portions of bronze swords were in his time brought to light ; but of late years (with the exception of Mr. Cotten's discovery of flint arrow-heads on Botrea Hill, in 1826, and several fine urns from the parishes of Paul and Buryan), little has been added to what we knew already of the sepulchral history of our county.



URN FROM TREDINNEY BARROW.

(Height 1 foot.)



FRAGMENT OF URN FROM MORVAH HILL BARROW.

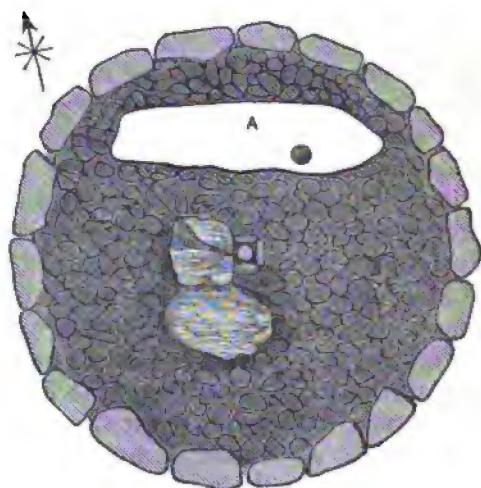


It is for this reason that I venture to give publicity to the discoveries I have been making in two of these *betev ae tut gvitwal*, in the hope that they may find a fitting place in the pages of a Society whose aim is to preserve the few relics left to us of the manners and customs of our Keltic ancestors.

MORVAH HILL BARROW.

In the summer of 1863 my attention was directed to a line of three barrows, lying in a direction north-east and south-west, on the top of Morvah Hill, or Trevean, about four miles and a half north of the town of Penzance. On a closer examination, the north-easternmost one proved to have been torn to pieces some years before by a party of surveyors, who pitched their tent in the middle of the mound for greater security against the wind. In doing this, I was informed, several pieces of coarse pottery were found; no doubt the fragments of an urn. Leaving this barrow in despair, I proceeded to examine the next one, which lay at about thirty yards distance. This appeared to be a heap of stones piled up against the face of a high carn of natural rocks. After making several fruitless attempts to find the place of interment here, I finally left it for the third and last barrow. This lay at a distance of about two hundred yards from the others, on the south-western brow of the hill. It proved to be a pile of stones and rubble raised on a base of natural rock, and enclosed by a ring of twenty stones set on edge, and fitted together with more than ordinary care and precision. The diameter of the barrow, which is nearly a perfect circle, is twenty-nine feet. Unlike the circles surrounding other barrows in the neighbourhood, this one was originally constructed of several layers of stones fitted together, one over the other, without mortar, and perhaps once forming a cone over the entire tumulus. Three stones fitted together in this manner may still be seen on the western side. On the northern side, as may be seen by the accompa-

nying plan, lies a large natural rock (A), at present uncovered. At the eastern extremity of this is a small circular basin, four or five inches deep, which from the appearance of the granite I am more inclined to attribute to artificial than to natural causes; and which, though it requires some assurance to do so, I venture to term an artificial rock-basin. The rock in which this was resting, as we afterwards found, at each end on the natural soil, from which it had never been moved, although a pit had been dug in the centre, immediately underneath it.



5 10 FEET

Sinking a shaft in the centre of the barrow, at the depth of about eight feet, the workmen came to two natural granite rocks, one resting on the other, and sloping downward towards its eastern end (as see the plan). This rock is about four feet square; and when found was covered with a black, slimy substance, which being removed, a small cavity was observed in the upper end of the stone, from which a narrow trench or gully could be traced down the surface. Following this

trench, and having cleared away the earth and rubble from the middle of the barrow, we soon came to a flat stone about three feet square. Although every precaution was taken in opening this barrow, the miner in raising this stone, finding it very heavy, and in order to get a better purchase for his hands, suddenly stepped into the pit below. There was a crack ; his foot sank about six inches ; and I had the mortification of seeing the hundred fragments of the most richly ornamented urn which Cornwall has ever produced. Into such small pieces was it broken, that only two of them all could be joined together ; and from these the accompanying drawing is made. The diameter at the base is five inches, from which the vessel expands as it rises until the greatest diameter is nine. The original height cannot be ascertained. As will be seen, it is ornamented by a chevron pattern of leaf-shaped indentations made while the clay was wet, by some pointed instrument. Above this appears to have been another pottery of the same kind, and below it are two irregular lines of circular dots. These dots were all made by the same instrument, and at first sight would seem to contain some minute device resembling a bird with wings expanded ; but whether this is really the case, or whether it is only an accident of the potter's tool, I will not venture to say. A corresponding line of dots is to be found inside the urn, near the mouth. Besides these ornaments there were four embossed handles ; but a portion of one only remains. The urn itself is better baked, and shews more potter's skill than any I have seen ; and the bones with which it was filled were so thoroughly burnt, that they adhered, like a white cement, to the sides of the vessel. The "kist-vean" containing the urn was about eighteen inches in depth. The bottom of it was formed of the hard natural clay of the country, and the sides were constructed of granite stones set on edge. The breakage of the urn was, however, in some degree compensated for by the discovery among the earth in the kist-vean of eight or nine small Roman coins. These

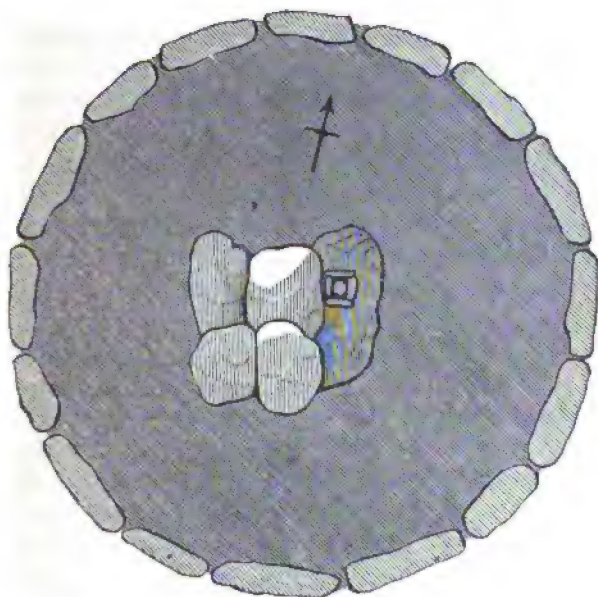
at first sight seemed to be brass; but many, on being touched, fell to pieces. Whether they are clay casts, or actual brass coins in a state of corrosion, can hardly be determined. On the obverse of one of them, a middle brass, is a laureated head to the right, with the inscription, *CONSTAN.*, very plain. On another the head and shoulders of a man are also very distinct. The head is to the left; the circle of a shield is below, and from it protrudes the point of a spear. No legend is visible; but probably it is the third brass of Crispus, coined in London about the middle of the fourth century. Under the rock in the centre of the barrow, and on which, in all probability, the body was burnt, were a few more bones and a limpet-shell. Quantities of ashes, burnt stones, and charred wood, were scattered throughout the mound. Several pebbles were also found; and chip-pings of flint are not uncommonly picked up on the adjacent commons, although none were found in the barrow itself.

It is worth mentioning that the valley immediately below the hill on which this interesting barrow stands is said by tradition to have been a battlefield in days gone by. In the midst of it stands a well-known pillar bearing the inscription, in late Roman characters, *RIALO BRAN CVNOVAL FIL.*; beneath which, I believe, no interment was found when it was searched some years since.

TREDINNEY BARROW.

Six miles west of Penzance, on the brow of a hill to the right of the road leading to the Land's End, I had often observed a large undisturbed barrow, four or five feet above the level of the surrounding fields, and enclosed, as is usually the case, by a circle of large granite slabs set on edge. On the 21st of August in the present year I proceeded to the place with some workmen, and began by sinking a trench in the centre of the mound. The diameter of the ring proved to be thirty-eight feet, but part of one side had been broken into in building a

modern hedge. The number of stones encircling it was originally sixteen, although several have been recently removed. At the depth of about eighteen inches below the turf we came upon a confused pile of natural rocks lying one on the other in no order, and probably never moved by the hand of man. (See the plan.) One of



these rocks, seven feet long by about four broad, was sloping downwards towards its eastern end; and remembering the one at Morvah Hill, I directed a trench to be sunk in that direction, and presently came to a flat stone, three feet in length by two in breadth. When this was removed, the rim of an urn could be seen above the black earth which filled a small kist-vean, one foot long, one foot four inches broad, and eighteen inches deep. The sides of this kist were constructed in a manner very unusual in barrows of this description, of two layers of stone. The urn was placed, *mouth downwards*,

upon a natural slab of granite, and was so firmly wedged in by the walls of the kist that two of these had to be removed before it could be taken out. As will be seen by the annexed figure, the urn is ornamented by an extremely rude chevron pattern between irregular lines. This pattern extends over four small cleats, or handles, which protrude from each side of the vessel. The present height of the urn is twelve inches, and the diameter at the mouth nine. It is remarkable that no traces of the bottom could be discovered ; and as it is not likely that that part would have decayed sooner than the upper portions of the urn, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was broken off before being placed in the kist. The urn itself is not well baked, and the pottery extremely rude. The bones it contained were not so thoroughly burnt as those found at Morvah Hill, and can be identified as those of a woman or small man. Among the earth with which the kist was filled were found two chippings of flint and several sea-pebbles. The sloping stone in the centre of the barrow, on which, like that at Morvah Hill, I have no doubt the body was burnt, was surrounded on all sides with ashes and charred wood ; and beneath it, when raised, was nearly a cartload of ashes as white and fresh as if the fire had scarcely been extinguished from them. Amongst these were found two more chippings of flint ; one of which, from its size and shape, may have been intended for the head of some sharp weapon.

The date of this barrow is doubtless far earlier than that of the one previously described, and yet it is remarkable to find how nearly they resemble each other in several most important points. From a judicious comparison of such barrows as these, much might still be learnt of the mode in which our prehistoric forefathers conducted their funereal rites.

WILLIAM C. BORLASE.

Castle Horneck. Sept. 1868.

NOTES ON WEOBLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

PART I.—THE HONOUR.

No one who has any love for antiquity, passing through the ancient town of Weobley, can fail to admire its noble church as well as the still numerous and graceful remains of its former importance, now fast decaying, or losing their best and most striking features under the levelling influence of modern improvement. Not many years ago these relics were more numerous than they are now; but though some of the more important of them have been destroyed, such as still survive are sufficient to bear witness of the architectural taste and skill of former ages, and of prosperity now long since passed away.

The name *Wibelai*, as it stands in *Domesday*, or as it is otherwise spelt, *Wobberley*, *Wobbel*, *Webberley*, *Wibley*, *Webley*, *Weobly*, and *Weobley*, might seem to claim kindred with the name of Wybba or Wibba,¹ son of Creoda or Crida, king of Mercia, whose name seems to be commemorated in the not very distant hill of Credenhill. Probably the termination "ley" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *leag* (a district), a name apparently preserved in that of the estate of "the Ley"; and thus the whole name would be Wibba's Ley, *i. e.*, the portion or land of Wibba.² Certain it is that at the time of the Domesday Survey, A.D. 1086, *Wibelai* or *Weobley* was included among the possessions appropriated to the great Lacy family, who have given their name to so many places in Herefordshire. In that county Walter de Lacy, brother

¹ A. S. Chron., a. 626, 716.

² I must confess that doubt is thrown upon this theory by the existence of Webley Castle in Gower. Whether there was any connexion between these two names, or between Lacy and Fitzhamon, the respective occupiers, I am unable yet to determine. See Harl. 6596, p. 66, and *Arch. Camb.*, vii, p. 348, and App.

to Ilbert, whose descendants became Earls of Lincoln, is recorded to have held sixty-five lordships and eighteen manors. He died A.D. 1085, by a fall from the battlements of St. Peter's Church at Hereford, which church he had built from the foundation;¹ and was succeeded by his son Roger, who is named in *Domesday* as the possessor of Weobley. The record, translated, runs thus: "The same Roger holds Wibelai. "Edwi cilt" (child, *i. e.*, prince or thane) held it in fee. In Stradford (Stretford) hundred. There are three hides and a half which pay tax. In demesne are three carucates and ten villeins, a presbyter, a *præpositus* (steward), a smith, and five *bordarii* (cottagers), with nine carucates and a half. There are eleven serfs, and a wood half a *leua*² long and four quaranteins wide. There is a park, and land amounting to one carucate of *essarz*, pays eleven *solidi* and nine *denarii*. One of these villeins doth S. Peter hold by gift of Walter de Laci. In the time of King Edward it was worth one hundred *solidi*, and afterwards sixty *solidi*, lately one hundred *solidi*."

Another son, Walter, became a monk, and afterwards abbot, in S. Peter's, Gloucester; and there was a third, Hugh; and one or two daughters, Emma and Rohesia; but whether one person only is intended by these two names, or two persons, I am unable to determine.³

Roger de Lacy having taken the side of Robert Courthose against William Rufus, A.D. 1088, was banished, and his lands were granted to his brother Hugh, A.D. 1091.⁴ Hugh assisted to found the abbey of Lanthony, died without issue, and probably lies buried in Weobley Church.⁵ The male line of this branch of the Lacy

¹ Monast. Angl., iii, 620.

² The *leua* was = 480 perches = 12 quaranteins; the quarantein = 40 perches. The *leua* was, perhaps, = $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. (Ellis, *Introd.* to *Domesday*, i, 159.) *Essarz*, a cultivated spot, cleared land (*ib.* 102). *Hide* and *carucate* are considered by Ellis to be nearly the same (*ib.* 146).

³ Mon. Angl., vi, p. 135.

⁴ Harl. 6336, 6596, p. 66.

⁵ Mon. Angl., vi, p. 135; Tanner, *Not. Mon.*; Harl. MSS. 6596, 6726, 6868.

family became thus early extinct; but the succession was prolonged for some time through the son of Emma (or Rohesia), above mentioned, whose husband's name is not recorded. Her son Gilbert took the name of Lacy, and had a son, Hugh, who died 1185. Hugh had two sons, Hugh, lord of Ulster, who died *s. p.* in 1240; and Walter, lord of Meath, who founded the abbey of Craswall.¹ His wife was Margery, daughter of William de Braose, lord of Brecknock, by his wife, Matilda of St. Vallery, that "proud, malapert, and stomachful" lady, as Camden calls her; or as Holinshed, that "quick and hasty dame," who used such plain and disrespectful language towards King John, and was afterwards so cruelly punished by him.² The Lady Margery Lacy founded the priory of Aconbury near Hereford. By her husband, Walter, who died 1241, she had several children, who all died *s. p.*, except Gilbert, who died *v. p.*; but left two daughters, Maud and Margery, who with their mother, Isabel Mareschall, shared among them the great inheritance which was now for the first time divided.³ Isabel took a moiety of the lordship of Ewyas Lacy, and married, for the second time, John de Jeffrey. Margery, the eldest daughter, married John de Verdon, descended through his mother, Rohese, wife of Theobald de Buttiler (who took the name of Verdon), from Bertram de Verdon, lord of Farnham-Royal, whose grandson, Bertram, lord of Alton in Staffordshire, founded the abbey of Croxden in that county in 1176.⁴ By this marriage John de Verdon became lord of the barony of Weobley, and also possessed of moieties of Ludlow and Ewyas-Lacy.⁵ Maud, sister to Margery Lacy, married Geoffrey de Genevil, who became in her right lord of Ludlow. Their granddaughter, Joan, was married to Roger, the "gentle" Mortimer, first Earl of March.

Having survived his first wife, and married a second,

¹ Tanner, *in L.*

² Holinshed, iii, p. 172; Wright, *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 63.

³ Mon. A., u. s.

⁴ Harl. 807; Tanner, *Not. Mon.*

⁵ Inq. p. m. 2 Ed. I, No. 34.

Eleonora —, John de Verdon died in 1273. His youngest and surviving son, Theobald, became lord of Weobley, and is mentioned in 1287 as presenting a clerk to the church of Ludlow in right of his inheritance,¹ and adjudged to belong to him notwithstanding the claim set up by Peter de Genevil, son of Geoffrey, husband of Maud de Lacy. In 1277 he is mentioned as offering two knights' fees and a half for service against the Welsh, from his inheritance from Walter de Lacy; and in 1282 and 1286 he was required to undertake similar services as fendal lord of Ewyas.² Shortly before A.D. 1297 he lost his eldest son John, and was excused from personal appearance for military service against the Scots, both on this account and also his bodily infirmity, "et alias turbationes corporeas.....de quibus" (says the king's writ with a touching simplicity) "multum nobis displicet." This son John he had intended to send instead of himself,³ and he is now desired to send his second son, Theobald. A similar summons is made in 1301. In 1309 he died, and his son Theobald succeeded him, who became Constable of Ireland;⁴ and married 1st, Maud, daughter of Edmund Lord Mortimer, who died 1312, and by whom he had three daughters; and, as it seems, two sons, John and William, who both died *v. p.*⁵ After her death he married, 2ndly, Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of John de Burgh. By her he had a daughter, Isabel, born after his own death in 1316, who was afterwards married to Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby. Elizabeth de Verdon afterwards married Roger Damory.⁶ The three daughters by his first wife, between whom his inheritance was divided, were—1, Johanna, who was married to Thomas Lord Furnivall, and died 1340; 2, Elizabeth married to Bartholomew Burwash or Burgh-

¹ Ib. Clive, *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 34; Harl. 6596; Dugd., *Mon. A.*, *u. s.*

² Parl. Writs, vol. i. ³ Ib., 25 Ed. I. ⁴ Ib., 7 Ed. II, 1314.

⁵ Dugdale, *M. A.*, vi, 135.

⁶ Inq. p. m., 10 Ed. II, p. 385; Rot. Orig. Ed. II.

ersh, and died 1360 ; 3, Margery, who was married first to William le Blount, to whom she brought the castle and manor of Weobley, and who is mentioned in 1332 as endowing Nicholas Coleshull, chaplain of Weobley Castle, with certain rents ; secondly, to Marcus Husee ; and thirdly, to Sir John Crophull, who in 1361 is styled *Seigneur* of the Castle of Weobley ; and is mentioned as presenting a clerk, Roger de la Marke, to the church of Ludlow in 1372. He died 1383. His son and heir, Thomas Crophull, died before him, and left by his wife, Sibilla, daughter of Sir John Delabere, a daughter and sole heiress, Agnes.¹ In 1384 (7 Rich. II), being then under age, she was married to Sir Walter Devereux, who two years after, making proof of her majority, had livery of her lands.² Sir W. Devereux died July 1402, leaving four sons and two daughters ; but his widow survived him thirty-one years, having married, for her second husband, John Merbury, Esq., of Lyonshall. John (or Nicholas) Merbury was in 1402 esquire to the Earl of Northumberland, and as bearer of the news of the victory over the Scots at Homildon, received a grant from Henry V, as Prince of Wales, of a pension of forty marks, payable out of the manor of Isleworth. About 1415 he became door-keeper of the king's chamber, and in 1421 keeper of the jewels. Henry V, by his first will, July 24, 1415, bequeathed him £100. In 1427 he presented a petition for payment of his pension, and in lieu of it received a charge of the same amount out of the revenues of the county of Gloucester. He was sheriff of Herefordshire in 1405, 1415, 1419, 1425, 1429, and had married for his first wife Alicia, daughter of Sir John Pembridge. He died 1437, and is probably buried in Weobley Church. He is styled by Dugdale a knight ; but this is erroneous, as in the inquisition *post mortem*, as well as in his own petition, he is termed esquire. In 1419 he is mentioned in conjunction with

¹ In Harl. 7366 ; Clive, *Hist. of Ludlow*, u. s. There are conflicting pedigrees in Harl. 807 and 6596.

² Inq. p. m., 8 Hen. IV ; Dugdale, *Baronage*.

his wife, Agnes Devereux, as presenting John Donwode to the church of Ludlow.¹

Walter, eldest son of Walter and Agnes Devereux, succeeded his father at fifteen years of age, and by subsequent marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Bromwich, had a son Walter, who, like his father, was also fifteen years old at the time of his death in 1435. His son, Walter, married Elizabeth Merbury, daughter of his grandmother's second husband, and probably lies buried with her in Weobley Church. He appears for a time to have suffered for his adherence to Edward IV, for in 1460 we find him petitioning for pardon as a rebel; and in particular, for his conduct at the battle at Ludford; and in the same year a grant was made to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, of fines due from W. Devereux, late of Weobley, Esq.² He had two sons and two daughters. Walter, the eldest son, espoused, when she was only eleven years and eight months old, Anne, only daughter of William Lord Ferrers of Chartley, a faithful follower of Edward IV, and by the king's special favour had livery of her lands in 1461. Having thus recovered for himself and his family the royal favour by the change of the sovereign, he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Ferrers. In 1470 he was made K.G., and in 1485 was killed on the side of Richard III at Bosworth Field. His eldest son, John Devereux, married Cecily, sister and heir to Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and granddaughter to Thomas of Woodstock, husband of Eleanor Bohun, and youngest son of Edward III. This marriage connected his family with that of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, of whom we shall speak in connexion with Weobley Castle. Walter, third Lord Ferrers, son of John Devereux, was made K.G. in 1523, and in 1525 appointed Justice of Wales. In 1549, in reward for his services at Boulogne,

¹ Aungier, *Hist. of Isleworth*, pp. 201, 202; Rymer, *Fæd.*, vol. ix, p. 292; Rot. Parl. A.D. 1427; Harl. 1159, 6596; Clive, *Hist. of Ludlow*, u. s.; Dugdale, *Bar.*

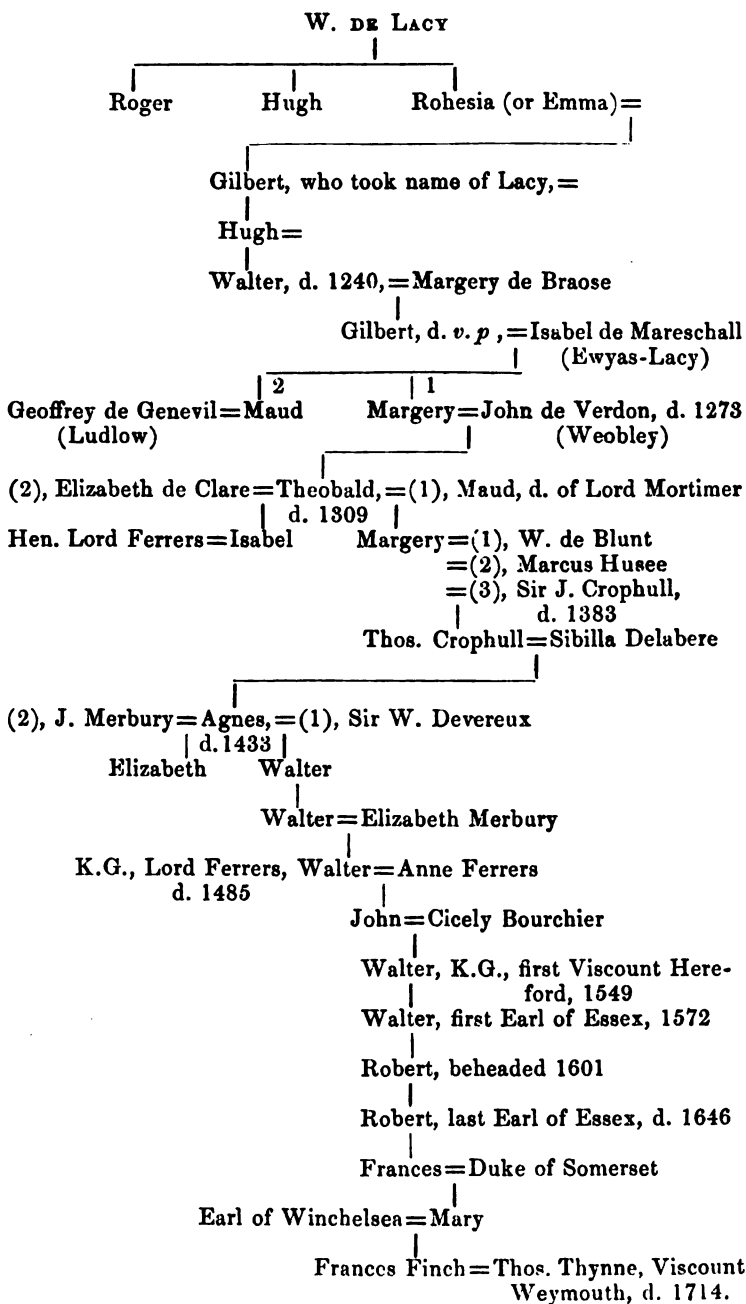
² Rymer, vol. v, A.D. 1460, Feb. 12; Rot. Parl. 38 Hen. VI; Lingard, iv, 122.

he was created Viscount Hereford. His son Richard died *v. p.*, and his grandson Walter succeeded him, who, in addition to his other titles, was created Earl of Essex in 1572. His son Robert, third Viscount Hereford and second Earl of Essex, was the well-known favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and was executed in 1601. His honours were forfeited, but restored to his son Robert, in 1603, by James I. Robert, third Earl of Essex, was the able and disappointed Parliamentary general, who died 1646. By his death, without male issue, the earldom of Essex became extinct. The title of Viscount Hereford went to Sir Walter Devereux of Castle Bromwich, only son of Walter, first Viscount Hereford, by his second wife.¹ The property was divided between Lord Essex's two daughters. The Weobley portion came to the eldest, Frances, married in 1617 to Sir William Seymour, Marquess of Hertford and Duke of Somerset, whose first wife had been Lady Arabella Stuart. The Duchess of Somerset, who died in 1674, by a codicil to her will bequeathed her property to Thomas Thynne, afterwards Viscount Weymouth², who had married Lady Frances Finch, daughter of the second Earl of Winchelsea, the husband of her daughter Mary. From Viscount Weymouth the Weobley property has descended to the present Marquess of Bath, in whose family also the parliamentary interest in the borough continued so long as Weobley was permitted to return members to Parliament.

The following table exhibits, in outline, the succession from Walter de Lacy, and the partitions of the inheritance :

¹ Collins, *Peerage*, vi, 18.

² Harl. 6336; Collins, ii, 507.



II. THE CASTLE AND BOROUGH.

As there is no mention in *Domesday* of any castle at "Wibelai," we may, perhaps, conclude that none existed. The earliest mention of it is in the reign of Stephen, when so many castles were built; when it was seized on behalf of the Empress Maud either by Geoffrey (or William) Talbot, who took the Castle of Hereford, or by Fitz-Scroope in 1139; but was retaken in the following year by Stephen himself,¹ about the same time that he retook the castles of Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, Shrewsbury, and afterwards (though after one failure) Ludlow. In 1210 William de Braose, father of Margery Lacy, for some unexplained cause, assisted by Matthew de Gamages, lord of Dilwyn, made an inroad into Herefordshire, and burnt half the town of Leominster.² He is said (but on what authority I know not) on his way to have seized the Castle of Weobley. Again, in 1262, the Welsh are said to have ravaged the borders as far as Weobley.³ The Castle and its chaplain are mentioned in the time of William de Blount, first husband of Margery Verdon, in the reign of Edward III.⁴ In 1483 Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (connected with Lord Ferrers by the marriage of his son, John Devereux, with Cicely Bouchier, descended, like himself, from Thomas of Woodstock and Eleanor Bohun), is said to have conveyed "sundry false and traitorous proclamations against our sovereign lord (Richard III) from Brecon to Weobley." Carte, following chiefly the Croyland continuator, says that after the discomfiture of his enterprise by the floods in the Severn, he sojourned at the house of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, together with the Bishop of Ely, Sir W. Knyvett, and other

¹ Harl. MSS. 6766; *Gesta Reg. Steph.*, pp. 61, 69; cont. Flor. Worc., p. 106; *Hist. Soc.*, Hoveden, p. 484; Huntingdon, p. 1028; Knighton, p. 2385; Hoveden, p. 389.

² Rymer, i, 107.

³ Britton, *Beauties of E. and W.*, p. 546; Wright, *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 171.

⁴ *Grossi Fin. Ed. III.*

conspirators; but finding himself surrounded, he departed secretly, in disguise, to the house of Banister, near Shrewsbury.¹

Leland, who visited Weobley about 1533-40, says "it is a market-town, where is a goodly castle, but somewhat in decay"; and again, "there is a fair castle of my Lord Ferrers."² The Castle, from its low situation, could scarcely ever have been very defensible, and by the time of the civil wars had probably fallen into total decay; but a plan of it has been preserved by Silas Taylor, entitled "*Ichnographia Castri antiquissimi de Weobley (olim Laciorum)*." On the fly-leaf of this MS.³ is written, in pencil, "this MS. was wrote in the y. 1655." The site of the Castle is complete, and traceable with ease, as is also the moat; but of the buildings no remains are visible.

As Leominster was famous for wool and also for bread, so was Weobley, in former times, for *cwru* or ale.⁴ It had also, not long since, some trade in gloves; but this has now disappeared. Blount, in his *Collections*, c. 1675, says: "The market in this town, which is not great, is held on Thursday; and three fairs it has yearly, the first upon Ascension Day; the second upon Corpus Christi Day, which is always upon Thursday next after Whitsun Week; and the third upon the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14. There has been anciently a park (some say two), for there are yet certain grounds and the Park Meadow." Another passage says, "one park for red, the other for fallow deer."

In 1645, after the battle of Naseby, King Charles I visited Hereford; and the writer of the *Iter Carolinum* states that "on Thursday, Sept. 4, the king dined at Hereford, at the Bishop's Palace (Bp. Coke); on the 5th to Lempster, dinner at the Unicorn; to Webley,

¹ Rot. Parl. 1 Rich. III, 12, 13; Croyl. cont. ap. Gale, i, 568; Carte, *Hist. of Eng.*, ii, 813; Jones, *Hist. of Breckn.*, p. 184, who doubts the story.

² Leland, iv, p. 85; vii, p. 139.

³ Harl. 6726, p. 209.

⁴ *Magna Britannia*, p. 934; Harl. MSS., 6568, 6726; Camden, ii, 443.

supper, the Unicorn ; Sat. 6, to Hereford." "Thurs. 18, to a Rendezvous five miles from Ham Lacy, with intention for Worcester, Poins, and Roscester in the Passage ; whereupon we marched towards Hereford, so to Lempster, then to Webly, thence to Prestene, there halted at Mr. Andrews'. This march lasted from six in the morning till midnight."

The Diary of R. Symonds says : "Friday, Sept. 5, the king went to Lemster, and lay that night at Webley ; his guards returned to their old quarters. Sat.—King determined to go to Abergany, but 'twas altered ; the guards to Letton ; H. M. to Hereford." "Thurs. 18th.—'This night to Prestayne, com. Radnor.'"¹

The Unicorn Inn thus honoured by the king's visit is believed to be a house at the south or upper end of the town, lately occupied by Mr. Palmer, surgeon, and now (1868) by Mr. Ball, maltster.

Among miscellaneous notices of Weobley are the following :

"At Weobley are (1717) two schools ; one for twenty-five boys, of whom twenty-one are clothed, and all furnished with books. The boys are catechised in church every Lord's Day, in the afternoon. Subscriptions for the boys' school are £27 : 10 per ann., and a gentleman in the neighbourhood gives £5 per ann. to the mistress of the girls' school. Four boys have been put out to husbandry by the boys' subscribers."²

In Blount's *Collections* occurs the following : "Tomkins' great-grandfather had thirty-two children, all born in one chamber in Webley ; in which house he kept a shop and a tan-house (which is now Cox's), joining the Market House in Webley."

There is a tablet in the church, on which the remarkable length of Tomkins' family was recorded. This is now invisible, being covered by the new encaustic tiles of the chancel ; but the following sonnet on the subject

¹ *Iter Carol.* ap. Gutch, *Coll. Car.*, ii, 445, 446 ; Lord Somers' *Tr.*, x, 288 ; Symonds, *Diary*, pp. 233, 240.

² Horsley, *Mag. Brit.*, p. 952.

may, perhaps, be worth inserting. It is found in a manuscript book (p. 96) formerly in the library of Mr. R. Phillips of Longworth, and bequeathed by him to that of Belmont Priory near Hereford. The handwriting was thought by him to be Mr. Browne's:

“Reader, draw near! If e'er thou chance to climb
By graduall steps this Chamber for to view,
I'll tell thee what in thy great-Grandsire's time
Here came to pass, which though 'tis strange 'tis true.
Babes thirty-three did from two mothers spring
To famous Tomkins,—O, admired thing!

“All lived to dandle up and down the Room,
All lived like loving Sisters and kind Brothers,
All marryed (only one which took her Tomb):
The males proved Fathers, all the Females mothers.
And always may this memorable Story
Be an Encomium of this Chamber's Glory.

“And may the loud, resounding Trump of Fame
Proclaime great Tomkins for a man of men.
In golden letters, O! engrave his name
In marble Tablets with an iron pen.
Let this survive this House, and last when all
Its Beams doe tremble, and the Rafters fall.”

“The Chamber is over the Hall in the Mansion House, next adjoining to the Market House in Weobley, yet remaining as heretofore.”

The Market House, noticed in Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture* (vol. ii, p. 182) as belonging to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, was pulled down about the year 1848; but the house adjoining it still remains, a fine specimen of timber building; and this may, perhaps, be the mansion house mentioned above.

Turning to the parliamentary history of the Borough of Weobley, we find that it sent burgesses to Parliament throughout the reign of Edward I; but that this practice was since discontinued till 1640 (15 Charles I), when it was restored by order of the House of Commons.¹ The burgesses returned during the reign of Edward I were as follow:

¹ B. Willis, *Rot. Parl.*, iii; Oldfield, *Repr. Hist.*, iv; Hill, *Coll. for Herefordsh.*, ii; *Parl. Writs*, i, p. xci.

- 23 Ed. I, 1295.—John Oumpaygnoun, Adam Sagoun (Yagoun ?).
 26 Ed. I, 1298.—Will. Pykus, Will. le Feverere.
 28 Ed. I, 1300.—Phil. de Sweyneston, John de Leye.
 29 Ed. I, 1302.—Hen. de Hyneton, Phil. Daukyn.
 30 Ed. I, 1303.—Hen. de Hyneton, Phil. de Sweyneston.
 33 Ed. I, 1305.—Phil. de Sweyneston, Hugo Rouan.
 35 Ed. I, 1307.—Ric. Yago.

In 1628 report was made to the House of Commons that Webley and Milbourn Port had sent burgesses, 26 and 28 Edward I, but had discontinued long. Upon question they were ordered, as ancient Boroughs, to be restored.¹ From 1640 the members for Weobley are as follow :

- 1640.—Will. Tomkins, Thos. Tomkins.
 1640, Nov. (the Long Parliament).—Arthur Jones, Lord Ranelagh, Thos. Tomkins. Subsequently Robt. Andrews, Will. Crowther.
 1658.—Herb. Perrot, Rob. Andrews.
 1660.—Jas. Pitts, Rich. Weston.
 1661.—Thos. Tomkins, John Barnaby.
 1678.—Will. Gray *vice* Serjt. Gregory (?), Speaker of House of Commons, who succeeded Sir J. Williams ; Col. John Birch.
 1681.—John Booth, Col. John Birch.
 1685.—Hen. Cornwall, Rob. Price.
 1688.—Col. John Birch, Jas. Morgan.
 1690.—Rob. Price, Thos. Foley.
 1692.—The same.
 1695.—The same.
 1698.—The same.
 1701.—Rob. Price, John Birch.
 1702.—Hen. Cornwall, Thos. Price.
 1705.—Hen. Cornwall, John Birch.
 1707.—The same.
 1708.—Hen. Thynne, who died ; Hen. Gorges, J. Birch.
 1710.—Hen. Cornwall, John Birch.
 1713.—Uvedale Price, John Birch.

¹ Hill, *u. s.* ; Parry, *Parlts.*, p. 318.

- 1715.—Adm. Chas. Cornwall, who died ; Nich. Philpot, Paul Foley.
- 1722.—John Birch, Nich. Philpot.
- 1727.—Uvedale Price, John Birch (expelled the House), Jas. Cornwall.
- 1737.—Sir John Buckworth, John Birch (not duly elected), Jas. Cornwall.
- 1741.—Hen. Visct. Palmerston, George Lord Carpenter.
- 1747.—Mansell Powell (not duly elected), Savage Mostyn, John Earl of Egmont.
- 1754.—J. Craster, S. Mostyn (d.), George V. Vernon.
- 1761.—Marquis of Titchfield (afterwards Duke of Portland, and Prime Minister, 1783 and 1807), Fred. Thynne, W. Lynch.
- 1768.—Lord Irnham, Hon. H. F. Thynne (vac. seat), Bamber Gascoyne.
- 1774.—Sir W. Lynch, Bart. ; Sir Leger Douglas.
- 1781.—Sir L. Douglas, A. Bayntun.
- 1784.—John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon), A. Bayntun, Lord Weymouth.
- 1790.—Sir J. Scott, Sol.-Geul. ; Lord Weymouth.
- 1791.—Sir J. Scott, Att.-Genl. ; Lord Weymouth, and afterwards Lord G. Thynne.
- 1792-96.—The same.
- 1796.—Lord G. Thynne, Lord John Thynne.
- 1797.—Lord G. Thynne, Lord J. Thynne, and afterwards Inigo Freeman Thomas, Esq.
- 1798.—Lord G. Thynne, I. F. Thomas.
- 1800.—Lord G. Thynne, Sir C. H. Talbot, Bart.
- 1802.—Lord G. Thynne, Robt. Steele, Esq.
- 1807.—Lord G. Thynne, Right Hon. Heneage Finch, Lord Guernsey.
- 1812.—Right Hon. Geo. Ashburnham, Viscount St. Asaph ; Hon. W. Lennox Bathurst.
- 1813.—Hon. W. L. Bathurst, Jas. Lennox W. Naper, Esq.
- 1816.—Hon. W. L. Bathurst, and afterwards Lieut.-Col. Lord Fred. Cavendish Bentinck, J. L. W. Naper, Esq.
- 1817.—Lord F. C. Bentinck, J. L. W. Naper, Esq.
- 1818.—Lord F. C. Bentinck, Viscount Weymouth.
- 1819.—The same.

1820.—Lord F. C. Bentinck, Rear-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, Bart.

1824.—Lord F. C. Bentinck, and afterwards Lord H. F. Thynne, Rear-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, Bart.

1825.—Lord H. F. Thynne, Rear-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, Bart.

1826.—The same.

1828.—The same, and afterwards Capt. Lord W. Thynne.

1829.—The same.

1830.—The same.

1831.—Lord H. F. Thynne, Lord Edw. Thynne.

The results of the elections of the members for Weobley in the first half of its revived existence as a borough, were not free from contention. In 1660 Sir E. Turner reported to the House of Commons that the late election is void, as the sheriff did not send any precept for the same. In 1677 the election was pronounced to be void. In 1691 Thos. Foley petitioned against the return of Colonel Birch. No determination was made; but when the Colonel, in his turn, petitioned against the return of Mr. Foley, the House determined that Mr. Foley was duly elected.¹ Dec. 12, 1698, Mr. Foley petitioned against the return of Mr. Birch, son of Colonel Birch, and the House resolved that he (T. F.) was duly elected. From 1700 the strife became warmer, and on Feb. 25 in that year a petition was presented from “the unbribed burgesses against the return of H. Cornwall, Esq., by means of bribery, promises, gratuities, threats, and even confinement, for their votes, with other illegal practices.”—No determination. Feb. 26, “petition of Capt. Charles Cornwall against the return of Colonel Cornwall and John Birch.—N. d. Feb. 27, petition of several burgesses against the return of John Birch, Esq., for bribery.—N. d. Jan. 15, 1701, a similar petition from H. Cornwall, Esq., against Mr. Birch.—N. d. Nov. 4, 1702, J. Birch petitioned against the return of H. Cornwall and T. Price, Esqs., by bribery.—N. d. A similar

¹ The inscription on Colonel Birch's monument says he was M.P. till his death in 1691.

petition, in 1708, against H. George or Gorges ; and in 1715 one from J. Birch (Serjt.) against the return of Paul Foley ; and one from Simon Gough and J. Moore against that of Charles Cornwall. "The House resolved that Paul Foley was not duly elected, and that J. Birch is duly elected." Oct. 25, 1722, petition of E. Hughes and J. Carpenter against the return of Nich. Philpot and John Birch ; and a similar one, Jan. 21, 1723.

This cross-fire of petitions was stopped at length by a resolution of the House, March 3, 1736, "that the right of election is in the inhabitants of the ancient vote-houses, of 20*s.* per ann. and upwards, residing in the said houses forty days before the day of election, and paying scot and lot, who shall be resident at the time of election." The Marquis of Bath, and the parish officers in his interest, refused to rate those who opposed his nomination ; upon which the aggrieved persons applied to the Court of King's Bench for a *mandamus*, to compel the parish officers to put them on the rates. But the Court refused to grant it, on the ground that the parish officers are the proper judges of the persons to be rated, subject to appeal." In order to settle the question, the Marquis of Bath bought up all the ancient vote-houses.¹ But the "aggrieved parishioners" were not yet content ; and in 1740 an account appears in one of the vestry books, that a meeting was held to decide "whether the inhabitants and occupiers should be rated to the poor, or the landlords." All, or nearly all, signed for the former. (*N.B.*, almost all the signatures are by marks, very few names written.) Possibly the good burgesses of Weobley were fearful lest the settlement of the tenure of the vote-houses might stand in the way of the good old customs of "bribery, promises, and gratuities," under which they had heretofore thriven. The entry proceeds : "Mr. Moore (the petitioner of 1715) did refuse to give the foregoing persons leave to sign or object against the poor's lewn."² The returning officers were

¹ Oldfield, *Parl. Hist.*, iv.

² *Lewn*, rate or tax ; Halliwell, *Dict.*

the constables. In 1643 the "Lord of Essex" was chief constable. There was no corporation and no seal. Of the old vote-houses one or two remain, which still bear the numbers affixed to them for election purposes.

The acreage of the parish is 3,248, and the population in 1861 was 849.

Among particulars relating to Weobley, it may be worth while to transcribe some part of a pamphlet now in the British Museum, as illustrating some of the ideas and the history of the time to which it relates. It consists of a letter from J. A., Hereford, and is entitled *The Demon of Burton*:

"There is a farm in Burton, a village in the parish of Weobley, which Mr. Wm. Bridges, a linendraper of London, has in mortgage from one Thomas Tomkins, a decayed yeoman. This farm was taken in by lease by Mrs. Elizth. Bridges about Michaelmas 1669. Soon after this tenant was entered on the farm, some Familiar began to act apish pranks, by knocking boldly at the door in the dark of the evening, and the like early in the morning, but nobody to be seen. The stools and forms were thrown into disorder, heaps of malt and vetches mingled, loaves of bread laid on a table carried into another room, and hid in tubs covered with cloths; cabbage plants dug up and replanted in various patterns; a half-roasted pig demolished, except the bones; the milk turned sour with vinegar; some cattle died, and among others a sow leaped and danced in strange postures, and at last fell down dead; a loft of hay set on fire, a mow of pulse and pease likewise.

"After these fires one John Jones, a valiant Welshman, undertook to keep watch with a sword, a mastiff dog, and a lantern. He had not long lain on the bed when he heard a knocking at the door, and, as he conceived, many cats came into his chamber, broke the windows, and made a hideous noise. The mastiff howled, the candle went out, the Welshman fell into a cold sweat, left his sword unused, and with much ado found the door, and ran half a mile without looking behind him; protesting next day he would not lie another night in the house for £100.

"These particulars I received from eye-witnesses of unquestionable credit (?), and you may no more doubt the truth of them than distrust the affection of your humble servant,

(To be continued.)

"J. A.

"Hereford, March 1670."

DIN SYLWY, ANGLESEY.

THE fortified post of *Din Sylwy*, or, as it is more frequently called, *Bwrdd Arthur*, is situated on the north-east coast of Anglesey, at a distance of about half a mile from the sea, near the eastern extremity of Red-wharf Bay, and in the parish of Llanfihangel; the small church of which, lying close under the hill crowned by the fort, is distinguished from the numerous ecclesiastical edifices dedicated to *Mihangel* (Michael), as Llanfihangel *Din Sylwy*. The word, like most Welsh names, is plainly descriptive, being compounded of *din*, fortress; and *sylwy* or *sylwi*, "to observe"; and means fort of observation. It would be difficult to meet with a spot commanding a finer prospect both by sea and land. The hill upon which the fortress stands is visible from a great distance, and is well known to mariners navigating the Irish Channel as "the Table Land." It presents a marked outline when viewed from seaward, as well as from remote parts of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire. The popular name of *Bwrdd Arthur* (Arthur's table) has doubtless been given to it on account of the flatness of the summit, and the great extent of surface contained within the walls of the camp, which, like many other works of magnitude in the British isles, is ascribed to Arthur. The cromlech at Lligwy, on the same side of Anglesey, is called *Coetan Arthur* (Arthur's quoit). The hill is an elevated plateau of limestone rock, having, excepting at the south-west corner, a nearly plane surface inclining downwards towards the north, where the sides are much less precipitous than to the south and south-west. This table-land is four-sided, being tolerably regular to the west, north, and east; but there is a considerable indentation on the south.

The wall, following exactly the shape of the hill-top, and containing an area of about thirteen acres, is still nearly perfect at many points, particularly on the western



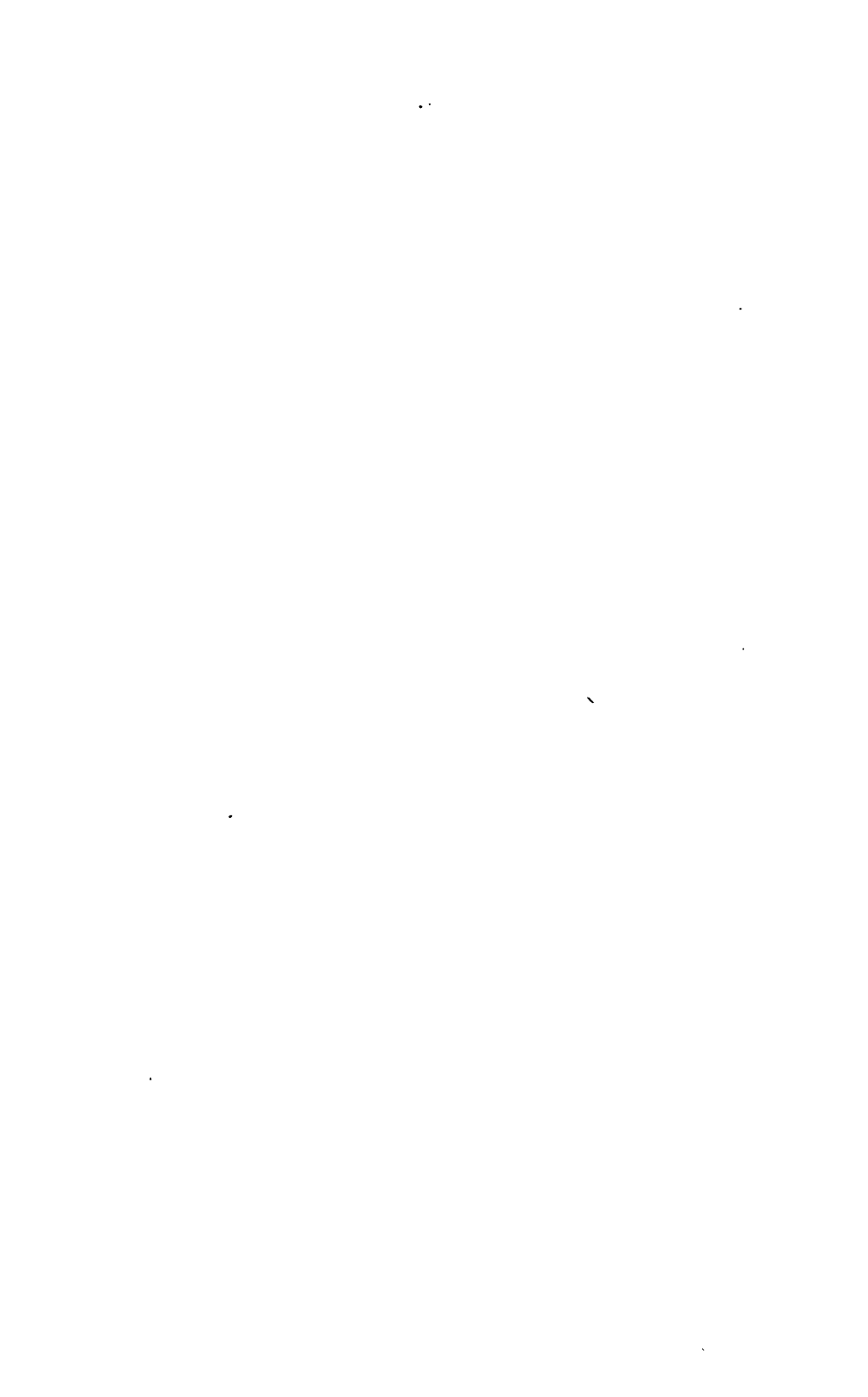


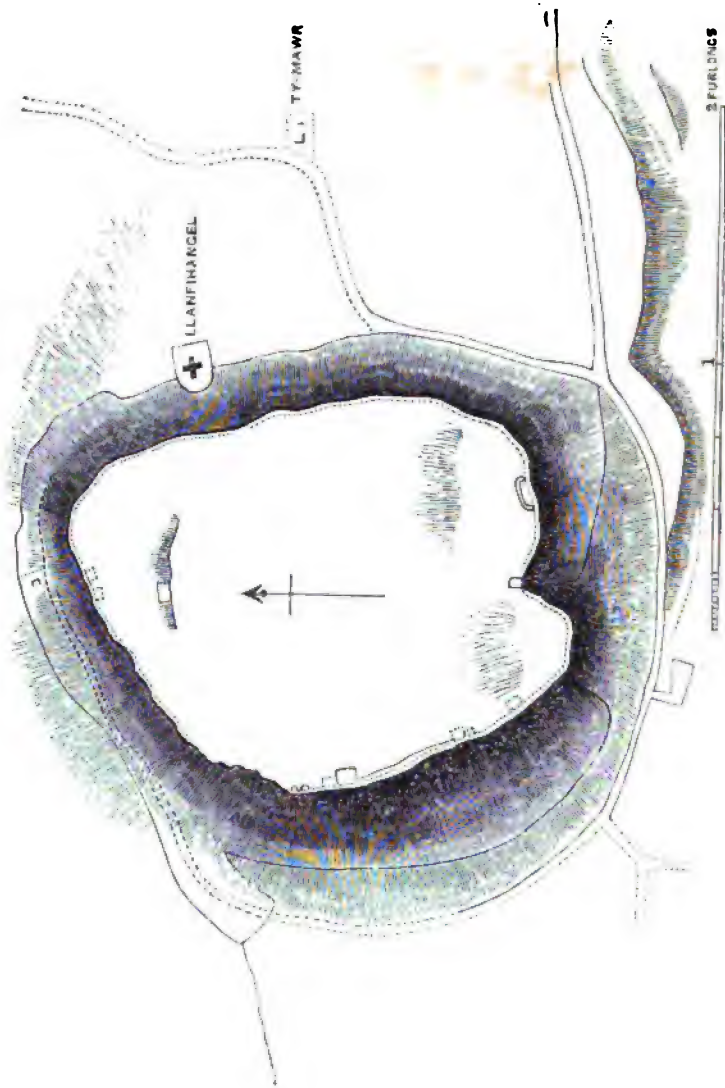
DIN-SYLWY OR BWEDD ARTHUR, FROM S.S.W.



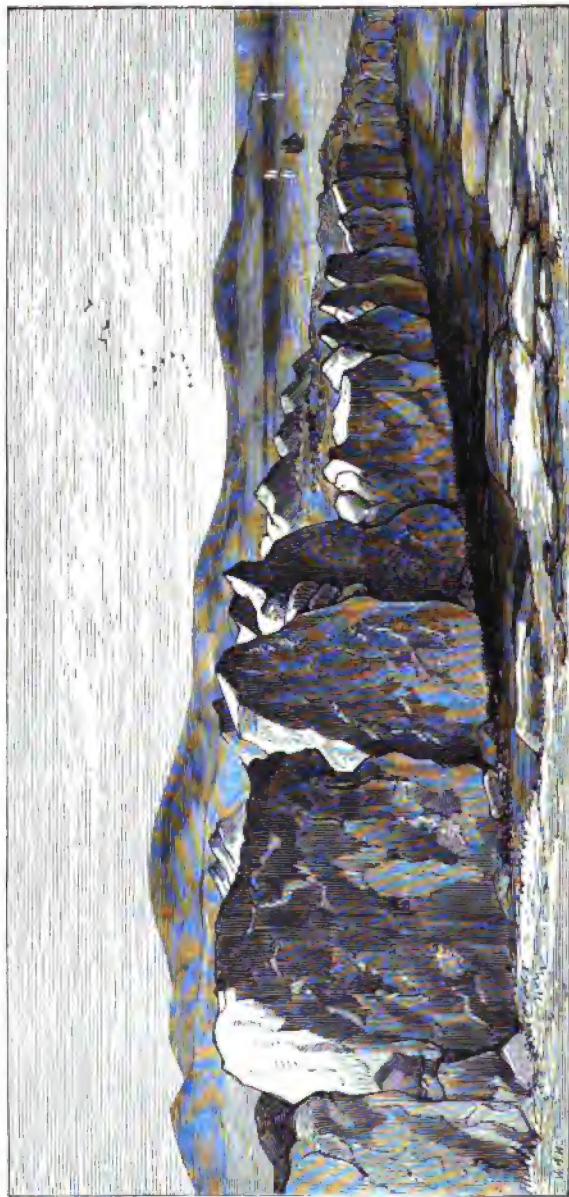
DIN-SYLWY, MAIN ENTRANCE.

(From within.)





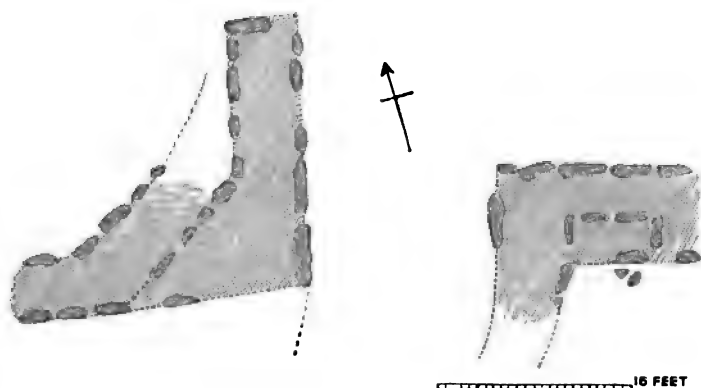
PLAN OF DIN-SYLWY, ANGLESEY.



WALL OF THE CAMP, DIN-SYLWY, ANGLESEY.

side, and may be traced almost throughout its whole course. A general idea of the arrangement of the wall, etc., may be obtained from the accompanying ground-plan. A winding path, indicated on the ground-plan by a black line, leads up to the main entrance, which is sixteen feet wide, and is placed near the centre of the above-mentioned indentation at the south side of the enclosure.

The entrance was defended, on the left hand side, by a wall running inwards for a distance of twenty-two feet, and having a breadth of five feet at the inner end. The main wall seems to have joined it at an obtuse angle on the inside, and also to have been continued along the edge of the precipice outwardly. The right hand side, as you enter, is not prolonged inwards, and contains in the centre of the wall what appears like a rude cistvaen, six feet long by two broad. The entire arrangement will be best explained by consulting the annexed ground-plan of the entrance.

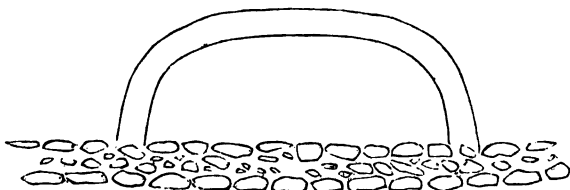


Ground-Plan of Entrance, Din Sylwy.

For some distance to the left of the entrance the course of the wall is marked by a double row of stones. The ground here rises considerably until you come to the point where the wall turns sharply to the north. From hence to the next turning, the wall is to be met with in its most perfect state. A sketch is given of the inner

side of that part of it which faces Red-wharf Bay. At the point where the wall turns to the east a quarry has been worked, and has encroached on the camp, destroying the wall for some distance. A short space before the wall bends again to the south, there are traces of another entrance which appears to have been protected at the rampart by strong works. From hence there is a paved pathway leading down to a fine spring of water on the declivity of the hill, which seems to have been included within a kind of outwork. The wall on the side next to Llanfihangel Church, as far as the next turn to the west, has been for the most part removed, and its place supplied by a modern fence. This is more particularly the case from the east corner, until you come over against the church. The wall becomes more easy to trace as you approach the next bend to the west, after which it leads up to the right hand side of the main entrance. Where most perfect, the wall consists of a double row of large limestone slabs set endwise, interspersed with occasional upright pillars, the space between the parallels being filled with loose stones. The breadth varies from nine to sixteen feet. In workmanship it closely resembles the wall at Lligwy (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xiii, p. 54, 3rd Series), and also the inner rampart at Dinas Dinorwig (*Ib.*, No. xxvii, p. 236, July, 1861).

I shall now proceed to describe the foundations of chambers still traceable, in the order given in the annexed block of ground-plans. They all, with one exception, abut upon the outer wall.

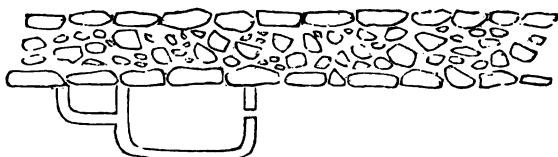


Semicircular Chamber, South Wall.

The first is a semicircular chamber, fifty-six yards to the south-east of the chief entrance. It is twenty-six

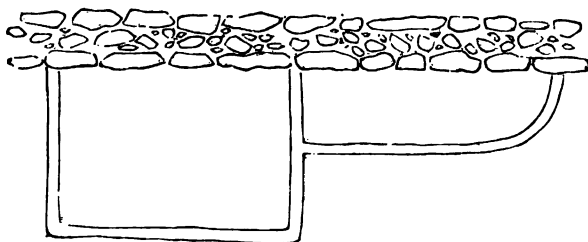
yards long where it adjoins the main wall. The thickness of its wall in the semicircular part is five feet. At a distance of forty-five yards from the west corner, towards the north, there are traces of square buildings; but all the stones, excepting three or four, have been carried away.

About eighty-five yards further on, in the same direction, there is a double chamber tolerably perfect: the larger, twenty-six feet by sixteen; the smaller, which is rounded at the outer side, ten feet by eight. The entrance to the larger of these chambers appears to have been at the northward end. Most of the large stones composing the wall have been removed, but enough remain to shew that the breadth was a little over two feet.



Double Chamber, West Wall.

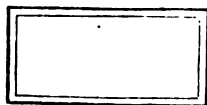
One hundred and ten yards further to the north, on the same side, there is a larger double chamber: the *greater* being a square of about fifty-eight feet, the *lesser* sixty-three feet long by eighteen broad, rounded off at one corner. Between these chambers and the quarry at the north-west corner there are traces of foundations, but so much disturbed as to render any attempt at a plan impossible.



Larger Double Chamber, West Wall.

As was before mentioned, a limestone quarry has encroached upon the camp at the north-west corner, and the wall is lost for some distance; but where it reappears, on the north side, we arrive at the remains of strong works. These were evidently intended for the defence of the entrance where the paved pathway leads down to the well. They are, however, in so confused a state that no plan of them can be made.

It was said above that *one* chamber does not adjoin the outer wall. This is to be met with at a point fifty-six yards south-west from the *well*-entrance. It is protected at the back by a ledge of rock, and is sixteen yards long by eight broad.



16 YARDS

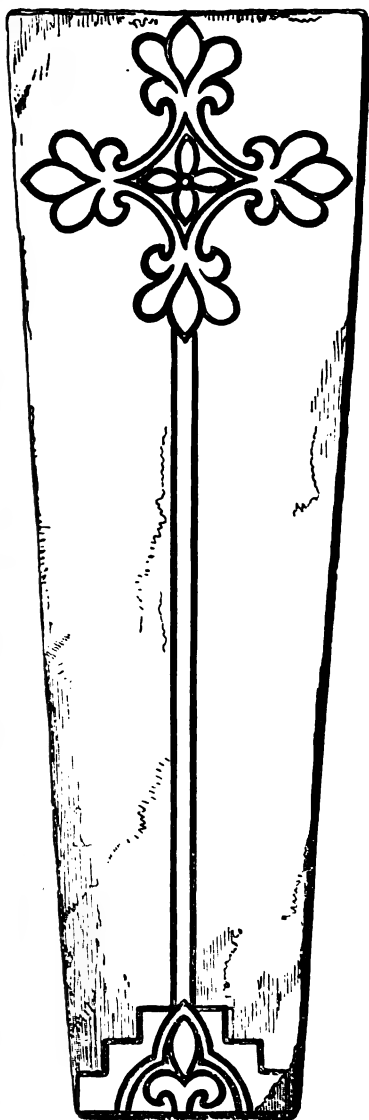
Oblong Chamber, 56 yards from Pathway leading to Well.

Although no other foundations are now to be seen within the camp, it does not follow but that such may formerly have existed, for all available loose stones appear to have been from time to time removed for building purposes. Nearly opposite the church a road leads down from the enclosure, but it seems to be modern. There is a cavity near the centre of the camp, six feet long, two feet six inches broad, and about two feet deep, which at first sight might easily be taken for a cistvaen; but is, I think, naturally formed.

It is highly probable that the works on this hill were originally raised by the inhabitants of this part of the Island of Anglesey, in prehistoric times, as a refuge for themselves and their cattle. There is, however, abundant evidence to prove its subsequent occupation by the Romans. Miss Angharad Llwyd in her *History of Mona* (p. 265), and also Lewis in his *Topographical Dictionary* (v. Llanfihangel Din Sylwy), say "Numerous fibulæ, coins, and other Roman relics, have been frequently discovered here; and in the summer of 1831 a great num-



ST. ASAPH.



ST. ASAPH.

ber of silver and copper coins were found in this place, among which were some of Nero, Vespasian, Constantius, and Constantine ; together with rings, keys, buckles, and clasps of copper, and other relics of Roman antiquity." At a point within the rampart, nearly abreast of the church, where the turf has lately been removed from off the limestone, I picked up several fragments of red pottery, parts of *mortaria* in whitish clay, and a piece of slag with a bit of quartz embedded in it. Mr. H. Prichard, of Dinam, had previously found a number of similar fragments at the same place. There would probably be a line of road leading up to Din Sylwy, either from the shore, near Aber-lleiniog, or else from Penmon. It is said that the remains of a paved Roman road may be traced, leading through Penmon towards Llan-iestyn, but I have had no opportunity of examining it.

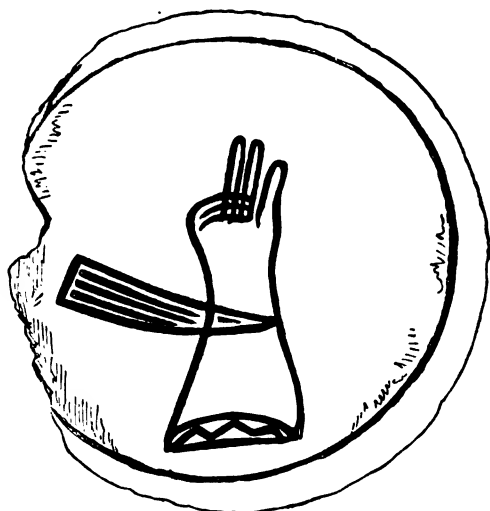
W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron, Augt. 1868.

STONE SLABS FOUND IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ASAPH.

DURING the repairs which, for some time past, have been in progress in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, the workmen came upon two slabs a little way beneath the ground or pavement of the nave, near the eastern arch of the central tower, close by the entrance into the choir ; and as they have features of interest, an engraving of each is here given ; perhaps prematurely, for nothing is as yet known, it is believed, as to what personages they are intended to commemorate. They seem to be of fifteenth century work. One of them, bearing a floriated cross, may have been placed over the grave of one of the bishops. Underneath it was found a flat, leaden, circular box-cover or lid, with a hand in benediction rudely cut or scratched upon it. The other was, no doubt, the sepulchral covering of a layman ; for it bears a shield of

arms, and a curious representation of a hare and hound. It had been at first supposed by the correspondent who supplied the drawings from which the engravings have been made, that these armorial bearings were those of some member of the family of the Hollands, formerly of



St. Asaph.

so much importance in North Wales, on account of the lion and the fleur-de-lys ; but there are difficulties in the way of this supposition which render a suspension of judgment advisable. It has been thought better to lay them before the Association at once, rather than to wait for attempts at identification.

EAST ORCHARD MANOR HOUSE.

THE ruins of this ancient but long deserted seat of the Berkerolles family, although usually styled a castle, present no traces of a fortified building. Their aspect is that of a substantial manor-place of the reigns of Richard II or Henry IV, built with a view to domestic convenience, and containing a good-sized dwelling-house and hall, with a chapel, kitchen, dovecote, and barn, arranged about a court, and with some additions and alterations of the Tudor period. The position, on one side weak, may have been protected, like Flimston, by an encircling wall, but of this no traces remain. The occupants trusted somewhat to the marshes of the Thaw; but their main safeguard was the settled state of the country during the reign of Edward III and his grandson, and the intervention of Flimston, Castleton, Bonvileston, and other strong houses near to Cowbridge, between this place and the hill-country.

East Orchard stands upon the east bank of the Thaw, upon a steep slope of lias rock, about fifty feet above the stream, which here expands into a marsh, and has been overflowed, three feet deep, by the tide from Aberthaw. The hall and dwelling-house occupy the north side of the court. The chapel, detached, is on the south, near the entrance. West, and higher up the hill, is the barn, and upon its crest the dovecote. At the foot of the slope an ancient leat feeds the castle mill, represented by a modern building.

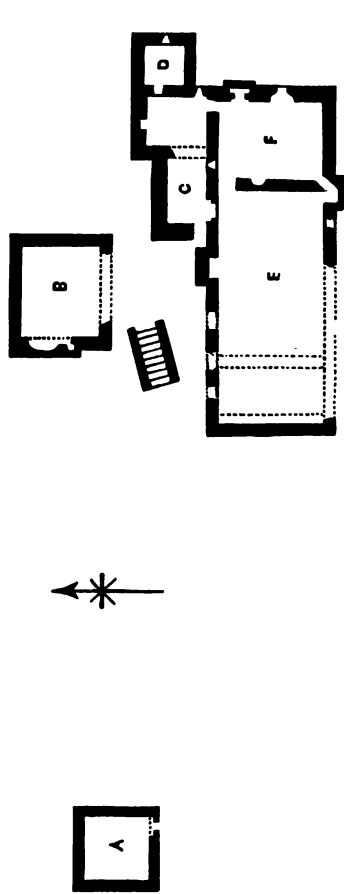
The dwelling-house is composed of the hall and withdrawingroom, and four smaller chambers, which five latter have upper stories. The hall, forty feet long by twenty-five feet broad, was on the ground-floor, and had a high-pitched, open roof, the gables being at the east and west ends. The principal windows, and no doubt the door, were on the south side, towards the court. The fireplace, six feet wide, was in the north wall, having a bold exterior

buttress to accommodate its deep hearth, and carry its spacious chimney. On either side is a door : one into the open air, opposite to the kitchen ; the other entering a sort of still-room, which, again, has a door towards the kitchen. A western wall cut off a chamber eleven feet deep, and the breadth of the hall, probably for a buttery, as a large door opens from it towards the kitchen. If its upper part was used as a gallery, the hall roof would be above fifty feet long. In the east wall a door opens into the withdrawing room ; and from another door a mural passage leads into a garderobe common to the two rooms, and marked in the court by a broad buttress.

The withdrawing room, eighteen feet, seven inches, by twenty-three feet, ten inches, is the ground-floor of a square block, having below it a cellar ; and above it, two floors and a roof, probably with four gables. In its west wall is a fireplace. To the south seems to have been a large window. In the north wall is a loop, once opening to the field, but now into an added room ; and a door leading to offices.

The east or exterior wall has two openings : one, a window of two lights ; the other a lancet-arched doorway, of three feet two inches opening, which formed an exterior door of six feet ten inches opening, with a flat, segmental arch long closed up. The cill of this door is eight feet from the ground, and below it is a broad, flat buttress, a flaw in which shews that it covers a recess in the cellar walls. This seems to have been a postern, and probably was provided with movable steps. The cellar below is filled with rubbish. It does not seem to have been vaulted. It has two large doors in the south wall, nearly buried, but which have a Decorated aspect. The upper rooms are not accessible, the floors being wanting.

It is not clear for what the northern buildings were intended. They are gloomy, with walls three feet nine inches thick ; and seem, at the ground-floor, to have been built for offices. One contains a garderobe, and



- A. Dove Cote.
- B. Kitchen.
- C. North Room.
- D. Cellar.
- E. Hall.
- F. Withdrawing Room.
- G. Barn.
- H. Chapel.

PLAN OF EAST ORCHARD IN GLAMORGAN.

near it a water-drain. The upper stories were, no doubt, bedrooms.

The still-room, nine feet by fifteen feet, opens on the north side of the hall, and has an exterior door leading towards the kitchen. This room seems to be an addition, as two windows look into it.

Next, east of the still-room, is a small room, twelve feet by fifteen feet, opening also from the withdrawing room. It contained a garderobe and a water-drain in its north wall. To the east it has a loop; and against that side is a later building, thirteen feet square, the cellar floor of which has a vaulted roof. All the rooms except the hall had first and second floors, no doubt containing bedrooms.

The kitchen was a detached building, ten feet north of the hall, and twenty-five feet by twenty-eight feet, outside dimensions. A large fireplace, eleven feet broad, and an oven, remain in its west wall. Between it and the main building intervenes a flight of steps descending eastwards from the high ground.

The dovecote is a square tower, of twenty feet each side, and of two stages. The basement, paved with lime cement, has a door on the south side. The door of the upper floor is on the east side, approached by an exterior stone stair. The two chambers contain about two hundred pigeon-holes, seven inches square and twenty-one inches deep.

The chapel, forty-four feet by nineteen feet, outside, has walls three feet thick, and ten to twelve feet high, with a parapet of slight projection. There was an east and a west window (the latter higher up in the wall), and a north door, the ashlar of which is gone, but which had a slightly drop-arch. Near the east end are north and south windows; and east of the latter a lancet-piscina, of which the drain remains. The bellcote from the west gable is said to be now over the stables at Fomon.

On the west side of the court is a building, fifty-nine feet by twenty-four feet, with walls three feet thick, now

used as a barn. In its north end is a good trefoil-headed loop, in a splayed recess, with a drop-arch; and below it a larger square window, of eighteen inches opening, within a drop-arched recess. In the east wall is a door, three feet five inches opening, which may be, with the loop, of Decorated date. It has a slightly drop-arched rib in the head, but the jambs are plain. Close south of the door is a plain, chamfered opening, a foot square. This building can scarcely have been intended for a barn, the original door being so narrow. It is possible that the chapel, barn, and parts of the south end of the dwelling-house, may be of Decorated date; and in that case, parts of an earlier building; such as must certainly have existed, and was, no doubt, a regular castle.

The ruins are fast falling to decay. Of the hall, only the fireplace, the east and part of the north walls remain of their original height. The walls of the other rooms are tolerably perfect, but the floors, roofs, and ashlar dressings are gone. The kitchen is a mere ruin, only the fireplace and oven marking its use. The barn seems to have been partially rebuilt; and the dovecote is roofless, and without a floor. The chapel has no roof, and the west wall is broken down. The ashlar dressings from the doors and windows have disappeared.

The parish of St. Athan, or St. Tathan, of which East Orchard forms a part, contains about sixteen hundred statute acres; and in it and the adjacent parish of Gileston are the manors of East and West Orchard, Castle-ton, and Gileston, by which description the property is entitled in the Stradling conveyances. The Berkerolles estate included part of the parish of Gileston, which is of small extent, and nearly surrounded by St. Tathan's. The manor was in the Giles family, and probably an early subinfeudation.

East Orchard was long the seat of the family of Berkerolles, whose earliest known appearance was in Monmouthshire, near Bassaleg, in the person of William de Bercherola. In the cartulary of St. Peter's of Gloucester is a public declaration as to certain boundaries, by Uch-

tered bishop of Llandaff, tested at Basalleg, and afterwards by the whole synod at Llandaff in 1146, in which mention is made of the chapel of St. Gladewis, which Laudomer built upon the river Ebeth (Ebbw), and of the tenths from that river to the Usk, and from the boundary of the land of William de Becherola to the sea. (Cart. ii, 55.)

The next known entry relates to Roger de Berkerol, who held, in the *Liber Niger* (1165), one knight's fee in Gloucestershire of William Earl of Gloucester (i, p. 163). Gloucestershire, at that early period, was often used to include the Welsh parts of the honour of Gloucester, and therefore much of Monmouth and Glamorgan. Sir Roger de Berkerolles is the traditional ancestor of the family, who is said to have first settled in East Orchard. Roger de Berkerolles, Cecilia his wife, William and Robert his sons, joined in a confirmation to Bassaleg and Glastonbury of the lands given by William de Berkerolles, the father [of Roger]. A William de Berkerolles tests a charter by Isabel Countess of Gloucester, 1213-16, by consent of Geoffrey Earl of Essex, her husband. (*New Mon.*, iv, 634.)

The next entry relates to William de Berkeroles, who appears, 20 Ed. I (1291-2), in an "inquisitiō ad quod damnum pro Abbate et Conventu de Clyve." (No. 108, p. 447.) Probably to ascertain whether the crown would suffer any loss by some proposed alienation by William to the abbey.

It was probably about this time that the family settled in Glamorgan. The Nerbers, whose history has already been noticed in these pages, were the original possessors of Orchard; and in 1165, by the *Liber Niger*, William [Philip] de Nerber held four knights' fees under the Earl of Gloucester, which were, no doubt, in St. Tathan's. Of these fees, one, in 1315, was held by William Berkrolles, who tested a Bonville deed in 1302 (Harl. Ch. 75, B. 22), and who appears as lord of three knights' fees and a half in St. Tathan's at the Spenser Survey of 1320; and that these fees included Orchard is clear from the state-

ment in the same place, that in 1578 they belonged to Lords Worcester, Stradling, and Carne, who are known to have held the Berkrolles estates, and with them Orchard. East Orchard, at the above Survey, contained three plough lands. William Berkerolles died in 1327, and was followed by a Sir Roger, who flourished in 1338-51, and in 1349 had three fees and a-half of the annual value of £40. In that year he granted East Orchard Manor to his elder son Gilbert, and died 11 Nov. 1351.

Gilbert, of age in 1349, died *vita patris*, and was followed by Sir Lawrence, his brother, aged 14, in 1352, and who held the three fees and a-half. He died childless 15 Oct. 1411, holding East Orchard, value twenty marks.

The next and last of the family upon record is Sir Lawrence Berkrolles, who died seized of this and other lands, as shewn in the inquisition on his death 13th H. IV, 1411-12.

"Lawrencius Berkerolles Chivaler. Est Norchard manerium et Marthelmaure man. ut de dominio de Kerdiff. Lanfeye man. ut de ducatu Lancastriæ. Coytiff castrum, manerium, dominium. Newcastle, Newland, Lanharry. Maneria et advocaciones ecclesiarum. Basseleke manerium." [*I. p. m. iii, p. 339.*]

The Duchy records give an inquisition taken upon the estate of the same Lawrence 1 H. V, when he was found to have held "Lanfey manerium ut de dominio de Ogmores, quarta pars unius feodi militis de seizina capta ex parte regis. [*Duc. Lan. I. p. m., i.*]

The inquisition itself is given at full length by Mr. Francis in the *Topog.* and *Geneal.* [i, 534]. It was taken at Newnham, co. Gloucester, 23 Nov. 1411, and declares that Sir Lawrence held the manors of East Orchard and Merthyr Mawr of Richard Lord le Despencer, then a minor, and in ward to the king, as of the lordship of Cardiff by the service of half a knight's fee, and Lanfey of the king, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, as a quarter fee, each manor being of the clear annual value of seven marks.

Edward Stradlinge, aged 22 and over, and John

Stradlinge, aged 60 and over, were his next heirs. Edward as son of William, son of Wenthelan, sister of Sir Laurence, and John as son of Sarah, the other sister.

Sir Laurence, also held the castle, manor, and lordship of Coytyff, and the manors of Newcastle, Newland, and Lanhary, as an heir of Richard Turberville, Sir Lawrence being son of Katherine, sister of Richard. Other particulars are added of the Turberville inheritors. Coytyff is of the annual value of £84; Newcastle of £5; Newland of £2; and Lanhary of 10s. Coytiff or Coyty Castle has lately been cleared out at the charge of the dowager Countess of Dunraven, its owner, and there is some hope that its history and description may become the subject of a paper by her accomplished son.

The following charters are from the collection of Mr. Francis of Swansea:

[*Michaelmas*, 8 R. II, 1384.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Laurencius Berkerols miles dominus de Cotyf et Elizabet uxor mea salutem in domino Noveritis nos tradidisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse Thome Watkyn totum manerium nostrum de Marthelmaur cum suis pertinentiis in redditibus serviciis consuetudinibus pratis pasturis boscis et vastis dicto manerio pertinentibus Tenendum sibi heredibus vel executoribus suis a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum octavo usque ad finem termini octo annorum proximo sequentium plenarie complendorum Reddendo inde annuatim predictus Thomas heredes vel executores sui nobis prefatis Laurencio et Elizabet heredibus assignatis vel executoribus nostris tresdecim libras sex solidos et octo denarios usualis monete ad festa Pentecostem Sancti Michaelis et Natalis domini perequales porciones videlicet iiij l. viij solid. et x d. ob. ad quemlibet terminorum predictorum et predictus Thomas et heredibus suis vel executores solvent annuatim ballivis comitatus Glamorganie pro wardam castri de Kardiff pro dicto manerio septem solidi et duos denarios Item solvent ballivis de Lanblethian duos solidos vel unum espenarium et dicti Laurencius et Elizabet dictum manerium in coopertura reparabunt et postquam sit competenter reparatum predictis Thomas et heredes vel sui executores dictum manerium mantenebunt sustentabunt et in adeo bono statu seu meliori d... sumptibus suis propriis et expensis Et si contin-

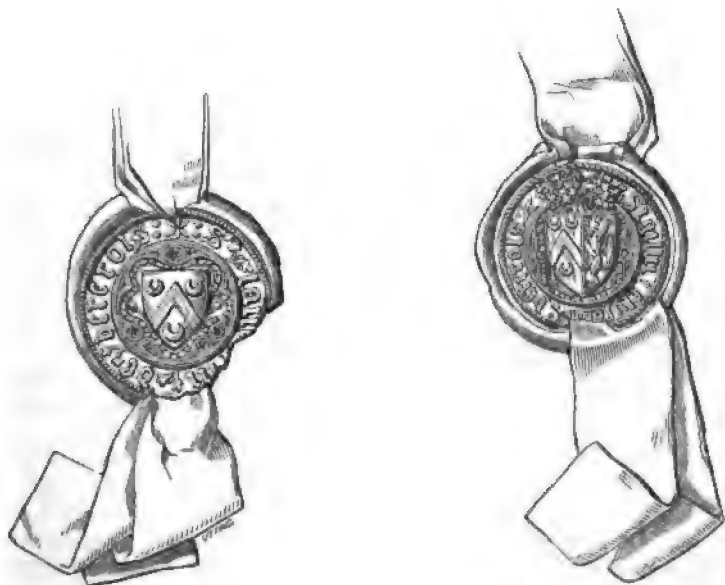
gat quod predictus redditus viginti marcarum a retro esse in parte vel in toto per unam mensem post aliquem terminum assignatum vel dictum manerium extra manus suas proprias alicui traderetur quod tunc bene liceat nobis predictis Laurencio et Elizabet heredibus vel assignatis nostris in predicto manerio cum omnibus suis pertinenciis intrare et retinere imperpetuum sine aliqua contradictione eorum Et nos predicti Laurencius et Elizabet uxor mea totum predictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertinenciis durante termino predicto prefato Thome contra omnes gentes warantizabimus Hiis testibus Johanne Roppert David ap Griffith ap Rees Velyn Griffith ap Janekyn ap Dron' David Yonge et aliis Data apud Marthelmaur die et anno supra dictis In cujus rei testimonium hiis indenturis nos partes predicti sigilla nostra alternatim apposuimus ac eciam quod predictus Thomas habebit meremium suficiens pro dictis [dictas in orig.] domibus sustentandis et meremium vocatum fraxinum pro carucis [carucas in orig.] suis faciendi et ter brasearet (?) quolibet anno sine amerciamento ponendo.



The deed is indented, the seal in red wax. It is the seal of John Cranlegh, whose name and arms are otherwise unknown in Glamorgan.

[*9th April, 15 R. II, 1392.*]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Laurencius Berkerouille dominus de Coytif et Elizabetha uxor ejus salutem Cum Simon Jurdan et Johanna uxor ejus nuper feoffaverunt Edwardum de Stradlyng ad terminum vite eorundem Symonis et Johanne de omnibus terris et tenementis pratis redditibus pascuis pasturis et vastis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que dicti Simon et Johanna de nobis tenuerunt ad eundem terminum infra dominium de Coytif et que post mortem predictorum Simonis et Johanne nobis reverti deberent Noveritis nos dictos Laurencium Berkerouille militem et Elizabetham uxorem meam hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse statum predicti Edwardi de Stradlyng in omnibus predictis terris et tenementis pratis redditibus pascuis pasturis et vastis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis sibi et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis Tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris per redditus et servicia que ad illa pertinent imperpetuum Et nos vero predicti Laurencius Berkerouille miles dominus de Coytiff et Elizabetha uxor mea et heredes nostri omnia predicta terras et tenementa prata redditus pascua pasturas et vasta cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predictis predicto Edwardo de Stradlyng et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis contra



omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus In
cujus rei testimonium huic presento (*sic*) scripto nostro sigilla
nostra apposuimus Hiis testibus Johanne Robert David ap
Griffith ap Rees Velyn Howel ap David ap Grono Thoma
Reymund Thoma ap Griffith Lloyd et aliis Datum apud
Coytif die martis nono die Aprilis anno Regni regis Ricardi
secundi post conquestum quinto decimo.

Two circular seals (as given on previous page), red
wax.

[29 Sep. 3, H. IV, 1402.]

Hec indentura facta die Veneris in festo Sancti Michaelis
archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum
tercio testatur quod dominus Laurencius Berkerole dominus de
Coitiff tradidit concessit et hoc presenti scripto suo confirmavit
Nicholao Sonde Isabelle Payne uxori sue Thome Sonde
Johanne filio ejus et Margarete Sonde filie dicti Nicholai suc-
cessive ad terminum vite eorum prout seriatim nominantur
unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis quondam Henrici Potter
jacens juxta cimiterium de Marthelmaur in parte orientali, ac
etiam sex acras terre cum suis pertinenciis quondam Johannis
Bawdewyn in parochia de Marthelmaur unde quinque acre
simul jacent inter veterem Portewey et novam Portewey et una
acra dicte terre jacet apud finem de Langedeune in parte occi-
dentali alte vie Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta mes-
suagia et terras cum suis pertinenciis dictis Nicholao Isabelle
Thoma Johanni et Margarete successive ad terminum vite
eorum vel unius eorum diutius viventis prout seriatim nomi-
nantur libere et in pace Reddendo inde annuatim dicto domino
Laurencio et heredibus suis tres solidos ad festum Sancti Micha-
elis pro omnibus salvis secta curie per rationabilem sumonicio-
nem uno herietto post decessum cujuslibet tenentis Et si dic-
tus redditus aretro fuerit in parte vel in toto huic bene liceat
dicto domino Laurencio et heredibus suis in predictis mesuagiis
et terris distringere et districciones retinere quousque eis ple-
narie fuerit satisfactum. Et non licebit dictis Nicholao Isa-
belle Thome Johanni et Margarete nec alicui eorum dicta
messuagia et terras in parte vel in toto alienare nec statum inde
facere sine licencia dicti domini Laurencii et heredum suorum
&c. Et si aliquis dictorum Nicholai Isabelle Thome Jo-
hannis et Margarete [qui] pro tempore fuerit tenens aliquam
feloniam vel de aliqua felonia convictus fuerit infra comitatem
Glamorganie quod tunc bene liceat dicto domino Laurencio et
heredibus suis in predictis messuagiis terris cum suis pertinen-
ciis intrare et illa integre retinere sine contradictione aliqua

et predictus dominus Laurencius et heredes sui predicta messuagia et terras cum suis pertinentiis prefatis Nicholao Isabelle Thome Johanni et Margarete ad terminum vite eorum ut predictum est in forma predicta warantizabunt et defendent In cujus rei testimonium presentibus indenturis partes predictę sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt Hiis testibus Johanne Robert Gilberto Turbervyle Johanne William et aliis Data apud Marthelmaur die et anno supradictis Et predicti Nicholas Isabella Thomas Johannes et Margareta erunt stempneure in molendino de Marthelmaur ubicunque crescentibus.

Endorsed.—Carta Nicholai Sonde pro termino vite de i messuagio in Marthelmaur.

One seal is appended in red wax, bearing the arms of Berkerolles within flamboyant tracery.

The manor remained in the Stradling family until their extinction, and the partition of their property in 1756, when East Orchard was sold to pay the law expenses, to Edwin, who sold it to Jones of Fonmon, who sold it to the Rev. W. Rayer. Mr. Francis Popham held thirty or forty acres in the parish, supposed to have been in this manor.

Leland mentions "Norchete Manor, which Mr. Stradling inherited, and sometimes lies there." In 1572 the manor was in Sir W. Herbert, of Swansea, no doubt as trustee.

The Stradling Survey of 1632 gives as its boundaries: on the north, Castleton; on the east, the Tawe or Thaw; on the south, the sea; and on the west, Gileston and West Orchard.

The local pedigrees marry Sir William Berkerolles to Felicia (Cecilia), daughter of an Earl of Oxford, and give them as son, Sir Roger, who married Catherine Turberville, an ultimate heiress of Coyty, and had Sir Lawrence, whose seal and charters show him to have married a lady whose patronymic has not been discovered, but whose Christian name was Elizabeth, and whose arms were a lion rampant.

West Orchard is a small manor in St. Tathan's, held by knight service under Cardiff Castle. Besides this, there was also a mesne manor of the same name, held at

Castleton, and occupying the greater part of the larger manor. This was no doubt a subinfeudation by the Nerberts, the early lords of Castleton. The court for the mesne manor was held at Michaelmas only. The Stradlings of St. Donats held it, probably from Berkerolles, and the Earl of Worcester held under them, and paid ward silver annually to Castleton. Earl William died 31 Elizabeth, seized of half the manor. After the battle of St. Fagan's this was one of the manors granted to Horton's Brigade, and purchased by Col. Jones.

The Stradlings held also the principal manor. It was purchased on their extinction by Edwin in 1756, who sold it to Jones of Fonmon, who thus combined the chief and mesne manor, and sold them to Mr. Rayer.

In 1632 the boundaries of West Orchard manor were: on the north, Eglwys-Brewis; on the east, East Orchard; on the south, Gileston and the sea; and on the west, the manor of Llantwit.

In 1632 service was paid from West Orchard to Castleton, for freeholds, by Henry, Earl of Worcester, 3s. 4d. For thirty-six acres of free lands held by knight's service by John Robert, 5d. For forty-six acres held by the same tenure by Ann Walter, being her jointure land, 12d.; and by Arnold Mathew, for seven acres and three quarters, 1d., all annually.

The muniments at Fonmon include a few meagre entries of court rolls for West Orchard, mixed up with those for Llancarvan and Llancadle. The oldest one is for 1677, when the court was held in the names of the King's majesty and Sir John Jones. In 1671-5 Hugh Mathews was seneschal. In 1672 William Bassett appears as a tenant. In 1716 R. Jones was lord, and Edward Deere, gent., seneschal. Christopher Bassett was a tenant. In 1716-17 the lords were the widow and three trustees of R. Jones, of Fonmon, for this and Llancarvan.

A branch of the Berkerolles family are reputed to have settled at West Orchard, and there to have built a castle rivalling that of the elder line. Of this, however, no

evidence has been adduced, and there are no remains of any building.

The Church.—The parish church of St. Tathan's, the burial-place of the Berkerolles family, is a cross church, with a central tower, nave, chancel, transepts, and south porch.

The chancel is original, with a plain open roof and a heavy pointed arch into the tower. The north wall has no window, but contains a sepulchral recess, round-headed, with a good Decorated moulding. The east window is a modern insertion. On the south side a good half-round string supports four large lancet windows and segmental-arched recesses. That next the east has been mutilated for the insertion of a perpendicular window, lately renewed. Below is a plain double piscina, of Decorated date. Into the south transept is a large hagioscope. There is also a south door of the date of the windows.

The tower rests upon four square piers, with heavy and slightly pointed arches of a late Norman aspect. The upperstages of the tower are later, and have light buttresses capping the angles, possibly late Decorated.

The nave is much modernised, but has traces of Decorated work. There is a good barrel roof and a hagioscope into the south transept, which was evidently the centre of devotion. In the south wall is a small window once lighting the rood-stair. Near is an arch, apparently modern.

The north transept is very plain. In the east wall are traces of a Decorated window. That in the north seems of the time of James I.

The south transept has in the east wall an excellent flat-topped Decorated window, of three lights, trefoiled, with two rows of elliptical quatrefoils in the head, which is rather larger than the lights. The whole is placed beneath a segmental arch. There has been a west window to match. The south window is in the flamboyant Decorated style, of three lights trefoiled, with three elliptical quatrefoils in the head, which is rather acutely pointed.

The south porch is Decorated, as is the church door within it. It has a scroll label.

The font is cylindrical, and may be Norman.

Looking to the whole building, the tower base seems the oldest part, and may be late Norman. The chancel is good Decorated, probably earlier than the south transept, which is singularly elegant, and in its details resembles the work upon Sir Lawrence Berkerolle's seal. The north transept and nave are also Decorated, as is the porch. The upper story of the tower is doubtful; it may be perpendicular.

At the east end of the south transept, beneath a recessed canopy highly enriched with crockets and finials, is an altar tomb, panelled at the two ends and in the front, with six panels, each containing a kneeling figure with a scroll. The two central figures represent monks, the remainder men in armour; and in the spandrels are heater shields, probably once painted in colours.

Upon the altar repose two figures. That on the left, or to the front, is armed in plate beneath a surcoat with scalloped edge, and a hood and tippet of chain mail, leaving the face open. Beneath the knees is a sort of band resembling the Tudor ornament, with the flowers pointing downwards. The sword is gone, but its belt is ornamented with lions' heads. The feet rest upon a lion, and upon the left arm is the shield, bearing a chevron between three crescents in bold relief.

The other figure, a lady, is clad in a wimple and a long robe. Her feet rest upon a lioness. The execution of this tomb is, on the whole, good, and the enrichments profuse. It is much mutilated.

On the east side is another altar tomb which once stood in the centre of the transept, also with male and female figures. In design and costume this tomb and its figures nearly resemble that already described, but the work is less delicate; the sword belt has also lions' heads. The armour is of the same pattern, and the shield bears the same arms. The panels below contain two figures, each pair holding a book. The ten figures

on the west and north sides are females. The south side is concealed. On the east side are figures in armour. At the four angles are figures also in armour.

In the south wall, east of the tomb, is a late Decorated water stoup beneath a small canopy, and in the west wall a shrine, also under a canopy, but of later date, and which has recently been removed from its proper ecclesiastical position in the east wall.

These tombs probably represent the two penultimate generations of the Berkerolles family, Sir William and Sir Roger, with their wives. The detail of the south window indeed much resembles, in its flamboyant tracery, the seal of Elizabeth Berkerolles, appended to Sir Lawrence's charter of 1392, but executed no doubt earlier. The transept was probably the mortuary chapel of Sir William, who died 1327, and may have been erected by Sir Roger, his son, between that year and his death in 1351. Sir William's tomb is, of course, that which stood in the centre of the transept, and the lady may have been the Nerber heiress, for how he obtained Orchard is not known. The southern tomb is, no doubt, that of Sir Roger. The inheritors of Sir Lawrence were not so likely to have honoured his memory, the relationship being comparatively remote, and the property divided.

The Berkerolles arms are usually blazoned as *azure*, a chevron between three crescents *or*.

Other Monuments.—South transept, on the floor. Edmund Thomas, Esq., died 3 June, 16[90?], aged 65. Gwenllian Thomas, his wife, died 5 Jan. 1703, aged 73. There is a defaced stone, probably of Thomas, which seems dated 1600. These are of Wenvoe.

North Transept.—Nicholas Thomas, son of Florence —A.D. 1699?

Chancel.—John Walter died 20 Nov. 1735, aged 63. Children of Rev. John and Mary Drake, rector 54 years. He died 13 Aug. 1829, aged 81.

Nave.—On an old small hatchment, the arms of Spencer. Quarterly, 2 and 3 a fret; over all on a bend *sable* 3 mullets *argent*. Crest of Spencer of Althorpe.

Under the Tower.—Mary Thomas, wife of Thomas Walter, died 24 Oct. 1722. Thomas Walter died 5 April, 1729, aged 70.

Mary Spencer, wife of Christ. Walter, died 6 March, 1702. Buried here by consent of Robert Walter.

Outside the east wall of the Church.—Edward Gamage, rector, died 27 June, 1734.

In the churchyard, south side, is the church-house, common in this district, with the usual exterior steps.

G. T. C.

1868.

ON THE STUDY OF WELSH ANTIQUITIES.

NO. I.—GLAMORGAN.

EARLY BRITISH AND ROMAN REMAINS.

THE object of the writer of this series of papers is to remind members of the Association of certain lines of antiquarian research which require to be followed up, and which may be either overlooked, or else attended to in only a desultory and imperfect manner. One of the chief dangers which an Association such as ours is exposed to, is the studying of national antiquities in a way too irregular and unsystematic, instead of adopting definite, well-matured plans, and following them up with consistency and perseverance. The former is, indeed, the characteristic of all bodies of volunteers; the latter, that of societies in which individual energies are too often frozen down into stiffness of routine, and strength is petrified into uniformity and dulness. This has been the fate of authorised societies and academies all over Europe, and a deadly lethargy has too often supervened when the highest degree of life and spirit was wanting.

I am far from wishing to hint that anything like this is witnessed in the Cambrian Archæological Association. Considering the recent period of its origin, the absence of official encouragement, and the apathy and dulness it has had to contend with, its progress and actual con-

dition cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory. Its energies are not diminished, and the harvest of its labours, as quarterly recorded, is as rich and promising as ever. Still it is exposed to the risk of overlooking much that is valuable, from the very circumstance of its researches depending on the labours of members isolated from each other, and not acting with any implied bond of common purpose. Thus the survey of Roman remains in Wales, carried on by two or three zealous members, seems at present suspended, and in danger of being forgotten. The *Monasticon Cambrense*, which indeed has produced good fruit, seems in like manner at present in abeyance. The survey of ancient manor houses, in which Wales is rich, depends apparently upon the sole energies of that learned and accurate antiquary of whom Glamorganshire has so much reason to be proud. As for details of the ancient churches of Wales, the clergy seem to ignore their existence; and hardly a line concerning them is published, save what proceeds from members not professionally connected with the Principality. The early inscribed stones of Wales are cared for and recorded by two members only of the Association; and even the genealogies of Wales, the *weak point* of Welsh antiquaries, are attended to apparently by only very few.

Apathy is a national Celtic failing, and it is of little use to complain of it; but a knowledge of its existence ought to elicit a greater amount of system and energy on the part of those who have really proved themselves "working men" in the general field of Welsh antiquities; and it may serve as an excuse for any one who endeavours to point out existing deficiencies, or to shew where the combined energies of real antiquaries may be well exerted.

Looking at Wales from a geographical and ethnographical point of view, it is obvious that certain physical peculiarities in the natural conformation of the country should be taken into account by whoever wishes to study its antiquities scientifically. Thus, setting

aside, for the time being, the peculiarities of *BRITANNIA SECUNDA*, it may be asserted that we yet want a connected and systematic account of the defences of the coast all round, as connected with the records or traditions of the early Welsh chronicles. The visits of the Northmen and the Irishmen caused the formation of defensive posts all round the coasts. These all require a thorough examination and a systematic survey. One of our most distinguished members, the Rev. H. Hey Knight, had already begun it, and might have completed it; but he has been taken away, and no one has hitherto come forward to supply his place. Even his papers are not forthcoming; and since its delivery at the Monmouth Meeting, nothing has been heard of the elaborate memoir which he read on the camps of the Danes on the coast of Glamorganshire. There is enough to occupy an active observer for several seasons in examining the coast-defences of the country against seafaring marauders in ancient times; and a corresponding amount of laborious research ought to be expended on the lines of hill-forts, mountain-earthworks, etc., all along the English frontier. The survey of Offa's Dyke has still to be completed in some important points, and possibly other lines of territorial demarcation may be found on minute and diligent inquiry.

Mr. Clark has done much in pointing out the mutual dependence and intercommunications of the great Norman fortresses of Wales and the Marches; but there is yet room for a connected survey of all the great lines of road intersecting the district in times long posterior to those of the Britons and Romans. For instance, a tolerable line of road runs parallel to the march-ground from Cardiff to Chester at the present day; and, again, the lines of road used in the middle ages for communication between Chester and the Edwardian castles of North Wales, or those across from Gloucester and Hereford to Cardigan, have still to be examined,—a task well worthy of the leisure of some of our country gentlemen.

With regard to the Welsh monasteries there is much

to be done which should not be postponed, much less overlooked. We have not received the long hoped-for account of St. Dogmael's Abbey in North Pembroke-shire, with its associated religious houses; for its pre-siding genius has been taken to his rest. We know nothing as yet, in an antiquarian sense, of the abbeys of Talley and Whitlands in Carmarthenshire. We want good architectural accounts, in an accessible form, of the great Glamorganshire houses of Neath and Margam; similarly of Brecon; of Cwm Hir in Radnorshire; and of many other houses in various parts of Wales. A few observers, especially in Powysland, are awake to the importance of such subjects; but there is ample need of activity and research, and the attention of the Association should be turned in that direction.

In respect of Welsh manor houses very little has yet been done. This department of national antiquities is much richer in materials than is commonly supposed. Every county possesses them; but hardly anywhere do we find antiquaries willing to examine and to record. Promising beginnings have, indeed, been made in Anglesey, Glamorganshire, and Pembrokeshire; but there are nine other counties, besides those of the Marches, still to be explored, and enough to fill volumes of the Journal with only selections of the most interesting buildings that remain. What a harvest, in this respect, exists in Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Brecknockshire! When will the sickle be put into it?

It is much to be desired that the good beginning made by one of our General Secretaries for the domestic architecture of South Pembrokeshire, may be followed up by an extension of his own researches in that part of Wales, and in others. Evidently there is much to do; and equally manifest it is that time is herein more especially precious; for landlords, agents, and farmers, are all leagued against ancient domestic buildings; and the ravages made by ruthless improvers and builders, in such a county as Glamorganshire alone, are only samples of what is going on elsewhere,—indeed, almost all over the Principality.

Laying aside the topic of the village churches, which may soon become mute and ruined memorials of a state of things doomed to destruction, neither doubtful nor remediable in Wales, I cannot avoid mentioning that the great labour of examining the Welsh records among the Public Repositories of London still remains to be taken in hand. A visit to the Record Office would soon shew the extent and value of the labour to be undergone,—a labour that can hardly be undertaken by any private individual; but which calls, and calls urgently, for the united efforts of our Association. We have, indeed, an antiquarian giant in South Wales, who might well make himself answerable for this work; but his energies and varied acquirements are wanted elsewhere, and we must be content to wait; for he works harder than most men; and of him it may truly be said, "*Nihil non tetigit quod non ornavit.*"

To make remarks on this subject more practically useful, it is proposed to compile a series of papers in which each district or county will be adverted to separately, and the *desiderata* connected with each pointed out; beginning with that county in which the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held, and from which it derives the greatest amount of support.

GLAMORGAN.

The county of Glamorgan is one of the most important and interesting of all in Wales, not only on account of its modern wealth and resources, but also for its historical associations and antiquarian remains. It is happy too in having within its limits those who have done so much towards describing and illustrating its remains, as well as those who have not only raised it to its present high standard of prosperity, but seem well-calculated to maintain and improve its material welfare. There is more intellectual activity, more energy of every kind, and more wealth to be found in Glamorganshire than in any other county in Wales, and it might almost be said than in all the rest of the principality together.

On entering the county from the eastward its main

natural features make a division of territory, by which the antiquary cannot avoid being influenced in his researches, that of "The Hills" and "The Vale." The former constitute a noble group of hills, or rather mountains, well defined by the Taff on the east, and the Loughor on the west; whilst "The Vale" fills up all the interval between "The Hills" and the sea.

The former, as having remained the longest in an uncultivated state, is full of memorials and evidences of old British life; the latter is rich in remains of all periods of British and English history from the time of the Romans at least, to those of the Commonwealth; but The Hills have been much less explored by antiquaries than The Vale, and, except some occasional notices in our own Journal, very little has been placed on record in any publication of note. And yet The Hills are easy of access, for they are deeply indented by valleys running down from their summits to the flatter country, and up many of these valleys at the present time railroads have penetrated, while a dense population has in numerous cases become settled. Whatever may have been the cause of this division of the county having been so little explored in former days, such impediments can hardly be considered to exist at the present day. The table-lands on the tops of the hills can now all be visited with comparative ease, and a knowledge of their peculiar features of interest may readily be gained from the Ordnance Maps, or from local information.

Early British remains.—There must have been a sharp look-out always kept up by the Hill populations upon the proceedings of their more powerful neighbours in the Vale; and it is highly probable that a connected chain of hill-fortresses, beacons, and other rude military precautions may be found all along the tops of the hills from the banks of the Taff to those of the Loughor. Along the great valleys leading to the spots where Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare are now situated, we may expect to meet with similar military outposts above the steep mountain-sides, to watch the valleys below; and

especially towards the upper portion of these valleys may explorers direct their attention. All along the moors round Merthyr, and especially between these and the Monmouthshire or Gwentian border, there are numerous indications of British occupation well worthy of careful exploration. The hills on the limits of Brycheiniog and Morganwg, from the Beacons to the Bloreng above Abergavenny, promise well for the antiquary who would survey them in a scientific manner.

There are probably several lines of ancient British roads to be made out here, such as the Heol Adda above Dowlais, the ancient road running over the Bwlch between the two beacons of Brecon, etc. Indeed, every valley may be expected to be accompanied by an ancient British trackway running more or less parallel to it on the dry ground of the mountain top, and all this is well worth looking after for traces of the early Britons. Thus on the mountain road now running over the moors up to the Bwlch beneath the westernmost of the Brecon beacons, and not many miles from the well-known hostelry of the Lamb and Flag, may be found numerous pits of no great size or depth, much resembling small limekilns cut out of the solid rock. They have no vents at the bottom; and it is probable that they are the remains of ancient habitations, such as have been observed by that careful antiquary, Mr. C. Warne, during his exploration of the moors of Dorsetshire. They are worth looking after, if with no other object than that of determining their negative features. Again, farther to the west, on the moors above Ystradgynlais and Cwm Twrc, there is an ancient line of communication leading into Carmarthenshire, reputed to have been that by which the black cattle were driven up from the Vale of Glamorgan into the Vale of the Towy; and the hospitable owner of the Castle of Craig-y-nos, at the southern foot of these moors, is rich in a fund of tradition relating to the subject. There are several ancient trackways, used indeed in modern times, about the upper part of the Loughor valley, all worth looking after; and along the Vale by the foot of the mountain ground, early earthworks have

been, and will again be, found ; but they all want connecting with each other in a systematic survey.

On the hills above Neath, Margam, and Llantrisant, groups of stones, isolated stones, and other early remains are known to exist : they all require careful survey.

Roman remains.—The main line of Roman road from Cardiff to Loughor still requires to be determined with greater accuracy than hitherto. Even its precise exit from Cardiff, and indeed its entry into that station, are not accurately defined. It may have come in by Roath, over the eastern tidal marshes ; and it very probably went out by Llandaff, where the trace of an ancient road may still be observed in the grass fields north of the modern village of Canton ; but something more positive is wanted. It went, perhaps, not very far from Caerau and St. Lythan's on its way to BOVIVM, which may well be considered as synonymous and identical with the modern Cowbridge ; from thence to Ewenny, but its course should be well looked after and defined : for there the difficulty begins. It *must* have passed, so to speak, by Kenfig ; for there are traces of it on the Newton Downs, but whether it then went up towards the foot of the hills by Margam, or whether it followed the coast line, so much changed by inroads of the sea in the Tudor times, is not yet settled. The discovery of a Roman inscription many feet below the sand when excavations were making for the entrance of Port Talbot, where it is still preserved in the harbour-master's house, favours the presumption of the coast line having been adopted. If so, it *must* have passed where Aberavan now stands ; but from thence to Neath itself (NIDUM) all is uncertain : very probably it ran up the Cwmavan valley, and so turned over the hills on the western side into the Vale of Neath ; but at Neath itself nothing seems to be known of it ; and, indeed, whoever can take the Roman road satisfactorily into NIDUM, and take it out again with equal probability on its way to LEUCARUM or Loughor, will thereby do great service in advancing the survey of Britannia Secunda.

On the hills westward of the Neath Valley a road

may be traced, and indeed is laid down on the Ordnance Survey, almost all the way to the Gaer west of Brecon ; but a Roman station occurs out of this line, and still to the westward, on the moors northward of Ystradgynlais in the valley of the Towey, and thus an element of uncertainty is introduced into the Survey, which it is desirable to examine into, or to eliminate.

There *must* have been lines of Roman communication up many of the Glamorganshire valleys, such as, for instance, by Gelligaer, where a Roman station still is traceable northwards from the church ; and we cannot but conjecture that this line ran over the mountains to the great station west of Brecon. It may turn out after all to be coincident with Heol Adda mentioned above, and it, perhaps, passed into the Vale of the Usk by the Brecon bwlch road, because there still remains, as the lintel of a barn window by the roadside, about four miles below the southern side of the bwlch, a Romanized Christian inscription, indicative probably of some Roman occupation of the spot.

All this, and many other points connected with this portion of Roman Morganwg, ought to be looked after and systematized into the Survey.

There is plenty of work for the antiquary at Cardiff, Cowbridge, Neath, and Loughor, the four Roman stations of this district, especially at the latter place, where tidal changes have taken place, and almost the only trace of Roman occupation still to be found erect, but far from its original site, is the small Roman altar bearing Oghams on one of its edges, placed on the lawn of the vicarage grounds.

This stone with the Ogham-bearing Roman stone of Pompeius Carantorius, on the line of road as it comes down from Kenfig Church, well deserves the careful and comparative survey of the antiquary.

Let one query conclude this part of the subject : are there any traces, either above or below ground, of the Romans in Swansea, or anywhere else in Gower ?

H. L. J.

(To be continued.)

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE OF MEETING FOR 1869.

THE Annual Meeting of the Association will be held this year at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, under the presidency of the EARL OF DUNRAVEN. The precise time, with other particulars, will be announced in the next number of the Journal. It is sufficient to mention the name of the county, so rich in antiquities; the abbeys of Ewenny, Neath, and Margam; the castles of St. Donat's and Coity; and the churches of Cowbridge, Lantwit Major, etc., to make members aware of the probable interest and importance of such a meeting held under such able auspices.

Correspondence.

UNCERTAIN STONE IMPLEMENT EXPLAINED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few remarks on the "Uncertain Stone Ornament," figured and described in the October number, 1868, of the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

I have no hesitation in asserting that this so-called implement is a portable or pocket *sun-dial*, capable of being suspended to the person, or round the neck by a string passed through the transverse orifice at its narrow end. Thus the instrument when ordinarily seen would be in a reversed position to that shewn in the admirable woodcut which represents it. The gnomon was a short conical piece of wood fitting into the central orifice.

Let us suppose the gnomon to be inserted in its proper position; if the instrument were then allowed to hang from the string, a short plummet attached to the base of the gnomon would enable the operator to cause the central line of the dial to be vertical, and, therefore, in a position to catch the shadow thrown by the sun at twelve o'clock.

If the dial were used horizontally, the central line just alluded to would, of course, represent the meridian, in which direction it should

be placed to catch the shadow thrown at twelve o'clock; and then the shorter transverse lines at right angles to it would point due east and west, and mark the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. Each half of the circle is seen to be divided by radiating lines into four prominent spaces; an intermediate extra scratch on the west side, and a double line on the east at the six o'clock mark, being, I think, of no account in the true subdivision of the dial into eight spaces.

That such was the true significance of the lines radiating over the northern half of the dial, or between the meridian line and that striking east and west, is established by the presence of the seven small conical holes counter sunk and drilled through and through the stone around the outer periphery of the circle, and directly opposite the termination of each of the radiating lines.

I believe that the extra scratches on the southern end of the dial are possibly mere ornamentation to fill up a vacant and supposed unsightly space, as, with the exception of the prolonged meridian line, they do not radiate from the common centre at the gnomon orifice; these lines, however, may have a significance, the true explanation of which we cannot now arrive at.

This pocket or portable sun-dial is, I believe, of early Christian age, the latest period to which I can assign it, from the massive character of its mouldings, being the twelfth century.

I am of opinion that this dial was intended to denote the seven canonical hours of the day, viz.:—Matins, 6 A.M.; Laudes, 8 A.M.; Nones, 9 A.M.; Prime, 12 Noon; Compline, 2 P.M.; Tierce, 3 P.M.; Vespers, 6 P.M.

Of late I have paid some attention to an utterly overlooked subject of Irish antiquities, that of the occurrence of Pillar Sun-dials, some of them, from their carving and ornamentation, dating back to the earliest Christian times, and others extending up to the thirteenth century.

Invariably these most singular remains were described as crosses of a strange type, till their true significance became apparent to me; some time since I placed in the hands of our venerated antiquary, Albert Way, Esq., a paper on this subject for the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, in which I hope soon to see it published. I have been fortunate enough to get several examples of very ancient pillar sun-dials from various parts of Ireland, and I lighted on one only a short time since at a spot on the coast of the county Down, traditionally recognised as the place where St. Patrick landed—the character of this dial being that of the very oldest.

I beg to refer you to an interesting example of a sun-dial of Saxon age, illustrated and described in the *Arch. Journal*, No. 41, for March, 1854. This dial divides the day into twelve hours; but marks with extra distinctness the lines denoting the canonical hours of Matins, Nones, Prime, Tierce, and Vespers. It would appear, therefore, that the "monks of old," like Shakespeare's Touchstone,—“oft drew a dial from their poke.”

GEO. V. DU NOYER.

Antrim, 5th December, 1868.

ON EARLY REMAINS IN MERIONETHSHIRE; AND THE PORTMADOC MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have read with the liveliest interest the report of our late annual meeting at Portmadoc, and think that the Association may justly be congratulated on the result. Though the meeting was small, there seems to have been much hearty good-will attending it, and the discoveries made, as well as the objects observed, must have amply repaid all members for the trouble they took to reach that distant but most romantic district. Evidently too we were most fortunate in our President, who did the honours of the meeting and infused spirit into it, in a manner worthy of the warmest praises. It is a fortunate circumstance for the county of Merioneth that Cors-y-gedol, one of its most historic seats, should have fallen into the hands of a possessor by whom it is so thoroughly appreciated, as well as restored to more than its pristine glory, after such a long period of desolation and neglect; still more that the antiquities of the estate and the surrounding district should at length be valued and preserved as their intrinsic worth and their importance as national monuments so justly demand.

It has struck me that the early remains observed in such numbers on the mountain-side near Cors-y-gedol, and also near Harlech, are deserving of careful and scientific investigation, and that the results of any such examination should be given to the Association by means of our Journal, with all the plans, views, etc., required for their full illustration. I am struck with the extraordinary promise of primæval riches which this district affords, and cannot but conceive that the funds of the Association would be well-spent if such a survey were made, and its results published. Evidently this part of North Wales contains much to throw new light upon the early history of the country, and I am sure that the efforts of many of our members would be well turned in that direction. We want a map or plan shewing all these early forts, cairns, cromlechs, circles, and other remains near Cors-y-gedol; and also a similar map of the early town or camp at Muriau Gwyddelod above Harlech. Such surveys and such maps would worthily commemorate this meeting of the Association, and would be welcome to all antiquaries who feel interested in the early remains of Wales.

I may have some more observations on this topic to make on a future occasion; but, to one knowing the ground visited so well, and yet hindered from ever exploring it again by one of the direst visitations to which the human frame can be subject,—the discoveries made have been so exciting, that they have wearied me awhile from my sufferings, and forced me to intrude upon your pages.

I am, sir, etc.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

December 9th, 1868.

OGHAM STONE SUPPOSED TO BE NEAR HARLECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the vol. of 1850, p. 155, a correspondent informs the Editor of a Maen-hir, about three miles from Harlech and two from Llandanwg, bearing Ogham characters. This information attracted attention at the time; but nothing appears to have been ascertained about it since. The stone, it may be affirmed, does not exist at present, whatever it might have done twenty years ago; but, at least it is to be hoped, that some inquiries may be made about—for it may be lying under some hedge or some out of the way place, and known only to the cottagers of the district. The proving an Ogham stone to have existed on the north as well as on the south coast of Wales, would be of interest.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

30th Nov., 1868.

A MEMBER.

INCISED STONE NEAR CORS-Y-GEDOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

DEAR SIR,—Since the late pleasant meeting of the Association in Merionethshire, I have been informed that Mrs. Coulson, of Cors-y-gedol, has discovered near the old road passing her house to Dolgellau, an incised stone, which appears to be of considerable interest. Rubbings have been taken of it, but owing to the roughness and irregularity of the surface, the results have not been satisfactory. I am informed also that the stone has been examined by Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, and Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, formerly one of the secretaries of the Association, who have both pronounced on its artificial character; and that there is no danger of a second Runamo discovery (see Wilson's *Prehistoric Scotland*, p. 313, first edition), which, after being translated and received as a most important historical evidence, turned out to be merely accidental and natural fissures and chippings of the stone. One learned authority has conjectured that the markings are decided runes; but then again others doubt this fact, and rather consider them to be rude delineations of animals. It is to be hoped that as perfect a fac-simile of the stone as can be procured may throw some light on the mystery.

I am, dear sir, your's obediently,

DYFFRYN.

FARM OF CROMLECH NEAR PWLLHELI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I was much struck with a statement made in the Report of the Portmadoc Meeting, namely, that a farm near Pwllheli, or rather near Four-crosses, had been called Cromlech from time immemorial, after an actual cromlech still standing upon it. I hope this remarkable statement can be proved by ancient deeds; but of this

there is not much chance, since the property has some time since been sold by Lord Mostyn. Some light may, however, be thrown on the fact by the Church Register or Churchwardens' Accounts, although these last in Wales have been much neglected, and left to rot and moulder in damp churches. Will the clergyman of the parish lend what help he can to

Your humble servant,

AN INQUIRER?

SIR PHILIP WARWICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The following notice of Sir Philip Warwick occurs on the fly-leaves of a copy of his *Memoires of the Reigne of K. Charles I.* 1701. As his name occurs among the members for the Radnorshire boroughs (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xii, p. 249), its publication may interest your readers.

R. W. B.

"Sr Philip Warwick, y^e author of this Book, was born in y^e city of Westm^r, being y^e son of Thomas Warwick, organist of y^e Abbey Church there, & he y^e son of Thomas Warwick of y^e city of Heref. Sr Phil. was educated in Eaton School, & was for a time chorister at Westm^r. Afterwards he travailed into france, & was much at Geneva, under y^e instruccon & good counsel of Deodatus y^e famous Divine; thence returning with many accomplishments into his native country, became Secretary to Bp. Juxon, Ld. Treasurer of England, & one of y^e Clerks of y^e Signet to K. Cha. I; and in 1640 was chosen Burgess of New Radnor to sit in y^t unhappy Parl^t y^t began Nov. 3 y^e same year; but perceiving soon after what desperate courses y^e members thereof took, retired to his Ma^y & was with him at Oxon, & sat in the Parl^t there 1643, having his lodgings in University Coll., & his counsel was then much relied upon by his Ma^y. Afterwards he was one of y^e Com^s to treat with those appointed by Parl^t for y^e surrender of Oxford in 1646, and in 1648 he did attend on his Ma^y in his disconsolate condicon in y^e Isle of Wight. In y^e times of usurpation he was involved in y^e same troubles as all Royallists were; but after his Ma^{ties} Restauration, being then fix'd in y^e Clerkship of y^e Signet, he became Secretary to Tho. E. of Southampton, Ld Treas^r of England, & was knighted; in w^{ch} place he behaved himself so dextrously & acted so much y^t he was usually called Sr Philip y^e Treasurer. He hath written besides this Book another not yet printed, Of Government as examined by Scripture, Reason, & y^e Law of y^e Land, or true weights & measures between Sovereignty and Liberty. Fol."

On the opposite page, in a much later hand, is written :

"I will close this account with the inscription on a handsome monument which I have seen in the church of Chiselhurst in Kent :

" 'Here lies

in expectation of a joyful resurrection through Jesus Christ, the only mortal part of Sir Philip Warwick, Knt., who departed this life the 15th day of Jany. 1682, in the 74 year of his age. He was an accepted servant of K. Charles 1st in all his extremities, and a faithful one to K. Charles 2nd.

" 'Here also with his body lies that of his dear wife, Joan Faushaw of Ware Park, a lady of sincere virtue and piety.' "

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE POWYSLAND CLUB.—We are now in possession of the first volume of the Transactions of this Society, entitled *Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire*, as well as the *Report* of its annual meeting, held at Welshpool on 10th October, 1868, under the presidency of the Earl of Powis. The papers contained in this volume, some of which have appeared in our own pages, will be found full of interest; and the flourishing condition of the club, which now numbers eighty-three members, has paid all its expenses, and still holds a balance in its treasurer's hands, is to ourselves a subject of great satisfaction. We earnestly hope that this, *our eldest child*, may have a long career of usefulness and prosperity.

THE JOURNAL OF THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has altered its title, by which we find that it is now intended for the whole of Ireland, and that the operations of the Society are co-extensive. The later numbers of the series are rich in accounts of recent discoveries of oghams and of cromlechs.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES OF COPENHAGEN has just sent us the last numbers of its annals: a most interesting series full of records of good and serious archæological work. We are glad to find at the head of this Society the name of the present King of Denmark, Christian IX. His Majesty has in this respect followed the excellent example of his illustrious predecessor, so well known for his profound knowledge of, and his love for, national antiquities. The examples of enlightened patriotism thus set by the monarchs of Denmark, one of the most interesting countries of Europe, should not be lost on other sovereigns, and may well put to the blush the crowned despoilers who have fallen so ruthlessly on this gallant little nation, one of the worst used in Europe. Among the officers of the northern antiquaries we find M. Worsaae and M. Engelhardt, so well known for their works on northern antiquities; and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to mention the late work of the latter of these two gentlemen on the discoveries made in peat-mosses, as one of the most valuable contributions to northern antiquities of our day. It is most copiously and admirably illustrated, and happy are they who possess it. We should do well to imitate its peculiar style of engraving; but as yet we have produced nothing to rival it in England. How rich the museum at Flensborg must have been before it was plundered by the German barbarians!

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OGHAM CHAMBER AT DRUMLOGHAN, COUNTY OF WATERFORD, by R. R. Brash, Esq., M.R.I.A., has been

presented to us by its author ; and we hope to make some observations upon it at a future opportunity. It is well-illustrated in lithography.

AN ACCOUNT OF A SOUTERRAIN AT CURRAGHELY, COUNTY CORK, by the same indefatigable author, has laid us under an additional obligation.

ADDRESSES TO THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, by the President, Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., have been received by us, and perused with vivid interest. They are rich in information, conveyed with great force and clearness of style. We wish heartily that space allowed of reprinting them textually in our pages : so graphic are they in what relates to the early populations of Britain, to the antiquities of America, to the "kitchen-middens" (a good Lancashire as well as northern word) and their archæological bearings, to the destruction of family muniments, etc., etc. It may not be known to all our members, but it *ought* to be, that Mr. Mayer, who is one of our own Association, has presented to the town of Liverpool his valuable museum of the Fausett collection of Anglo-Saxon remains, thus emulating the examples of the late W. Brown, Esq., who gave to the same town the Great Free Library, building and all ; and also of the present Earl of Derby, who added to it rich collections of natural history and statuary. Fortunate is the community which is so much enriched by the patriotism and generosity of its freemen. Mr. Mayer has given to the parish of Bebington, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, where he has his country residence, a free library of more than eleven thousand volumes, open to all, well used, and not *abused*, and supported entirely at his own expense.

PREPARATIONS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT TO RESIST THE SPANISH ARMADA, from the pen of Mr. Mayer, is a valuable contribution of curious local details, illustrative of the History of England.

VANDALISM AT TENBY.—We are sorry to find that the reign of bad taste fostered by the love of personal gain, is not yet over in the Queen of Welsh watering places : for we learn by the *Tenby Observer* that it was necessary in October last to hold another meeting of persons opposed to the threatened destruction of the south-west gateway and part of the town walls. It was supposed that the evil spirit had been laid by a warning from the office of Woods and Forests concerning the right of property in the walls, but ignorance and barbarism are not so easily rebutted ; and we shall gladly hear of the threatened destroyers falling into the hands of the Attorney-General. Under pretence of improving the approach to a slip of building-land lying just outside the walls, the owners of the property are ready to sacrifice one of the most valuable remains of mediæval fortifications in Wales ; and, perhaps in a similar spirit, would they sell the graves and coffins, bones and all, of their own fathers, could they find purchasers. The

really respectable inhabitants have set their faces against this cruel and needless mutilation, and we hope that they may yet succeed in preventing the evil.

EARLY REMAINS FOUND NEAR ABERGELAU.—We understand from a correspondent that numerous articles in bronze, and, we believe, in iron and copper also, have lately been found in the highlands above Abergelau, in Denbighshire. They comprise various kinds of vessels, apparently domestic, as well as fragments of military weapons and articles of house furniture. We hope to receive further details, and to be able to give some account of them to our readers.

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS'S LETTERS.—A correspondent, who is collecting materials for memoirs of Archbishop Williams, wishes to be assisted in his researches by any members of this Association whose attention may be turned in a similar direction. It is supposed that many letters may still be in existence, and a communication of them, for the purpose of publication, will be thankfully acknowledged. It is much to be wished that a view and plan of the Archbishop's house, still standing at Conway, may be published.

ANCIENT COPPER SMELTING, ANGLESEY.—We learn from a correspondent in Anglesey that some circular cakes of copper, the results of ancient smelting, probably Roman, have been lately found in Anglesey; and we hope to lay some account of them before our readers in a future number.

Reviews.

SKENE'S FOUR ANCIENT BOOKS OF WALES—2 vols., 8vo.

WE had intended giving a lengthened review of this valuable work, one of the most important contributions to Celtic literature of the day ; but such are the requirements for space in our Journal, made by archæological contributions, that it has become necessary to limit ourselves to a general notice. At the same time we have the less cause for regret at this circumstance, because Mr. Skene's book will almost, as a matter of course and necessity, find its place on the tables of all Celtic antiquaries and scholars, while a review of it, however ample it might be made in the ordinary course of things, could effect no more than a brief and, to some extent, an unsatisfactory outline. It may at once be stated, too, that some of the most important parts relating to the ethnology and language of the Picts were originally published in our own pages, and are, therefore, already in the possession of our members. One of the most remarkable features of the book in its present complete form is Mr. Skene's searching criticism of the texts of the four ancient books, in which he comments on the not very honest and withal the unsatisfactory manner, in which texts were "amended," "improved," and even vamped up, by a peculiar school of Celtic scholars during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present ; and he even lays his finger, though he abstains from pushing it home, upon a certain plague spot of Glamorgan-shire origin, which threatened to do, and indeed has actually done, much injury to the knowledge of Welsh literature in general. We do no more than allude to the subject, because it may painfully affect certain reputations still flourishing, and which we have no wish to disturb.

A great point with the author is to collect and record whatever may throw light upon the early history of the Cymry of the North of England ; and, to our mind, this is one of the most important matters he has treated of. We recommend all that portion of his first volume to the careful study of our readers. Another matter, which will be duly appreciated by the Association, is to be found in the text and translations of the four ancient books themselves, which fill up and complete the second volume.

Mr. Skene writes with great force and clearness of diction, and his style is such as to remove any sense of embarrassment from what might otherwise be a deep and obscure subject, relating, as it does, to ethnological and philological topics known only to a few, and far removed from the ken of otherwise well-informed students of our national antiquities.

Had this work been published in France, and had it been composed with similar diligence and learning on a subject of Gaulish archæology, he Institute would have rewarded its author with titles and recom-

penses ; but in our own country it must remain to be distinguished by the approbation of Celtic scholars ; and it will certainly constitute a lasting memorial of the author's learning and ability.

NICHOLAS'S PEDIGREE OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

We have great pleasure in recommending this work to the notice of our readers. Its main object is to bring out the fact of the population of these islands not having been cut up into strictly separate and defined portions, such as the commonly received histories of schools and colleges usually represent them ; but as having been greatly intermixed, and even alternating during the periods immediately preceding the cessation of Roman power, and during the conquests of the Saxons. Dr. Nicholas works out his subject with great attention to details and collateral proofs, and writes throughout with cheerfulness and animation. He is not a theorizer, but a careful collector of historical proofs : he avoids the extremes of the author of *Our British Ancestors*, and lays the foundation of a rational system of early English ethnology.

Copious extracts, extending even to many pages, such as we cannot find space for, would be necessary to do full justice to this work ; we must, therefore, be content to recommend it to our readers as a learned and conscientious book which will amply repay them for careful perusal. If we might be excused for such a trite allusion, we would say—
“ *Decies repetita placebit.* ”

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. LVIII.—APRIL, 1869.

SHERIFFS OF DENBIGHSHIRE.—No. II.

(Continued from p. 29.)

REIGN OF JAMES I.¹

1603.—*Edward Eyton, of Watstay in the parish of Rhiwabon, Esq.* For the second time.

1604.—*John Lloyd of Vaenol, Esq.*

1605.—*Cadwaladr Wynn of Voelas, Esq.* This gentleman was the eldest son and heir of Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Voelas, Esq., high sheriff in the years 1549 and 1574 (*ante*, p. 8). He was twice married: first to Winifred, daughter of Knelim Throgmorton, Esq.; secondly to Ann, daughter of Owen Holland of Tir Mon, Esq. His *inq. post mort.* bears the date of 1612.² By his first wife he left issue:

- i. *Thomasine*, married to Robert Wynn of Hafod-y-Maidd, Esq.
 - ii. *Grace*, the wife of William Anwyl ab Thomas Anwyl.
 - iii. *Winifred*, married to Richard Wynn of Trofarth.
 - iv. *Elizabeth*, married (1) to Richard Heaton of the Green, Llyweni; (2), Hugh ab Thomas Peake.
 - v. *Mary*, the wife of Meredydd ab William of Trebedd.
- By his second wife had issue, an heir, *Robert* (who was sheriff in 1631 and 1664), and five daughters, viz.:

¹ James I began to reign March 24th, 1602-1603.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 112. (Pedigree.)

- i. *Jane*, the wife of William Holland of Pennant.
- ii. *Gaenor*, the wife of William Bulkeley of Coedana.
- iii. *Catherine*, the wife of David Ffoulkes.
- iv. *Margaret*, the wife of Humphrey Ffoulkes of Eglwys Fach.
- v. *Magdalene*, the wife of Arthur Vaughan of Pantglas.

1606.—*Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Knt.*, was the eldest son of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir (or Gwaedir), Esq., a descendant of Owen Gwynedd by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Knt. He was born in 1553, and in 1574 was sent to London to study law. On the death of his father, in 1580, he succeeded to the family estates. He received the honour of knighthood, and represented the county of Carnarvon in the Parliament of 1596; was high sheriff for the same county in 1588 and 1603, and for Merionethshire in 1589 and 1601. In 1611 he was created a baronet, and on the 12th of Dec. in the following year was chosen to bear the great standard at the funeral of Henry Prince of Wales. He was one of the council of the Welsh Marches, but was for a short time suspended from his office in the year 1615. During the latter part of his life he entertained the design of reclaiming Traeth Mawr and Traeth Bach. His letter asking the assistance of his "good cousin," Sir Hugh Myddelton, in this project, bears the date of Sept. 1st, 1625. He died on March 1st the following year. He left, in manuscript, his celebrated *History of the Gwydir Family*, which was first printed in 1770 by the Hon. Daines Barrington. The same gentleman also edited a second edition in 1781; and a third was edited by the late Miss Angharad Llwyd in 1827, which contained additional matter by Sir John Wynn, being sketches of distinguished contemporaries. He also wrote an extent of North Wales.¹ Sir John married Sydney, daughter of Sir William Gerard, Chancellor of Ireland, by whom he had issue, eleven sons and two daughters, and was succeeded by his second son,

¹ For further particulars relating to Sir John Wynn, consult the various editions of the *History of the Gwydir Family*, Pennant's *Tours*, *Royal Tribes*. Smiles' *Engineers*, i, 147. and *Enwogion Cymru*.

Sir Richard Wynn of Gwydir, Bart., one of the grooms of the bedchamber to Charles I when Prince of Wales, and afterwards treasurer to Queen Henrietta Maria. Sir Richard accompanied the Prince to Spain in 1623, and wrote a highly interesting narrative of the journey, which was printed among Thomas Hearne's tracts. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Darcy of Isleworth, county of Middlesex, Knt.; but dying without issue, in 1649, at the age of sixty-one, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir Owen Wynn, high sheriff in 1656. (See that date.)

1607.—*Evan Meredith of Glan-Tanat in Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochmant, Esq.*, was the son of Meredydd of the same place; a descendant, through Madog Kyffin, of Einion Efell. He married Margaret, daughter of Elis ab Richard ab Howel of Alrhey, Esq., and had issue, a son,

Andrew Meredydd of Glan-Tanat, Esq., who married Dorothy, daughter of John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth in Montgomeryshire, and was the father of *Margaret*, the wife of Edward Thelwall, the sheriff in 1670.¹

1608.—*Morgan Broughton of Murchwiall, Esq.* This sheriff was the eldest son of Edward Broughton by Elen, daughter of Humphrey Dymoke, Esq. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Harri ab Harri of Maesglas, Esq. (who was high sheriff in 1585), by whom he had issue, a son, *Edward*, who was created a baronet.

This family descended through Ednyfed, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, from Tudor Trevor, and was a younger branch of the Broughtons of Broughton.

Arms.—*Ermine*, a lion statant, guardant, for Ednyfed ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon.

1609.—*Hugh Wynn Gruffydd of Berthddu, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Gruffydd Wynn of Berthddu, Esq. (ab John Wynn ab Meredydd of Gwydir), high sheriff of Merionethshire in 1592, by his wife Gwen, daughter and heiress of Robert Salusbury of Berthddu, Esq. Hugh Wynn married Margaret, daughter and heiress of

¹ Harl. MS. 2299. *Royal Tribes*, 117.

Richard Mostyn of Bodysgallen, Esq., and had a son and heir, *Robert*, who was high sheriff in 1618.¹

1610.—*Sir Richard Trefor of Trefalyn, Knt.*, was the eldest son of John Trefor of Trefalyn, or Allington, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Sir George Bruges of London, Knt. In the year 1638 Sir Richard erected his own monument in Gresford Church,² “in the eightieth year of his age, representing himself in armour, kneeling; and his wife, Catherine, daughter of Robert Puleston, Esq., of Emral, by him. The inscription informs us that it was chiefly in memory of his lady that he caused this memorial to be erected. He served many years in the Irish wars; was governor of Newry and the counties of Down and Armagh; council of the Marches, and vice-admiral of North Wales; and lived, as he tells us, to see his children’s children’s children. There is another monument to his lady, who is placed kneeling, with her five daughters.” “At Trefalyn is a singular portrait of Sir Richard dressed in black. Above hang his arms with the words ‘*So then*’; beneath are some medicines, and ‘*Now thus*’; allusive to his former and present state.”³ Sir Richard left four daughters, co-heirs:

- i. *Magdalen*, who married, first, Arthur Bagnall, Esq., of Staffordshire; secondly, — Tyringham of Tyringham in the county of Bucks.
- ii. *Mary*, the wife of Evan Lloyd of Bodidris in Yale, son of Sir John Lloyd, knight-banneret (see 1551), was the mother, with other issue, of (1), *John* of Bodidris, father of Sir Evan Lloyd, sheriff in 1644; (2), *Trevor*, ancestor of the Lloyds of Gloucester.⁴
- iii. *Dorothy*, married to Sir John Hanmer of Hanmer, Knt.; created a baronet 8 July, 1620.
- iv. *Margaret*, the wife of John Gruffydd of Lleyn in the county of Carnarvon.

¹ *Hist. of Gwydir Family*, ed. 1781, 392 and 432; *Y Brython*, v, 383.

² Sir Richard also erected at Gresford a monument in memory of his father. The inscription is in Welsh, and is given in the *Records of Denbigh*, p. 96.

³ Pennant’s *Tours in Wales*, ed. 1810, vol. i, pp. 410-11.

⁴ Burke’s *Landed Gentry*, art. “Lloyd of Gloucester.”

The Trefors or Trevors of Trefalyn were a branch of the Trefors of Bryncynallt, and were descended from Tudor Trefor.¹

Arms.—Party per bend sinister, *erm.* and *ermine*s, a lion rampant *or*.

1611.—*Robert Sontley of Sontley, Esq.* (See under 1598.)

1612.—*Simon Thelwall of Plas y-Ward, Esq.* This gentleman was the eldest son of Edward Thelwall, Esq., high sheriff in 1590, by Dorothy, his first wife. He was twice married. By his first wife, Jane, daughter of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, he had issue:

1. *Edward*, who succeeded his father, high sheriff in 1670.
- II. *Maurice*, who was a captain at the siege of Chester. He married Anne, daughter of Hugh Williams, and had issue: (1), *Stephen*; (2), *Robert*; (3), *Thomas*.
- III. *Simon*, who became vicar of Trawsfynydd. He married Gaenor, daughter of William Vaughan. He married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of John Vaughan, of Llwydiarth in the county of Montgomery, Esq., by whom he had issue:
 1. *Owen*, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Edward Lloyd ab Hugh Lloyd of Blaen Ial.
 - II. *Peter*, a merchant of Bruges.
 - III. *James*, of — College, Cambridge, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Robinson of Gwersyllt.
 - IV. *Jane*, the wife of Edward Puleston of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau.
 - V. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Wynn of Eyarth.²

1613.—*Thomas Goodman of Plus Uchaf*, in Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, Esq., was the eldest son of Gawen Goodman and Elen, his wife, daughter of Thomas Gruffydd of Pant-y-Llongdu, Esq., descended from Ednowain Bendew. He married, first, Lowry, daughter and heir of Thomas ab Maurice ab John ab Meredydd, by whom he

¹ Burke's *Landed Gentry*, art. "Griffith of Penpompren."

² Add. MS. 9865.

had issue, (1), *Simon Goodman*, who sold Plas Uchaf to — Thelwall, Esq. Mr. Goodman's second wife was Penelope, daughter of Richard Glynton, of Drayton in the county of Salop, by whom he was the father of *Charles Goodman*, who married Rebecca, daughter of Richard Langford of Trefalyn, Esq. The issue of this marriage was an only daughter and heir, *Penelope*, who became the wife of Marmaduke Lloyd, of Newtown in the county of Montgomery, Esq., the son of Edward Lloyd of Newtown.¹

1614.—*William Wynn of Melai, Esq.* This sheriff was the eldest son of William Wynn of Melai (high sheriff in 1586) by Elen, his wife. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Clough of Plâs-Clough, near Denbigh, and of Maenan Abbey in the county of Carnarvon, Knt. By this marriage he became possessor of Maenan Abbey. He had issue, a son and heir, *John Wynn*, who married Dorothy, daughter of the high sheriff for 1609, and whose line is now represented by Lord Newborough.

1615.—*Richard Williams of Ruthin, Esq.*

1616.—*Thomas Powell of Horsley, Esq.* (See 1591.)

1617.—*Thomas Needham of Clocaenog, Esq.*

1618.—*Robert Wynn of Berthddu, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Hugh Wynn Gruffydd of Berthddu, Esq., the sheriff for 1609. He married Catherine, daughter of John Gruffydd of Carnarvon, Esq., and was the father of Col. *Hugh Wynn* of Bodysgallen, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Bodfel of Lleyn.² The last representative of this family, the Rev. Hugh Wynn, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Gruffydd Vaughan of Corsygedol, Esq., had a daughter and heir, *Margaret*, who married Sir Roger Mostyn, fifth baronet. By which marriage Sir Roger became possessed of Berthddu and Bodysgallen.³

1619.—*Ffoulk Lloyd, Esq.* The Denbigh list for this year has "*Foulk Myddelton of Llansilin, Esq.*" The latter gentleman was the eighth son of Richard Myddelton,

¹ Harl. MS. 1964.

² *Y Brythion*, v, 383.

³ Pennant, iii, 139-40.

governor of Denbigh Castle, and brother to Sir Thomas Myddelton, lord mayor of London, and Sir Hugh Myddelton. In 1660 he was elected common councilman of Denbigh *vice* Col. George Twistleton disfranchised. He married Gwenhuyfar, daughter and heir of Richard Wynn, of Bodlith in Llansilin, Esq. His estate, in 1660, was valued at £600 per ann., and he was deemed fit and qualified to serve as a knight of the Royal Oak.¹

1620.—*William Vaughan of Eyton, Esq.*

1621.—*Hugh Meredydd of Pentre-bychan*, in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., was the eldest son of Ellis Meredydd of Pentre-bychan, Esq., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Roger Myddelton of Plâs Cadwgan, who, in right of his wife, Anne, heiress of Cadwgan Hall, became possessed of that property, and transmitted it to its present possessor, Col. Biddulph of Chirk Castle. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Yardley, of Erbistock and Farndon, Esq., by whom he had issue three sons:

1. *Ellis*, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Curren, Esq., of Kildwick in Yorkshire. He was the ancestor of the present Henry Warter Meredydd of Pentre-bychan.

II. *Hugh*.

III. *William*.

And two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. This family is descended from Eunydd ab Gwernwy, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd and Trefalyn, chief of the fourteenth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys.

Arms.—*Azure*, a lion rampant *or*.²

1622.—*Sir Edward Trevor of Bryn-cynallt. Knt.*, was the son and successor of John Trevor of Bryn-cynallt, Esq., the son of Edward Trevor of the same place, descended, through Edward Trevor, constable of Whittington Castle, from Ednyfed Gam. Sir John was thrice married. By his first wife, Ann, daughter of Nicholas Ball, alderman of Dublin, he had issue:

¹ *Camb. Quart.*, ii, 169. The Harl. MS. 2299 gives Gwenllian as his wife.

² *Landed Gentry*, art. "Meredith of Pentre-bychan."

i. *John Trevor* of Bryn-cynallt, the father of Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls.

ii. *Arthur*, who became a judge.

And two daughters, *Frances* and *Eva*. By his second wife, Rose, daughter of Henry Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, he had issue:

i. *Mark Trevor*, governor of Chester, who "wounded the tyrant Cromwell in the face."

ii. *Edward*.

And three daughters, *Margaret*, *Sarah*, and *Magdalen*.¹ Sir Edward married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of William Lloyd of Halchdyn, relict of Thomas Ireland, Esq., and of John Jeffreys of Acton, Esq.

1623.—*Ffoulk Lloyd of Foxhall*, in the parish of Henllan, Esq., was the eldest son of John Lloyd of Foxhall, Esq., by Sybil, his first wife, daughter of Richard Glynn, Esq. A Ffoulk Lloyd occurs as bailiff of Denbigh in 1621, and alderman in the year 1622.² This sheriff married Alice, daughter of Ffoulk ab Thomas ab Goronwy, Esq., by whom he had issue, a son, *Hugh Lloyd*, the sheriff in 1636.

Arms.—Quarterly *or* and *arg.*, two roebucks passant countercharged of the field.

1624.—*Thomas ab Rhys Wynn of Giler, Esq.*, was the second son by Margaret his wife (daughter of Ellis ab William ab Gruffydd ab Jenkin) of Rhys Wynn the second son of Cadwaladr ab Maurice of Voelas, Esq., high sheriff in 1548. He married Elizabeth daughter of John of Penmachno in the county of Carnarvon, and was the father of *Robert Price* the high sheriff in 1658, together with another son *John* and three daughters.³

1625.—*Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eylon, Bart.* This gentleman was the eldest son of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton and Christian his wife daughter of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton Priory in the county of Chester. He was created a baronet 23rd February, 1621-2, served the office of sheriff for the county of Chester in 1624,

¹ Ex. pedigrees by John Reynolds of Oswestry, 1739.

² *Anc. and Mod. Denbigh*, 112.

³ Harl. MS. 1971.

was mayor of Chester and M.P. for the county in 1625. He married first Lettice second daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, Knt., by Mary his first wife, daughter and sole heir of Christopher Holford of Holford, Esq., by whom he had issue :

1. *Sir Richard* his heir married to Sydney daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, Knt. of Mostyn, in the county of Flint. He was a great sufferer during the civil wars, having had his landed property sequestered.¹

II. *Christian* married to Sir Francis Gamul, Knt.

III. *Mary* and IV. *Grace*, both died unmarried.

Sir Richard married secondly Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Knt. of Woodhey ; and thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Peter Warburton, Knt., and relict of Thomas Stanley, Esq., of Alderley, but had no issue by them. He died in 1645.

Arms.—*Azure, a garb or.*

REIGN OF CHARLES I.²

1626. *George Bostock of Holt, Esq.*

1627. *Edward Price of Llwyn Ynn, Esq.*

1628. *Sir Henry Salusbury of Llyweni, Bart.*, was the eldest son of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., generally known as Sir John the Strong, M.P., for Denbighshire in 1597 and in 1601, by his wife Ursula, daughter of Henry Stanley, fourth Earl of Derby. Sir Henry was created a baronet November 18th, 1619, and married Hester daughter of Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle, by whom he had issue :

1. *Sir Thomas Salusbury* the second baronet, who married Hester daughter of Sir Edward Tyril, Bart., of Thorndon in the county of Bucks, by

¹ Burke's *Peerage*, art. "Westminster."

² Charles I began to reign March 27th, 1625. Greater part of the shrievalty of the preceding sheriff fell within the first year of his reign. The king was proclaimed at Denbigh "upon Mondaie iiij daie of April by the aldermen."

whom he had issue a son and heir, *John*, upon whose death the baronetcy expired, and *Hester* married to Sir Robert Cotton of Combermere, ancestors of the late Viscount Combermere. "She died on ye 7th day of Oct. 1710 aged 73; having brought her husband five sons and eleven daughters, from whom she lived to see above a hundred of her offspring."¹

11. *Ursula*, who became the wife of Sir Edward Lloyd of Berthlloyd in the county of Montgomery, Knt., one of the gentlemen deemed fit and qualified to serve as knight of the Royal Oak.²

III. *Elizabeth*.

Sir Henry died in 1632.

1629.—*Edward Meredydd of Stanstay, Esq.*

1630.—*William Robinson of Gwersyllt, Esq.* was the eldest son of Nicholas Robinson, D.D., Bishop of Bangor 1566-1585, by Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Randle Brereton, Knt.³ He was brother of Hugh Robinson, D.D., Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Head Master of Winchester school. William Robinson was high sheriff for Anglesey in 1632, serving for Monachdy—an estate on the sea coast opposite to the Skerry Lighthouse—which formerly belonged to the see of Bangor, but was alienated by Dr. Robinson, bishop of the see, "to one of his sons."⁴ He married Jane, daughter of John Pryse of Newtown Hall, Esq., who was high sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1568.

1631.—*Robert Wynn of Voelas, Esq.* was the eldest son of Cadwaladr Wynn of Voelas, Esq., sheriff in 1605. On the death of his father in 1612 the crown granted a lease of the estate to Humphrey Jones, Esq., during the minority of the heir. He came of age in 1628,⁵ and married Jane daughter of Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq., and was the father of *Cadwaladr Wynn*, who was twice married, first to Grace daughter of Hugh

¹ Anc. and Mod. Denbigh, 346.

³ Harl. MS. 1978.

² Camb. Quart., i.

⁴ Willis's *Bangor*, 245, note.

⁵ Arch. Camb. 1860, p. 112, ped.

Williams, Esq. in 1678. Secondly, to Sydney Thelwall by whom he had issue a son *Cadwaladr Wynn* ancestor of Jane Wynn, who became the wife of Charles second son of Heneage, third earl of Aylesford, by whom she had issue Charles Wynn-Griffith (who assumed the surname of Wynn) of Voelas, Esq.¹

Robert Wynn was also sheriff in 1664.

1632.—*William Dolben of Denbigh, Esq.* was the brother of David Dolben, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, and the son of Robert Wynn Dolben of Segrwyd, Esq., (ab Robert Dolben grandson of Robert Dolben, who had the demesne of Segrwyd granted him by Henry VIII, for his services at the battle of Blackheath²), and Jane daughter of Owen ab Reinallt of Llynllwygy in Carnarvonshire. William Dolben's name figures prominently in the records of Denbigh as bailiff in 1621, alderman in 1622, 1626, and 1629, and high sheriff in 1632. He died the 13th of May, 1643, and was buried in the chancel of Llanrhaidr church. By his wife Jane daughter of Edward Holland of Conway he left a son.

John Dolben who succeeded him at Segrwyd (or Segroyt). He was a Royalist officer and had his estate sequestered. He died the 10th of April, 1662, leaving by his wife Jane the daughter of John Thelwall of Plas Côch, Esq., one son *John* who died in 1709, and three daughters co-heirs to their brother. (1.) *Jane*, married to John Mostyn high sheriff in 1749. (2.) *Mary* the wife of John Wilson of Ruthin, Esq., and a third who married Wynne ancestor to Lord Newborough.³

Arms.—*Sable*, a helmet closed inter three pheons pointed to the centre *argent*.

1633.—*John Parry of Plas-yn-Rhal, Esq.*

1634.—*Roger Holland of Hendre Fawr in the parish of Abergele, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Daniel Holland of Hendrefawr, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife daughter of Morris Kyffin, Esq. By his wife Jane Parry he was the father of *Roger* whose heiress Catherine married

¹ Burke's *Peerage*, art. "Aylesford."

² Harl. MS. 1978.

³ Anc. and Mod. Denbigh, p. 207.

William Parry of Llwyn-Ynn, Esq. Abergele church contains a monument erected to the memory of Catherine Parry.¹ Roger Holland died in the year 1640.

1635.—*Hugh Lloyd Rossendale of Denbigh, Esq.* was the eldest son of Richard Lloyd Rossendale of Denbigh, Esq., by Lowry daughter of John ab Edward Lloyd of Llys Vassi, Esq. In the corporate records of Denbigh we find an entry under the date 1622, June 13. Hugh Lloyd Rossendale, elected common councilman in 1624, he appears on the list of bailiffs, and alderman in 1626, and an entry dated July 10th, 1636 states that "John Madocke, gent. (to be councilman) *vice* Hugh Lloyd Rossendale, deceased."² So that he appears to have survived his shrievalty for a very short time.

Arms.—Quarterly *or* and *azure* four roebucks counter-charged.

1636. *Hugh Lloyd of Foxhall, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Ffoulk Lloyd of Foxhall, Esq. (sheriff in 1623) by Alice his wife. On Dec. 1, 1631, he was elected councilman of Denbigh *vice* Sir Hugh Myddelton, deceased, and the municipal records further inform us that on June 18th, 1647, Sir William Myddelton, Bart., governor of Denbigh castle, was elected common councilman *vice* Hugh Lloyd of Foxhall, deceased.³ He was the father of *Ffoulk Lloyd* of Foxhall, who was the father of *Hugh Lloyd* the high sheriff in 1669.

1637 — *William Wynn of Melai* in the parish of Llanfair-Talhaiarn, Esq. This sheriff was the eldest son of John Wynn of Melai and Maenan Abbey, Esq., by Dorothy his wife (*ante*). He was a colonel in the service of Charles I, and was slain in an attack made upon the Parliamentary garrison of Wem, and buried at St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury, 27th October, 1643.⁴ He married Barbara daughter of Iefan ab Howel Llwyd of Dulasau, Esq., by whom he left issue a son.

John Wynn of Melai and Maenan, Esq., who died in

¹ Anc. and Mod. Denbigh, p. 205.

² Ibid., p. 131.

³ Ibid., pp. 130, 133.

⁴ *Landed Gentry*, art. "Wynne of Garthewin."

1688, leaving by Dorothy his wife daughter of Owen Salusbury of Rug in the county of Merioneth, a son and heir *William* who succeeded him at Melai.

1638.—*Edward Maurice of Glan-Cynlleth, Esq.*

1639.—*Sir Thomas Powell of Horsley, Bart.* was the eldest son of Thomas Powell, Esq. (*ante*), and Dorothy his wife. He was created a baronet in 1628, and married Catherine daughter of Sir John Egerton, Knt. by whom he had issue :

1. *John Powell* of Horsley, Esq., married to Margaret daughter and heir of Edward Puleston of Trefalyn, Esq., and had issue (1) *Sir Thomas Powell* high sheriff in 1657. (2) *Catherine* married to — Rossendale of Wrexham, Esq., (3) *Frances*.

II. *Worseley Powell.*

- III. *Frances* married first to Edward son of Sir William Norris of Speke, Knt., secondly to John Edwards of Stanstay, Esq.

1640.—*Richard Langford of Allington, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Langford of Trefalyn, Esq., by his wife Catherine, daughter and heir of William of Gresford. He married Margaret, daughter of John Almer, Esq., by whom he had issue a son and heir *John*, the high sheriff for 1677, four other sons—*Edward, William, Roger, Matthew*, and three daughters, *Cathrine, Elizabeth, Ann*.

Arms.—*Gules, a wildgoose argent.*

1641.—*John Vaughan of Henllan, Esq.*

1642.—*John Billot of Moreton, Esq.* was the eldest son of Edmund Billot of Moreton, Esq. (eldest son of Thomas Billot, high sheriff in 1656), and Amy his wife daughter of Anthony Grosvenor of Diddleston, Esq. He was born in 1594, and he was living in 1649. He married a daughter of — Bentley of Afres in the county of Stafford, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. *Edward*, who died without issue.

- II. *Sir John Billot* of Moreton, high sheriff of Cheshire in 1663. He married Anne, daughter of Roger Wilbraham of Dartford, by whom he had issue

two sons *Thomas* and *John*, and one daughter *Anne*.

III. *George*.

Arms.—*Argent* on chief *gules*, three cinquefoils of the field.¹

1643.—*John Thelwall of Plas Coch, Esq.*, was the son and heir of John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park, Esq., and Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert ab John Wynn of Bryn Cynwrig. He married Jane, daughter of Edward Morgan of Gwylgre (Golden Grove), Esq., and had issue :

- i. *John Thelwall*, high sheriff in 1672.
- II. *Eubule*, married to Mary, daughter and heir of William Parry of Pont-y-go or Nantclwyd, by whom he had issue : (1), *Thomas* ; (2), *Eubule* ; (3), *Orlando* ; and (4), *Bevis*. The Thelwalls of Nantclwyd continued to reside there for about sixty years, when an heiress took the estate by marriage to the Kenricks of Chester.
- III. *Catherine*, married to John Wynn, Esq.
- IV. *Dorothy*, married to John Gruffydd of Bloxham.
- V. *Jane*, the wife of John Dolben, son of the sheriff for 1632.
- VI. *Elizabeth*, the wife of Charles Salusbury of Pool Park, near Ruthin, Esq., son of William Salusbury of Rug.
- VII. *Mary*, married to Piers Conway of Rhuddlan.
- VIII. *Martha*, married to Peter Williams of Plas-onn, Esq.
- IX. *Judith* married to Eubule Hughes of Disserth, Esq.
- X. *Sarah*, married to Rowland White of Ruthin.
- XI. *Hester*, married to Matthew Price, Esq., M.P., of the Park, in the county of Montgomery.

Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knt., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, a younger brother of John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park, "bought an estate in Llanychan parish, whereon he built Plas Coch, which in his lifetime he gave to John Thelwall, Esq., heir to his eldest brother. Out of great kindness to his friends and relations, he

¹ Harl. MS. 1971.

(Sir Eubule) resorted to this said house of Plas Coch yearly, at the time of the long vacations, when and where the best of the gentry of North Wales were wont to frequent in visit of him, and to stay some time with him."¹

Arms.—*Gules* on a fess or inter three boars' heads couped *argent*, three trefoils *vert*.

1644, 1645, 1646.—*Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris in Yale, Knt.* It appears that this gentleman held the shrievalty for the term of three years during the troublous period of the civil war. In all probability he was only appointed officially for the first year, and was allowed to retain the office until affairs became more settled, and the appointments of sheriffs resumed their usual course. He was the eldest son of John Lloyd of Bodidris, Esq., by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Bevis Thelwall, Knt. He was created a baronet in 1646, and was a great sufferer on account of his firm adherence to the cause of royalty. Pennant² relates the following anecdote concerning him: "I visited a house noted for being the residence of one *Edward Davies*, a low partizan of the usurper during the civil wars. He was best known in his own country by the title of *Cneifiwr Glas*, or the *Blue Fleecer*, from his rapacity and the colour of his cloaths, and was considered as a fit instrument of the tyranny of the times. In 1654 he was appointed by the commissioners for sequestration steward of the court-leet within the manor of Valle Crucis, being recommended to the office by Colonel George Twistleton."³ The *Cneifiwr* seems to have not been over true to his own party, when his interest stood in the way. He was accustomed to take even the royalists under his protection on receiving a proper reward. He once concealed Sir Evan Llwyd of Bodidris, at a time that a considerable sum was ordered for his apprehension. He lodged him in a

¹ From a family MS. quoted in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, art. "Thelwall of Llanbedr."

² *Tours*, ii, p. 11.

³ The governor of Denbigh Castle, after its surrender in 1646. He was not only military commander of the district, but had also absolute control over municipal affairs. (*Rec. of Den.*, 134-5.)

cellar below the parlour: then summoning his people, ordered them, in a seeming rage, to sally out in quest of Sir Evan; stamping his foot, and declaring that if the knight was *above ground*, he would have him." Sir Evan married Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Williams of Llangibby, Monmouthshire, Knt.; and dying in October, 1663, was succeeded by his son,

Sir Evan Lloyd, second baronet, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Rhys Tanat of Abertanat, Esq., and dying the 6th of April, 1700, left an only surviving daughter and heir, *Margaret*, who married Richard Vaughan of Corsygedol.

Arms.—Paly of eight *or* and *gules*.

1647.—*John Kynaston of Plas Kynaston*, in the parish of Rhiwabon, Esq., was the son of Roger Kynaston of Oswestry, attorney-at-law, who built the house of Plas Kynaston at Cefn-y-Carneddau, an estate which he acquired by his marriage with Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Eyton of Cefn-y-Carneddau. Roger Kynaston was the son of Humphrey Kynaston, attorney-at-law, second son of Roger Kynaston of Moreton in Shropshire. John Kynaston, the sheriff, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Oliver Lloyd of Bryngwyn, in the co. of Montgomery, and was the father of (1), *John*, who married and died *s. p.*; (2), *Humphrey*, who succeeded his father at Bryngwyn, and was high sheriff of Denbighshire, 1694; of Montgomeryshire, 1693.¹

1648.—*Robert Sontley of Sontley, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Robert Sontley of Sontley, Esq., the high sheriff for the years 1598 and 1611. He was a colonel in the royal army and married Ursula a daughter of Mr. Corbet of Longnor in the county of Salop, and died 5th Sept., 1657, leaving issue a son and heir, *Robert Sontley* of Sontley, Burton Hall, in the parish of Gresford and Plas Uchaf in the parish of Rhiwabon, Esq. He married a daughter of Mr. Hewett of Shire-Oaks in the county of Nottingham, and was the father of an

¹ *Ex inf.* Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A. Burke's *Landed Gentry*, art. "Owen of Woodhouse."

heiress *Anne*, who became the wife of John Hill of Rowley Mansions, Shrewsbury, Esq., who was high sheriff in 1697.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.¹

1649.—*Thomas Ravenscroft of Pickhill, Esq.*, was the eldest son by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Williams of Vaenol, Bart., of Thomas Ravenscroft of Bretton, Esq. He married Sarah daughter of Thomas Style of Merton in Surrey, by whom he had issue a son, *Thomas*, who was high sheriff in 1686.

This family descend from William de Ravenscroft, Lord of Ravenscroft in the co. of Chester.

Arms.—*Arg.* a chev. inter three ravens' heads erased, *sable*.

1650.—*Richard Myddelton of Llansilin, Esq.*, was the son of Foulk Myddelton of Plâs Newydd in Bodlith, eighth son of Richard Myddelton of Denbigh, was one of the gentlemen nominated to be a knight of the Royal Oak,² and was a younger brother of Sir Thomas and Sir Hugh Myddelton. The mother of Richard Myddelton was Gwenhwyfar (Gwenllian according to Harl. MS. 2299), daughter and heir of Richard Wynne of Bodlith in the parish of Llansilin, Esq., a descendant of Madog Kyffin. This sheriff left a son and heir *Richard*, who was the grandfather of *Elizabeth*, heiress of Bodlith, who married Thomas Meredith of Pentrebychan, councillor at law, living in 1739,³ ancestor of the Merediths of Pentrebychan.

1651.—*William Wynn of Garthgynnan* in the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn-Clwyd, Esq., Prothonotary of Wales, was the fourth son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bart., high sheriff in 1606. He purchased Branas in the co. of Merioneth from Humphrey Branas, Esq., and married

¹ Charles I was beheaded Jan. 30, 1648-9.

² *Camb. Quart.*, ii, 169.

³ From pedigrees by John Reynolds of Oswestry. See also *Royal Tribes*, 118; and *Landed Gentry*, art. "Meredith of Pentrebychan."

Jane daughter and heir of Thomas Lloyd of Gwern-y-Brechdyn, Esq., and had issue a son *Richard*, who succeeded his father at Branas and Garthgynnan, and was high sheriff for Merioneth in 1667. He married Catherine daughter of Thomas, Viscount Bulkeley, by whom he had issue three children who died infants. Mr. Wynn was succeeded in his estate by his only sister *Sidney* the wife of Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq., whose eldest daughter and heir *Jane* became the wife of Sir William Williams of Llanforda, Bart., ancestor of the present Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.¹

1652.—*Thomas Ball of Burton, Esq.*

1653.—*John Edwards of Chirk, Esq.*, was probably John Edwards of Plas Newydd in the parish of Chirk, Esq., son of John Edwards of the same place by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Sherborne, Knt. He married Magdalene, daughter of Randle Broughton of Broughton, Esq., by whom he had issue two daughters co-heirs, (1) *Jane* married to Edward Winter, Esq., and (2) *Mary*, who became the wife of Robert Salusbury of Flint, Esq.²

1654.—*William Edwards of Eyton, Esq.*

1655.—*John Jeffreys of Acton, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Jeffreys of Acton near Wrexham, and Margaret his wife daughter of William Lloyd of Halchdyn in the parish of Hanmer, Esq. He married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Ireland, Knt., and had issue :

I. *John Jeffreys* of Acton, Esq., married Esther, daughter of Sir Gruffydd Williams of Penrhyn, Bart., and dying in 1670 aged 34, left a son Sir Gruffydd Jeffreys of Acton.

II. *Edward*.

III. *Thomas* styled by Pennant,³ a "knight of Alcantara and for the honour of the descendants of Tudor Trevor, from whom the Jeffreys are sprung, the proofs of his descent were admired even by the

¹ Add. MS. 9865.

² Harl. MS. 2299.

³ Tours in Wales, i, 408.

proud Spaniards among whom he had long resided as consul at Alicant and Madrid. He rendered himself so acceptable to the Spanish ministry as to be recommended to our Court to succeed Lord Lansdowne as British envoy ; but the revolution put a stop to his promotion." Fine full-length portraits of him and his brother George were removed from Acton to Erddig.¹

IV. *Charles.*

V. *William.*

- VI. *George*, who was born about the year 1548, and educated at Shrewsbury, St. Paul's, Westminster. He was entered of the Lower Temple May 19th, 1663, was recorder of London at the age of thirty and was appointed solicitor to the Duke of York. He was made a Welsh judge in 1680, knighted and made chief justice of Chester, and in 1681 obtained a baronetcy. In 1683 he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and on the accession of James II was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Jeffreys of Wem in the co. of Salop. After the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth he was placed at the head of the special commission appointed to try the rebels, and his ready zeal in carrying out the sanguinary directions of the king obtained for him a notorious celebrity not soon forgotten by the reader of Lord Macaulay's account of the "Bloody Assize." In 1685 he was appointed Lord Chancellor and in 1689 was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason and died there April 19th at the early age of forty-two.² He married first Mary³

¹ Note to Pennant, i, 406.

² The details of his life may be found in his memoirs by Woolrych, Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, Fosse's *Judges*, and Macaulay's *History*.

³ Pennant thus describes the manner in which this marriage was contracted : "About this time he made clandestine addresses to the daughter of a wealthy merchant, in which he was assisted by a young lady, the daughter of a clergyman. The affair was discovered, and

daughter of Thomas Needham, M.A., by whom he had issue. (1) *John* Lord Jeffreys who succeeded to the title and estates, but who died in 1703 without male issue, the title became extinct. By his wife, Lady Charlotte Herbert, daughter and heir of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, he had issue an only daughter and heir Henrietta Louisa married to Thomas first Earl of Pomfret. (2) *Margaret* married to Sir Thomas Stringer; and (3) *Sarah* married to Capt. Harnage of the marines.

Lord Jeffreys married secondly Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Blodworth, Knt., and relict of Sir John Jones of Furman in Gloucestershire.

- VII. *James*, canon of Canterbury, grandfather of Dr. Jeffreys, Rector of Whitford, Residentiary of St. Pauls.¹ The canon died young of a broken heart at the sad conduct and character of his brother.²
- VIII. *Margaret*, married to Robert Belton of Shrewsbury, Esq. The old man outlived all his sons. There was a portrait of him at Acton, taken when he was in mourning for his seventh son. The Jeffreys come through Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon from Tudor Trefor.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, for Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, second and third Tudor Trefor.

1656.—*Sir Owen Wynn of Gwydir, Bart.* was the third son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bart., and succeeded his brother Sir Richard in the title and estates in 1649, and was high sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1650. He married Grace, daughter of Hugh Williams of Weeg in the county of Carnarvon, Esq., and died the 13th

the *confidante* turned out of doors. Jeffreys, with a generosity unknown to him in his prosperous days, took pity and married her. She proved an excellent wife, and lived to see him Lord Chief Justice."

¹ Edwards, *St. Asaph*, 420.

² Pennant, i, 408; *Royal Tribes*, 110. Pennant makes this younger brother to be a dean of Rochester, and states that his death occurred "on his road to visit his brother, the Chancellor, when under confinement in the Tower."

August, 1660, aged sixty-eight, being succeeded by his son.

Sir Richard Wynn of Gwydir, fourth baronet, who by his wife Sarah daughter of Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle, Bart., was the father of an only daughter and heir, *Mary*, who by her marriage with Robert Marquis of Lindsay, afterwards Duke of Ancaster, conveyed the Gwydir estates to that family, now represented by the Right Hon. Sir Alberic Drummond Willoughby Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

The Wynns of Gwydir were descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Gwynedd.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth *vert* three eagles displayed in a fess *or* ; for Owain Gwynedd second and third *gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*, Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd.

1657.—*Sir Thomas Powell of Horseley, Bart.* was the son of John Powell of Horseley, Esq., by Margaret his wife. He married Mary, daughter of William Conway of Bodrhyddan in the county of Flint, and was the father of the high sheriff for 1684, and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*.

1658.—*Robert Price of Geeler, Esq.* was the eldest son of Thomas ab Rhys (or Price) of Geeler, the high sheriff in 1624. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Owen Lloyd of Dulassau, Esq., by whom he had issue a son and heir.

Thomas Price of Giler, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Bwlch-y-beddau and was the father of (1) *Robert Price*, one of the barons of the exchequer from 1702 to 1726, and founder of the baronet family of the Prices of Foxley in the county of Hereford—the present representatives of the ancient family of Giler.

(2) *Thomas*, (3) *Charles*, (4) *Elizabeth*, (5) (6) *Janet*, (7) *Anne*, (8) *Grace*.

1659.—*Edward Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esq.*

J. Y. W. LLOYD.

(To be continued.)

CROMLECHS IN NORTH WALES.

THE great question whether all cromlechs are the perfect or imperfect remains of sepulchral chambers or the work of druidic hands, or at any rate intended for druidic purposes, must in the year 1869 be considered finally and satisfactorily settled. It is not impossible, however, that there are still to be found those who cling to the ancient faith as taught by Stukely, Rowlands, and others of that school, and who will still insist on seeing an altar in the covering-slab of a grave. Such persons must be given up as hopeless, as they show what little weight the unanswerable arguments and proofs on the other side have with them. They may allege, however, in reply, that it is not denied that druids did once exist and that they did sacrifice on altars. What has become of them? Why are they the sole missing relics of a race or races that are supposed to have left such numerous monuments of themselves? Even in those wild and remote districts where such monuments exist in the greatest numbers, thus indicating the extent and perhaps duration of these primitive races, we cannot find an altar—if what we would call such are nothing but sepulchral monuments. This kind of argument hardly requires an answer, although it cannot be denied that the non-existence of druidic altars has been a stumbling-block in more than one instance. Thus a few years ago Dr. Fouquet of Vannes believed he had at last discovered this long-lost relic of druidic faith. He was too well acquainted with the nature and character of cromlechs to confound them with altars, but he detected in certain natural rocks, projecting from the ground, the object of his pursuit. All that is known with any certainty about the altars on which druids actually sacrificed is that they consisted of natural masses of rock, but Dr. Fouquet adds other distinguishing marks which he considers as certain indications

of a veritable altar. These are the *gorge* and the *gradin*, features which do not admit of an easy explanation without drawings. The gorge, however, appears to be a natural depression running round the lower portion of the rock, forming a kind of hollow moulding. Borlase, (*Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 173), gives representations of two examples of this hollow depression, which he considers entirely artificial, but in this respect he is as much in error as in his assignation of the stones themselves; for he calls them "stone deities," and his mode of reasoning is remarkable enough to be here mentioned. "As these stones," says he, "are evidently shaped by art and for no conceivable purpose either civil, military, or domestic, I conclude them stone deities, their plint (*sic*) designed perhaps to express the stability of their god, and the roundness of the upper part his eternity." One of these two stones, the less rounded one of the two, is here reproduced from his work, and is said to have



No. 1. A Stone Deity of Borlase.

stood close to a fine stone circle in St. Mary (Scilly Isles) which was in existence during his time. On a reference to the cut, the *gorge* will be easily recognised dividing the stone into two portions, the lower one of which is Borlase's "plint." Had it been furnished with a "*gradin*" also, it would have been a veritable altar in the eyes of Dr. Fouquet. There may indeed possibly have been one, as this stone is entirely of natural formation, but it would have attracted no more attention than the examples Dr. Fouquet himself has given in his little book. This *gradin* is, in fact, a natural shouldering or spreading out of the lower part of the stone, forming so low a step as to be in many instances level with the ground.

There is, however, a circumstance in this particular

stone which should be mentioned, and that is, that on its upper surface were thirteen "perfect rock-basins," to use the language of Borlase, and which he confidently asserts to be artificial. If this assertion is correct, the presence of these hollows would have been still more conclusive evidence in Dr. Fouquet's estimation as regards the truth of his views; for he maintains that as it was equally forbidden by druidic and Mosaic law "to lift up a tool" against an altar, that is a stone altar, [for it is clear that the Mosaic law refers to stone altars only], so the first missionaries would make it their chief care, not only to destroy by main force all such objects of pagan superstition, but also to desecrate them, even after such violent mutilation, by cutting such hollows and markings on them. In many instances the desecration might be much more easily effected, and was certainly as efficacious, as the more laborious breaking up a huge rock. This is Dr. Fouquet's view of the subject, which, unfortunately for it and for himself, he proceeds to confirm by what he calls an invariable rule, namely, that these cups or hollows *never* exist on stones, which men have placed in position, such as cromlechs and pillar stones, but are invariably found only on rocks or stones in their natural position. The former, he says, being merely sepulchral remains were spared, not merely because they were not objects of superstition, but also because they were as graves, to be protected from violence and desecration. Therefore, none of these hollows were cut on them, as are found on the natural rocks assumed to have been altars. But, unluckily for this theory, the reverse is in reality the case, not only in Brittany but more especially in these islands, as any one may judge by referring to Sir James Simpson's invaluable work on the subject. Dr. Fouquet's theory may therefore be considered finally disposed of and consigned to the company of other druidic theories, long since exploded.

All that can be said, therefore, on the subject, is that at present we know nothing about druidic altars, except

the very little, or almost nothing, to be gathered from one or two classical authors; and, if they have been so entirely annihilated, it is not unreasonable to assign their disappearance to missionary zeal; for there is abundant evidence that stone worship existed on an extensive scale long after Christianity had established itself in Western Europe. Hence the orders issued in the Councils of Arles (452) and of Tours (567). Laws and edicts regarding the same idolatrous practices were also promulgated by Charlemagne, and even down to the time of our Canute; so that, between secular and religious zeal, it is difficult to suppose that any monuments of such pagan superstition would be allowed to remain. Now, if this view is admitted as reasonable and probable, it must also be allowed some weight in the still disputed questions of our great circles of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Cumberland, &c. If any of these, and especially the monuments of Stonehenge and Abury were druidic or heathen temples, as some able men, and among them Dr. Thurnam, have attempted to show, surely such important centres of pagan or druidic rites would have been the first monuments to be destroyed, whereas their remarkable preservation would indicate that they were in no way connected with such rites, but probably the chief and most important burial places of the district. Abury, it is true, has been sadly violated, so that little or nothing except its grand circular bank remains, but this barbarous destruction has been effected, not in early days by religious zeal, but in comparatively modern times by men probably more uncivilized and benighted than those whose zeal and labour erected such a memorial of themselves.

The theory of druidic altars being finally, it is to be hoped, disposed of, there still, as it appears, remain two questions connected with these megalithic remains, which may be still considered by some persons as not yet decided, although there is little difference of opinion as regards them among those who have given their attention to the subject. The first of these two questions is,

whether cromlechs may be divided into separate classes according to the number of stones of which they consist or from any peculiar circumstance of construction. The second is, whether it is to be considered as a rule without exception that all cromlechs were either concealed, or intended to be concealed and buried under a tumulus of earth, stone, or both materials.

It might, perhaps, be hardly necessary to remark on the first question, as the supposed division of such monuments into classes never was generally accepted, or would perhaps have been ever heard of, but that the division has been supported by a distinguished and well-known author. But since then this gentleman has, on further consideration of the subject, altered his view, and is inclined to think that no such classification can be made out. The error (for such it may be termed) has evidently arisen from a too partial and contracted survey of monuments of this kind, and in not making sufficient allowance for the due effect of destructive time through many centuries and the still more destructive agency of human beings. Hence it has arisen that too many have looked on the shattered ruins of a cromlech as the original monument itself. From the same cause appears to have arisen also another very doubtful theory, namely, that there was a distinct class of stone monuments, called by French writers, Lichavens or Trilithons. It is hardly necessary to explain that by these names is understood a structure consisting of two upright stones surmounted by a horizontal one—thus forming a convenient and durable gibbet from which the druids may have suspended those whom they thought deserved hanging. But nothing satisfactory is known about such a kind of monument, and their entire existence is very doubtful. But if any reliance can be placed on narratives recorded in the *Memoirs of the Institute of France*, such monuments did really exist. In the *Memoirs* for the year 7 of the new Republic is an account furnished by a M. Deslandes to M. Le Grand-d'Aussi, who communicated it to the Institute. This account stated, that on a large

plain near Auray there were from a hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty stones grouped in threes—one horizontal one resting upon two upright ones. Such is the story, and, if these stone triplets were arranged in a circular form, we might almost fancy a second Stonehenge once existed in Brittany; but unfortunately, beyond this information furnished by M. Deslandes, nothing more is known, and it is a doubtful matter if it really ever existed; although at the same time it would appear strange that such a communication should be made and inserted in the proceedings of the Institute unless there was some foundation for it. M. Mahé, who might easily have known the writer of the notice, tells us, in his "*Morbihan*" (1825, p. 38), that he has made inquiries about this plain and these stones without any success, and as Auray is within a short drive of Vannes, of the church of which place M. Mahé was a canon, it seems almost impossible that these monuments could have existed without his knowing something about them. In the new edition of Ogé's "*Dictionary*," under Auray, no allusion to it whatsoever is made, and the same may be said of Delandre's history of the department, and of other writers. If any explanation of the difficulty may be offered, it might be suggested that the number and arrangement of stones have been greatly exaggerated, and that they may have been a group of ruined cromlechs some of which might have resembled the cromlech in the parish of St. Nicolas in North Pembrokeshire, and which would exactly correspond to the French Lichaven, as having one stone supported on two others.

The other question is whether it is to be laid down as a rule that all cromlechs were at one time hidden beneath earthen or stone mounds, or at least intended to be so hidden. On this point also there is no difference of opinion among those best qualified to form an opinion, although it cannot be denied that there still remain some dissentients, who maintain that in some cases it is either most improbable or impossible that

they were so concealed. If it could be ascertained, it would most likely turn out that such dissentients have had but limited opportunities of examining many such monuments, or that their experience is confined to such remains as exist in these islands; and as these remains, with one or two unimportant exceptions, are nothing but the scanty relics of once complete chambers, it is not likely that they have come across examples which still wholly or partially retained their tumuli of earth or stone. Two or three such ocular proofs would probably induce such doubters to assent to the more general opinion. One of the usual stock arguments brought forward by such is that in certain retired and bleak districts far removed from human population, there could have been no motive to remove the superincumbent soil or stones, as the great distance to which the soil must have been carried would have made the operation too costly, and stones were to be had from other and more convenient spots; or else it is sometimes alleged that in some situations neither soil nor stones to heap up a large mound could be procured except under immense difficulties. But such objections are in reality none at all; for it is impossible to say what may not have taken place during the centuries since these mounds were first heaped up, and how much succeeding populations have changed their habitats: for what are now the wildest and bleakest moors, far distant from the nearest human dwelling, frequently exhibit traces of having been thickly inhabited, so that no safe inference as regards these very early monuments can be drawn from their present isolation and condition. It is, no doubt, difficult to picture the enormous amount of labour it must have required to cover up a monument like that of the Pentre Evan cromlech in north Pembrokeshire, under which three tall riders on tall horses can sit, and yet leave a considerable space between the top of their hats and the covering-stone; or to conjecture, if such an enormous tumulus once covered it, what could have become of the material, for at pre-

sent there is not a vestige left of it on that bleak hill side. But all such difficulties and doubts must vanish while there are mounds still existing which would cover at once three such monuments as that of Pentre Evan.

Another argument has, however, lately been started by no less distinguished an individual than the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who with serious gravity strongly protested against the theory of this universal covering up of these large chambers, because, as he argued at the Portmadoc meeting of last year, it was absurd to imagine that those who had put themselves to such expense and labour to erect these huge structures should immediately after, at a much greater amount of cost and labour proceed to hide them for ever from human sight. But Mr. Tite, unluckily for himself, forgot, for he could not have been ignorant of the fact, that both in this and other countries there do exist many such chambers of the largest size, still remaining under artificial mountains; for in some instances these are of such a size as to be mistaken for natural elevations. That they were covered up, and intended to be hidden, there can be no doubt. And what was thus the case in one instance may be assumed as at least probable in another. Mr. Tite and his objection may, therefore, be dismissed without further ceremony. But there is one very simple consideration which seems to settle the point more completely and satisfactorily than more elaborate arguments. If the people who built these massive chambers intended them as receptacles of the dead, their great object would be to take precautions that those receptacles should be as protected as possible from decay and desecration. This was evidently their great object, and well must they have carried out that object if they erected structures which in some instances have come down to us as perfect as the day on which they were closed up. It is true that much uncertainty still exists as to the real age of these megalithic monuments; but even if they are assigned to the latest period,

the number of centuries that have passed away since their first erection must be considerable. If it is then certain that the builders of such monuments determined that they should be as durable and secure as possible, what security or durability could the bare chambers offer, even supposing that they could procure such slabs of stone as would completely enclose the chambers without the addition of dry rubble masonry in the interstices, which when exposed is so easily removed. The uncovered chamber was, therefore, the worst kind of contrivance for such a purpose, while the covered one was the best or rather the only possible one. Hence also is to be explained the fact that in most instances the stones that form the walls and roofs of the chamber itself are of enormous thickness, as would be requisite to support such a weight of earth or stone.

M. Du Noyer has in the first number of the *Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, (1868) given an interesting account of what he terms "Primary" or "Earthfast" cromlechs, and which he considers quite a distinct class from the ordinary monument of that name, and an earlier form of what in the course of progressive structural improvement became the more perfect chamber. The peculiarity of this type is, that one end of the slab rests on the ground, the other end being raised from it and supported by one or more small blocks. Hitherto these have been thought ruined or unfinished structures, but he considers them never to have been intended to be different from their present form. French antiquaries used also to talk of demi-dolmens, which appear to have been not unlike these primary ones of M. Du Noyer at least in one feature, namely, one end of the slab resting on the ground. These demi-dolmens have, however, been generally looked upon simply as dilapidated dolmens, and, in spite of the high authority of M. Du Noyer on such matters, it is not impossible but his primary or earth fast cromlechs may on further examination turn out to be of the same kind. He gives four illustrations. In some of

them the supporting stones are very small, and unlike the usual supporters in the case of an ordinary cromlech ; but no inference can be drawn from this smallness, as there are instances in Wales where equally small or even smaller stones support a horizontal slab of considerable length and thickness. M. Du Noyer refers to the Bonnington Mains cromlech given in Wilson's *Prehistoric Scotland*, (p. 68, first edition), but from the view there given of it, it appears to have been originally a chamber of ordinary character, the capstone of which had been partially dislodged. Reference is also made to a cromlech in Llandegai parish, near Bangor, which Mr. E. Owen describes as a ruined chamber (*Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 42), but which M. Du Noyer claims as one of his primary cromlechs, although it is not apparent, from his words, that he has visited the monument itself. He appears, however, to argue on the assumption that, in ordinary cromlechs, the tables or covering stones are always elevated to a certain height, or, as he himself describes it, "poised in air." The cromlech at Llandegai is a large slab, supported only at one extremity by two small blocks placed as far apart as possible, and therefore close to the outer ends of the inclined slab. (See *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 63, where a representation of it is given.) M. Du Noyer goes on to state "that if this slab was poised in air, like an ordinary cromlech, the loftier supporting stone (? stones) must have fallen, and been most carefully removed ; and even then its altitude from the ground would have been so trifling as to render it quite unlike any structure of this class." (*Journal of Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, 1868, i, pp. 44, 45). M. Du Noyer is evidently not aware that several cromlechs exist in Wales, which rest on numerous supporters smaller even than the remaining ones of the Llandegai example. A very perfect one is to be seen on the hill-side between Fishguard and Strumble Head, where a long massive slab rests on two rows of small stones, so low that not even a little boy could in any way insinuate himself

beneath it. Whatever, therefore, may be the case with the Irish examples mentioned by M. Du Noyer, the one at Llandegai can hardly be classed with them, if they are really what M. Du Noyer thinks them to be.

Mr. Blight, who is so well acquainted with stone monuments of this class, thinks he has found one which he is inclined to consider as a primary cromlech; and Colonel Faber Leslie, also a no less accurate observer of Celtic remains, in a letter which is printed at the end of M. Du Noyer's article, fully supports and corroborates that gentleman's views on the subject. Notwithstanding, however, the authority both of the proposer and supporters of this theory of primary cromlechs, it seems to require more extensive inquiry and further consideration before it is likely to be adopted by the majority of antiquarians.

As regards the ordinary position of North Wales cromlechs, no fixed rule can be laid down. The Rev. W. C. Lukis, in his able comparison of Danish and British sepulchral chambers and burial-rites, given in the eighth volume of the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, states his opinion that, as a general rule, cromlechs lie east and west, with variations to the north and south, but that very few indeed are to be found lying due north or south. Worsaae, on the other hand, states that they are placed in all directions, and that nothing like a rule can be laid down. This may apply to Scandinavian monuments of this class; but there is no doubt that Mr. Lukis' suggestion is probably the true one, partly confirmed as it is by the fact that the majority of the long-chambered barrows of Wiltshire take the same direction, according to Mr. Cunnington and Sir R. Colt Hoare.

There are other important facts connected with the whole cromlech group, to which attention has been on more than one occasion directed by the family of Lukis, father and sons. Nearly a quarter of a century ago Mr. Lukis the elder was, we believe, the first to prove that, without a single exception, all cromlechs were

covered up beneath a mound of some kind. He also as clearly proved that the larger and more important chambers were used by successive ages as depositories of the dead, as in the case of the great L'Ancrese chamber, which he found on examination to contain two distinct layers of interment, and the remains of at least one hundred persons of different ages and sex. Hence arose the necessity of galleries or covered ways leading to the chamber, to which easy access was thus secured without endangering the safety of the structure. It is true that in Wales hardly any remains of these passages exist; and it would be strange if they did, considering the mutilated and imperfect condition of the chambers themselves. But the most perfect is that in the tumulus near Maesysarnedd, Capel Garmon, near Llanrwst; an account of the opening of which, with a plan of the chambers, is given in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1856, p. 91. In this case there are three chambers in a row, the centre one of which is entered from a gallery of about fifteen feet in length, and running due north, the chambers themselves lying east and west. Another instance of a gallery exists at Bryncelli in Anglesey, which will be presently alluded to.

In North Wales as well as elsewhere, the eastern side of the chambers is more frequently wanting than the others; a circumstance which may be accounted for by the fact that this side was not always closed by one or more large slabs, but wholly or partially by a wall of dry rubble. Probably, however, especially in the larger and more important chambers to which access would be from time to time required, the more usual practice was to wall up with rubble, which could be easily and safely removed. This was found to be the case with the chamber under Mont St. Michel at Carnac (See *Arch. Camb.*, 1864, p. 47, where the eastern side was so formed. Something of the same kind was found at the chamber in the great mound of Tumiach, but in this case the eastern side, and not merely the entrance was so built up. These two facts in some degree confirm the cor-

rectness of Mr. Lukis' views as to the ordinary position of these chambers, and would also show that the chamber was not complete on this side before the interment took place. As soon as this was effected the entrance was closed, and the chamber, already being partly buried in earth or stone, the completion of the superincumbent mound finished the whole proceeding.

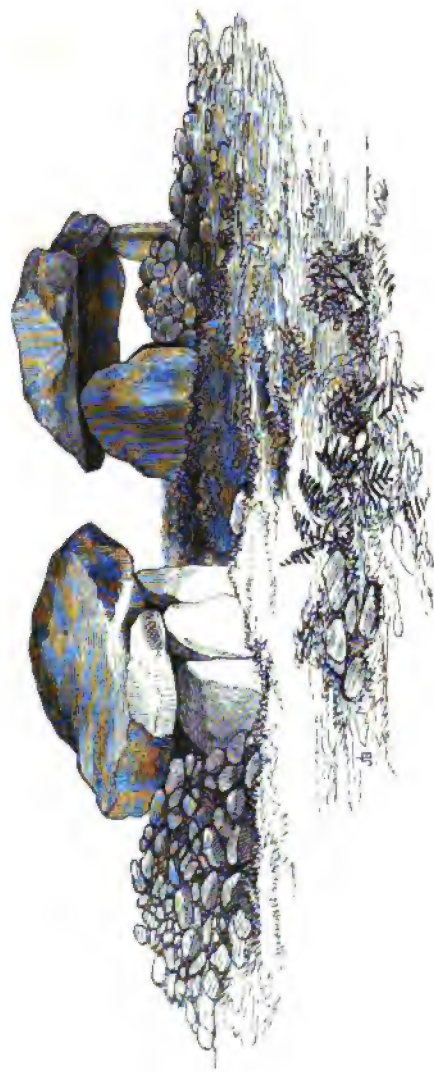
It remains to remark only on the probable age of these remains. Some would assign them to a period anterior to the first comers of the great Celtic race or about 3,000 years before our era. Others again go into the opposite extreme, and place them as late as post-Roman times, a theory first started we believe by the author of *Cyclops Christianus*, but which has been accepted by very few persons indeed. The real truth is, that while these monuments must be considered as the oldest remains we have, and may perhaps extend as far back as some think, yet there is not the smallest evidence that they are anterior to the earliest Celtic period. That they have, however, continued to be erected and used for many centuries is shown by the character of the contents found within. Thus when clay vessels of the rudest character and early types of bone or stone ornaments or implements are the deposit, we may safely, as Mr. Lukis suggests, assign such monuments and their contents to a period anterior to Phœnician communication with these shores, for it is said that metals were not known in this country until introduced by Phœnician commerce. Where coins or gold articles have been found, such finding only tells us that these sepulchral chambers have been used by others than their first builders; and that the deposits have probably been made at a much later period. Thus Mr. Lukis tells us that the two well known gold collars of Plouharnel near Carnac were found in a later cist in the passage leading to the main chamber. Wherever metal articles are found, if their presence cannot be thus accounted for, the chamber itself, from its general character, may be of later character. This is probably

the case in the Gavrynys one, the carved stones of which certainly point to a later time; and as the elaborate work could hardly have been executed without metal tools, there is nothing remarkable in finding in the chamber a bronze socketed celt of rather late character. Mr. Lukis mentions also a silver bracelet found in a chamber called "La Roche qui sonne" in Guernsey, which evidently belongs to a comparatively recent interment in an ancient grave. There are therefore, no means of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion as to when chambered tumuli, or the usual graves of at least private families or distinguished individuals, first came into fashion or when they ceased to be either erected or used. At any rate, other kinds of graves and modes of sepulture must have existed contemporaneously with the more costly chambered tumulus; for it is impossible to suppose that the dead bodies of slaves, beggars, criminals, and the lower classes of society were thus honoured. All, therefore, that can be said, is that the presence of rude pottery and stone implements alone indicates the great antiquity of the grave in which they are found, while the tenacity with which sepulchral rites and customs seem to be retained in all parts of the world makes it not improbable that the chamber tumulus was continued to an age far superior in civilisation to that in which it was first adopted. Even in some parts of the world, as in India, at the present day, the custom of building such graves still remains, and their chambers and superincumbent mounds are but our own cromlechs and tumuli, if we can imagine them such as their builders left them.

A great many of the cromlechs in Wales have already been noticed, and accurate representations of them given in the Journal of the Association. We now proceed to lay before the members a brief mention of some that have not yet been thus noticed, and we commence with those that stand on the estate of Corsygedol in Merioneth. They are all of them in a state of greater or less ruin; but as far as the care of the present owner of the estate

can secure them, they are not likely to be still further mutilated or destroyed. There is, however, one easy and simple precaution which will occur to most. Around these cromlechs is a large collection of stones which once composed the carns. If a low wall was built with these stones round the cromlechs, with a small wicket or steps for an entrance, they would be protected from cattle, and more likely to be respected by visitors and neighbours.

The two chambers, of which cuts 2 and 3 give faithful representations, are on the right of the main road from Barmouth to Harlech, and not very far from the village school. The lower one (No. 2) has its chamber still perfect, a very unusual circumstance. There may, however, have been a second chamber originally, as the side-walls project nearly two feet beyond the slab that closes the chamber; but as there no traces of such an addition, it is more likely that this projection of the sides is accidental, while the enlargement of the extent of the chamber could not have been considered of importance, otherwise the cross-stone might have been easily put further back. The chamber itself, consisting of six stones, is about 7 ft. long, measured exteriorly, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad. The diagonals of the covering slab are 8 ft. 7 ins. and 7 ft. 3 ins. The supporters rise on an average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the ground. The entrance seems to be where the side-stones project, and the slab which closes it does not touch the capstone, so that its removal might be effected without danger to the ponderous roof. It faces the east, and is another confirmation of Mr. Lukis' statement. The whole dimensions of the structure are moderate enough; but the preservation of its chamber gives a peculiar value to this example. Around it are thickly strewn the stones which once composed the carn under which it was covered; and as the same thing occurs in the cromlech near it, and as the two monuments are hardly ten yards apart, there can be little doubt but that both of them were originally covered up by one and the same mound



UPPER AND LOWER CROMLECHS, CORB-Y-GEDOL.



UPPER CROMLECH, CORS-Y-GEDOL.



LOWER CROMLECH, CORS-Y-GEDOL.

of stones, for there would not have been sufficient space to have permitted two carns, if they were to be built of sufficient height and size to cover each cromlech.

The upper cromlech (No. 3) is larger, but not so perfect as No. 1. All the supporters on its south side have vanished. Measured on the outside, the length of the structure is nearly $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and its breadth about half the length; thus presenting a contrast to the smaller chamber, which is nearly square. The diagonal measurements of the capstones give 13 ft. 2 ins. and 12 ft.; the maximum breadth being 9 ft., and the average thickness 2 ft. The height of the tallest supporter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

The position of the two cromlechs is given in cut No. 4, in which it will be seen that the upper one is represented in a different point of view from the figure in cut 3. On the edge of one of the uprights of the lower cromlech is a series of lines, or rather grooves, which has an exceedingly artificial appearance; and if artificial, the appearance of being as old as the cromlech. But as rocks exist in the locality, marked with the same kind of grooves, it is not improbable but that the grooves under consideration are the effects of natural causes.

Both in the field in which are the cromlechs, and in the adjoining one, are innumerable carns and remains of carns, which extend down the slope nearly to the sea-shore. A reference also to the Ordnance Map of the Vale of Ardudwy, from Barmouth to the Two Traethau, will shew, from the number of cromlechs and fortified posts (and there are many of the latter not given), that the whole district must have been densely inhabited at a very early period. Even after the destruction of such monuments, which has been going on for centuries, the number of those remaining, especially the cromlechs, is remarkable; so that there are, perhaps, few parts of the Principality where they are to be found in equal numbers and importance.

A little above Corsygedol Mansion is a third cromlech (No. 5), of which a representation is here given from

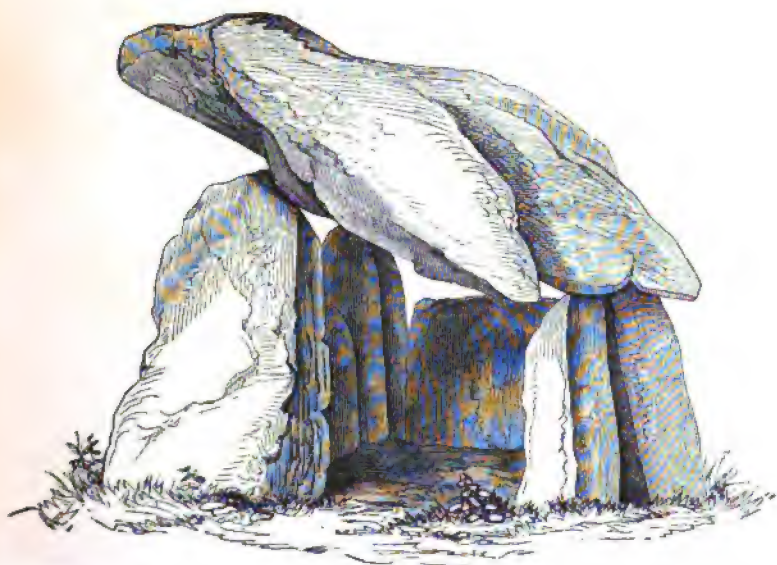
a most accurate drawing by Miss Colville of Corsygedol. Here also are the remains of the cairn which once covered it. The capstone has been dislodged, so as to leave one end resting on the ground; but even when in position, the cromlech must have been somewhat lower than usual, and certainly of moderate dimensions. Little can be made out of the original chamber, except that it stood east and west. A little further on, to the left hand, and partially embedded in a stone wall, are the remains of a similar monument. It should be noticed, moreover, that the ground, to a considerable extent, adjoining these monuments, contains an immense number of circular and rectangular enclosures, which appear to have contained within their walls the inhabitants of a large settlement. A little beyond this collection of dwellings stands also the strong work of Craig y Dinas, which protected the pass in the mountains against enemies from the east; and served as a place of refuge to the inhabitants below, if attacked from the sea-side. It is clear, therefore, that Corsygedol stands almost in the centre of an ancient and numerous settlement; and as there is some doubt as to the origin of the name, one version being that Gedol is the name of a man, he may have been one of the descendants of that settlement who have left behind them such numerous traces of themselves, not merely in their graves but in their dwellings, enclosures, and even their stronghold in case of exigency.

In the parish of Llanfair, on a small farm called Gwern Einion, is another cromlech, of larger proportions than those already mentioned. It is, for a Welsh cromlech, in a tolerably perfect condition, and was lately used as a pigsty. There is a large quantity of stones heaped up around it, which may, perhaps, have been the remains of the cairn; but this is not quite certain, as the place might have been considered convenient to receive the stones when cleared off the land. (Cut No. 6.)

Not far from this spot is a remarkably fine maenhir, built in the middle of a high wall; over which it towers, and presents a conspicuous mark against the setting



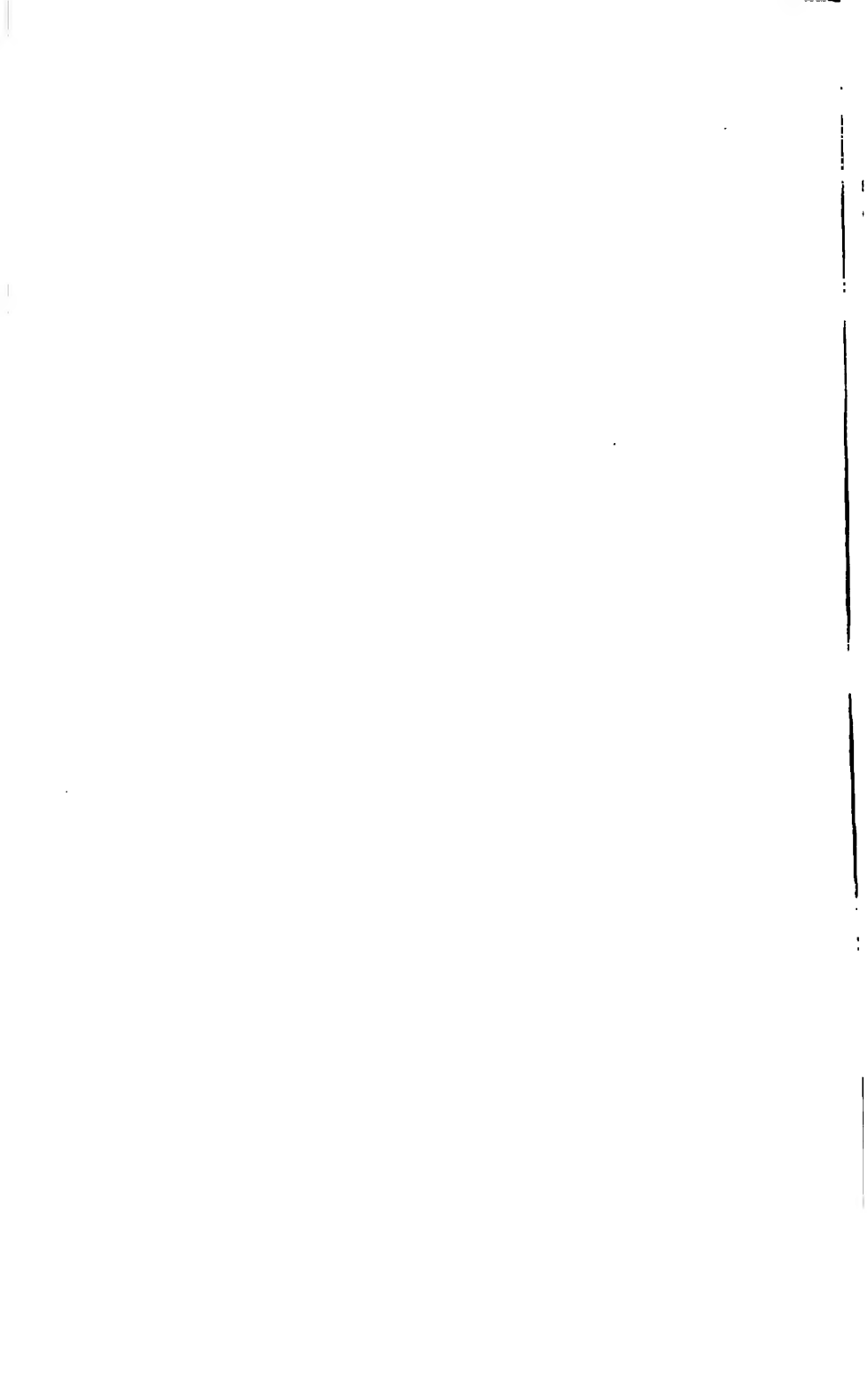
COETAN ARTHUR, NEAR CRICCIETH.



WERNEINION.



CADER ARTHUR, CERS-Y-GEDOL.

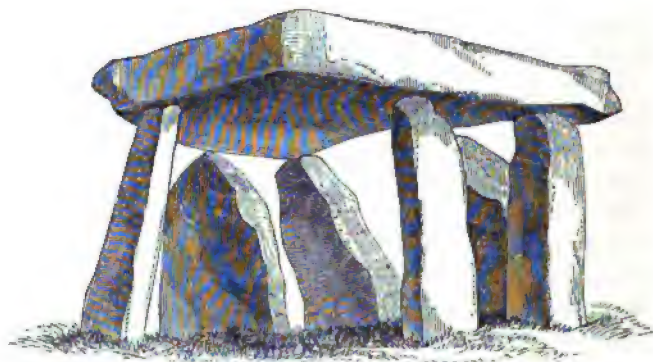


sun. This stone, local authorities say, was originally dedicated to the sun ; and when it was judged expedient to burn a human victim in honour of that luminary, the unfortunate sufferer was secured by iron chains to the stone. The lower part of the stone is now embedded in the wall, so it is not easy to make out the traces of the fire ; which otherwise would, no doubt, be discovered, and believed by the peasants of the district. There is little doubt that many other monuments of the same character have once existed in this district, as here and there fragments of them may be found in the stone walls which divide the enclosures. There is also reason to suppose that most of the stones of which the cairns were formed have found their way to the same destination, for the builders of these walls have ascertained by experience that the stones taken from such early remains, are much more suitable for their purpose than any others they can find. Whether this is exactly the case in this part of Merioneth, was not ascertained by personal inquiry ; but such, at least, is the acknowledged fact in the higher lands of Denbighshire.

There are other cromlechs in this part of Merioneth, which, together with the curious remains at Carnedd Hengwm, must be reserved for some future notice.

Not far from Criccieth, near Ystym Cegid, are the last remains of what must have been, in Pennant's time, an interesting group of three cromlechs "joining to each other." If by these words he meant that they actually touched each other, the tumulus that enclosed them must have been of gigantic proportions. Gigantic as it was, it had so completely disappeared in Pennant's time that he does not even appear to have suspected its existence. He merely speaks of the three structures as probably "memorials of three chieftains slain on the spot." Of these cromlechs, however, two have entirely vanished ; and the remains of the third are small and insignificant, consisting of what have been four supporters of very moderate dimensions, and the capstone, of a triangular form (cut No. 7) ; its greatest length

being between fourteen and fifteen feet, and its greatest breadth twelve and a half. Its thickness, however, has not the usual proportion, being unusually thin and slight. It is only very lately that this covering slab was dislodged from its original position by some masons who had taken a fancy to one of the supporters for some building purpose; and it is very probable, unless proper precaution is taken, that what still remains of this triple group will vanish, and not leave even a trace of itself. The removal, however, of two of the three must have taken place some fifty years ago, and not long after Pennant's visit, for Pugh, in his *Cambria Depicta*, in the early part of the present century, drew the monument as he found it, and as is here given from his drawing.

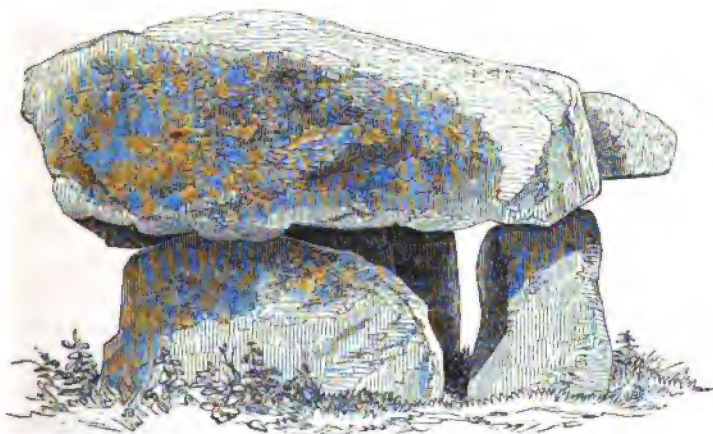


No. 8. Coetan Arthur as about 1810.

(Cut 8.) From this it will be seen that it was tolerably perfect when he saw it, except that, unless the intervals between the uprights had been originally filled up with rubble, some of the uprights must have been wanting. It was, however, at that time used as a cow-house by the farmer, and the vacant spaces were then filled up with walling, but most probably by the farmer himself. The present remains, exclusive of the capstone, are three upright supporters, one lying under the cover, and another in the ditch. The tallest of the upright ones is 5 ft. 6 ins., and the prostrate one, 6 ft. 9 ins. The chamber ori-

ginally was about 10 ft. by 9. A considerable number of small stones are amassed around it; but whether merely collected there to be out of the way, or the remains of the original cairn, is uncertain. In the present mutilated state it is not easy to determine what the direction of the chamber was. The entrance, however, could not have been on the south or west side; and although it may have been on the north side, it appears to have been on the usual side, namely the east. It is only known by the peasants as Coetan Arthur; and if questioned, they appear to have never heard of a cromlech or a Druid's altar. Nor is this ignorance confined to this particular district, for it appears to exist in most other parts of Wales.

At no great distance is another cromlech (cut No. 9), of a very different character from the last, in having a



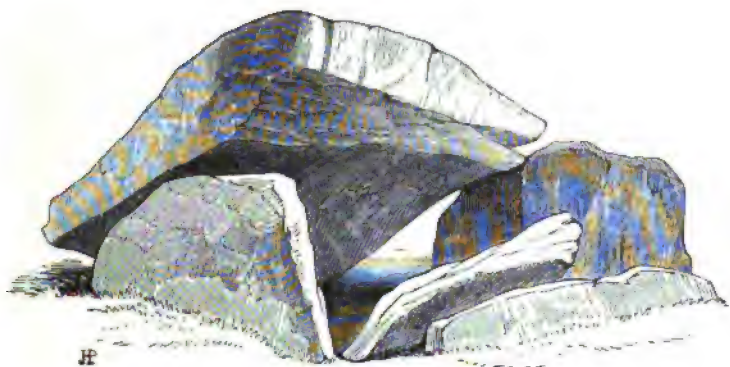
No. 9. Cromlech, Plas Issa.

capstone of unusual thickness, $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet, if the other proportions of the stone are taken into consideration. It stands due east and west; the eastern entrance being formed by two uprights, on which the capstone rests, and which, therefore, could not have been removed for any subsequent interment. The opposite end of the capstone is supported by only one upright; but whether this was the original arrangement or not, must be mere

speculation. The structure at present consists only of four stones, without reckoning the cap, namely the three supporters and one long slab which forms the northern side of the chamber, the side given in the cut. The whole of the southern side has been removed. It is situated on a farm called Plas Issa, near Criccieth.

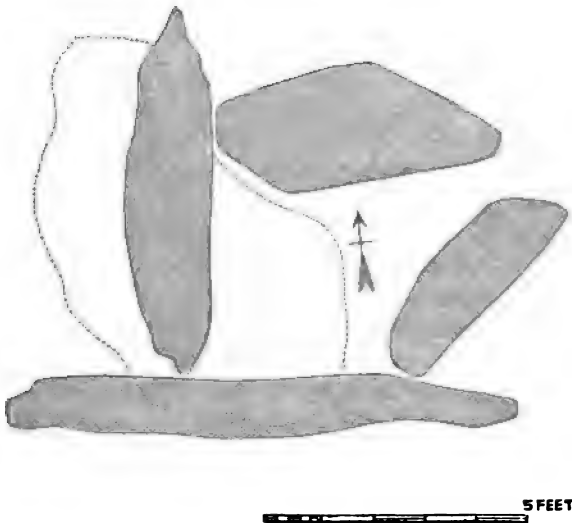
Close to the village of Fourcrosses, near Pwllheli, is a cromlech which is remarkable for giving the name of "Cromlech" to the farm on which it stands. Inquiry has been made of gentlemen who have been for many years acquainted with the locality, and the result is the information that from *time immemorial* the farm has never been called by any other name but its present one of Cromlech. Now, as is well known, there has existed, and still does exist, much doubt concerning the real origin of the name. Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua* (p. 47), says "these altars were, and are to this day, vulgarly called by the name of cromlech." He gives two reasons for the name, one of which is that it is a mere description of an inclined stone, *crom* and *llech*; but as some of the capstones of cromlechs are not so inclined, Rowlands seems to prefer the second explanation, namely that the name was, like many other names, imported from Babel, and was originally *cæremlech*, that is, a devoted stone or altar! If Rowlands's statement, that these monuments were ordinarily known as cromlechs in his time, is correct, it is very curious that the name should have been lost, as a general rule, among the common people. That it was, however, a correct statement seems to be confirmed by the name being given to a farm at a period beyond memory. No assistance is likely to be rendered by any old deeds connected with the property, which was once an outlying portion of the Corsygedol estates.

The cromlech itself (cut 10) is remarkable also as shewing indications that the chamber was not entirely composed of the usual slabs, but that portions of the walls had been built up of dry rubble. Allusion has already been made to the entrance of the chamber being frequently thus built, or in some cases entirely of rubble.



CROMLECH ON CROMLECH FARM, NEAR PWLLHELI.

Dr. Griffith Griffith, during a late visit to Algiers, saw several cromlechs which had considerable remains of this rude masonry still remaining. On referring to the plan (see cut No. 11) it will be seen that the chamber is of unusual form, for the slab which partially closes the eastern side is not parallel to the opposite side. It appears to be in its original place, but still it is not impossible that it has been subsequently shifted to its present situation. But however this may be, it is so low that to complete the eastern enclosure another slab or dry masonry must have been added so as to reach the capstone. The latter has been partially dislodged, and does not now cover the chamber; which, if the eastern stone has been since shifted to its present oblique position, was nearly a square, having its entrance, as usual, on the eastern side. Although this monument is not of

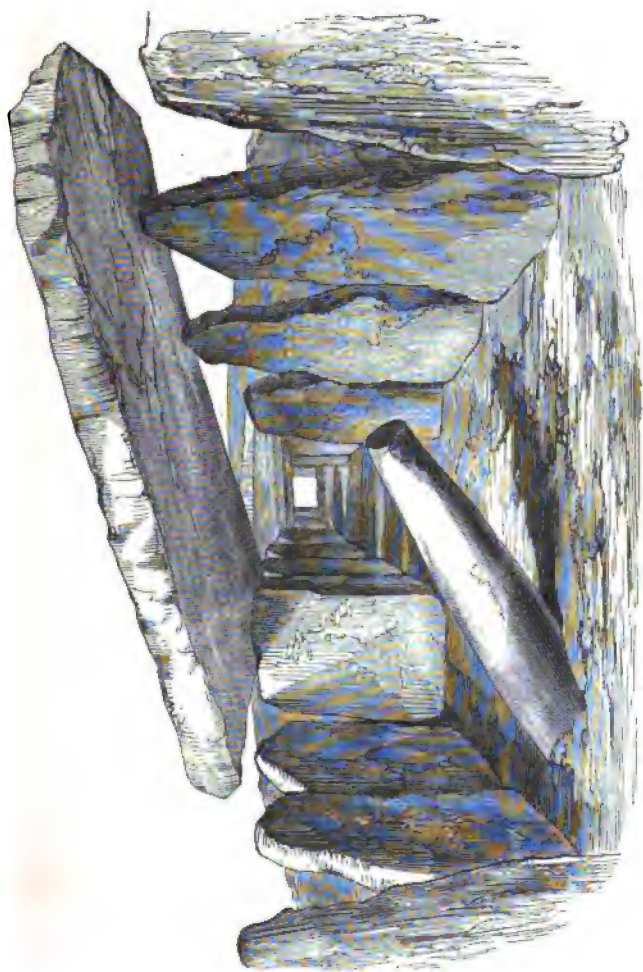


No. 11. Plan of No. 10.

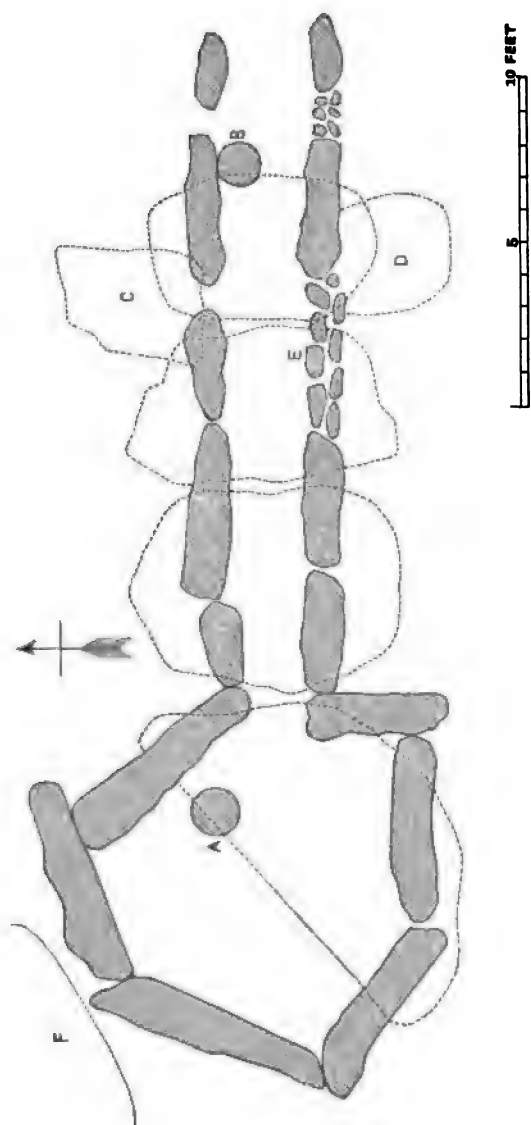
large dimensions, yet it is probable, from the entrance having been partly of rubble, that it has been used as the place of burial on more than one occasion. There are no traces whatsoever left of the tumulus.

None of the cromlechs that have been briefly men-

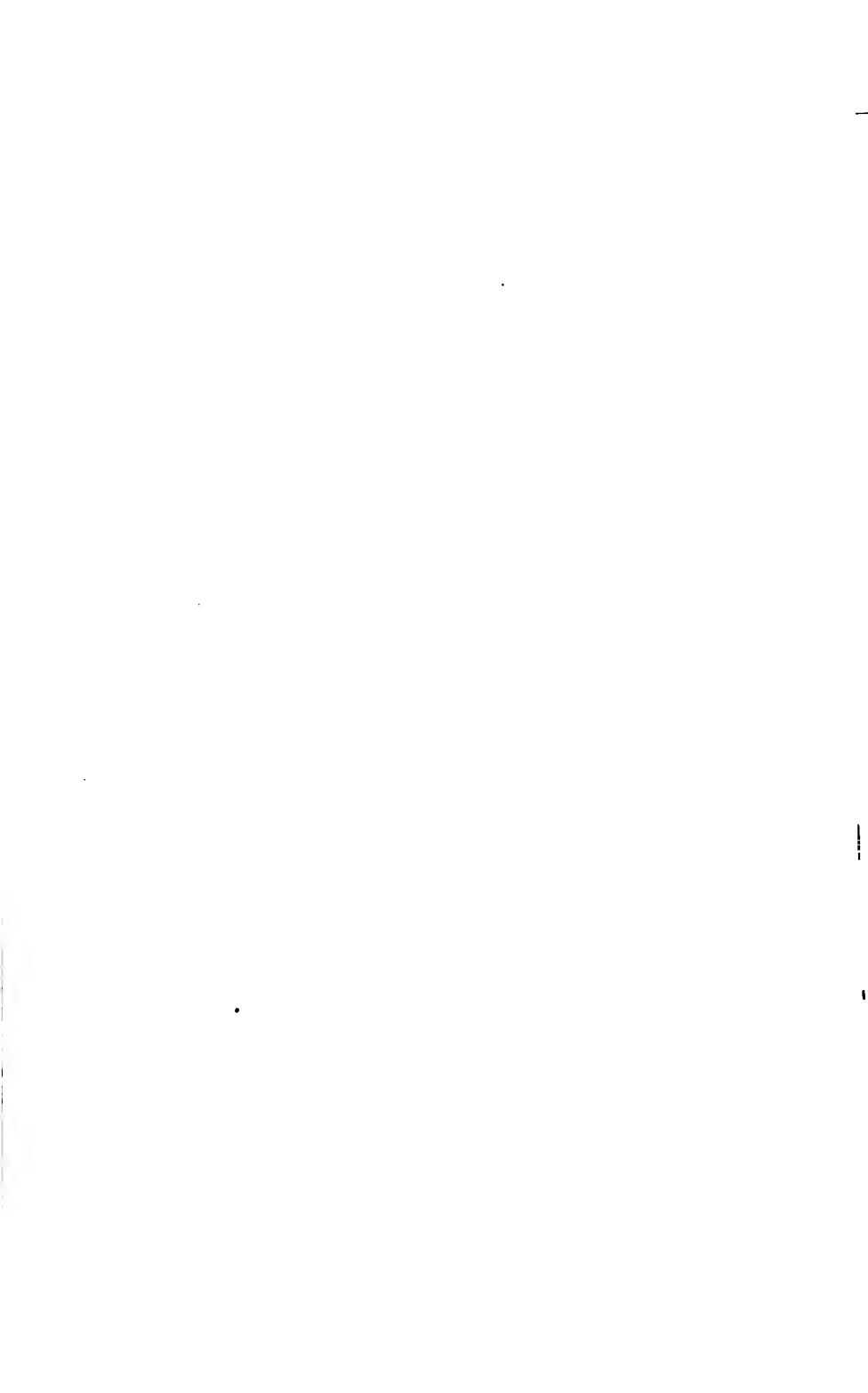
tioned seem to have traces of galleries leading to the chamber. This, as is well known, is one of the marked distinctive features of sepulchral chambers in Britain, as contrasted with those of this country. In the former country they are by no means uncommon; in the latter, particularly as regards Wales, they are extremely rare. Allusion has been already made to the gallery connected with the three chambers near Capel Garmon. Through the courteous kindness of Capt. Lukis we are enabled to present a copy of the plan made by that gentleman, accompanied with careful and accurate measurements of details (cut 12), of the chamber of Bryn-celli Ddu, or, as it is called in the Ordnance Map Yr Ogof, or the hole or cave. It still retains some portion of the original carn, but is more remarkable from its having the greater portion of the original gallery leading to the chamber, in a tolerably perfect state. A view of the exterior of the chamber, showing the remains of the cairn and gallery together with an accurate description of the whole monument will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1847 (p. 3) Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua*, merely describes the remains of two carns near each other, one of which had been almost in his time entirely removed, and the other had been "broken and pitted into on one side." Two standing "columns" are also said to exist between the two carns. (*Mona Antiqua*, pp. 93, 100.) An extremely rude representation is also given, which represents the carns as composed of nothing but stones, without any admixture of earth, which was not the case. As Rowlands says nothing about the gallery, it is more than probable that although the carn had been "pitted into" on one side, the gallery had not been discovered,—much less the chamber. When Pennant described it, one of the carns had vanished. At least he writes as if only one existed at the time. The upright stones are also passed over without notice, and were also probably no longer in existence. On the other hand, the late Miss Lloyd, in her account of the parish of Llan-

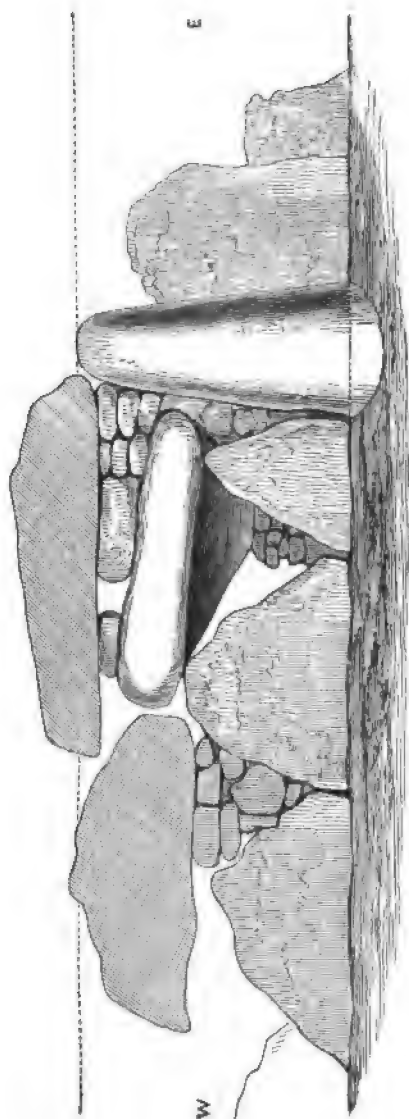


YB 090F.



PLAN OF YB OGOF.





YE OGOF.



ddeiniol Vab, in which the monument stands (see *History of the Island of Mona*, p. 221), says, "At Bryncelli are some traces of large carneddau, where two upright stones are still standing." But her not mentioning the chamber and gallery, the account of which by Pennant must have been known to her, would tend to show that she merely obtained her information from Rowlands, and had forgotten Pennant's description. Her *History of Mona* was printed in 1832. Pugh, in his *Cambria Depicta*, published in 1816, appears to have visited the chamber, but does little more than repeat what Pennant had previously stated.

The statement, as given by him (vol. ii, p. 272, ed. 1784), is as follows: "A few years ago, beneath a carnedd similar to that at Tregarnedd, was discovered, on a farm called *Bryncelli-ddu*, a passage 3 ft. wide, 4 ft. 2 or 3 ins. high, and about $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, which led into a room about 3 ft. in diameter and 7 ft. in height. The form was an irregular hexagon, and the sides were composed of six rude slabs, one of which measured in its diameter 8 ft. 9 ins. In the middle was an artless pillar of stone, 4 ft. 8 ins. in circumference. This supports the roof, which consists of one great stone near 10 ft. in diameter. Along the sides of the room, if I may be allowed the expression, was a stone bench, on which were found human bones, which fell to dust almost at a touch." Such is the statement; but unfortunately it is not certain that Pennant speaks of having seen what he describes. He did visit Tregarnedd, in Llangefni parish; and his account of the chambered mound, which gave its name to the farm, seems to have led him to mention the somewhat similar chamber at Bryncelli-ddu. He may, however, have seen it on some former occasion; but whether this is the fact or not, it may be assumed with some degree of certainty that he would not have thus minutely described the chamber if he had not assured himself of the correctness of the information which had been given him.

This propping the capstone is very remarkable; but

another example of such supplemental support may be seen in the great cromlech at Plasnewydd, the enormous capstone of which seems to have made it necessary to place an additional supporter at an angle so as to meet the outward thrust. This, however, must have been done before the chamber was covered up by its mound; whereas in the case of the Bryncelli-ddu chamber, there is no reason why the pillar might not have been introduced after the entire completion of the monument, cairn and all. Capt. Lukis states that there is a second pillar-stone at the eastern end of the gallery, which, strange to say, seems not to have been noticed by other observers; not even by the author of the excellent account given in the *Arch. Camb.*, before mentioned; and is certainly not there at present. It is evident that, to whatever use the pillar in the chamber was applied, that in the gallery must also have been put to the same; but what that use was, is doubtful, according to the opinion of Capt. Lukis, who has kindly placed at the service of the Association his notes on the subject:

“I have had another day at the cromlech of Yr Ogof, or “the cave”; and on the right side of the chamber, near the singular stone pillar which is within the area, I found a rude pavement of flat slabs; and immediately beneath it was a thick bed of small beach-pebbles, about 2 ft. in thickness,—at least the side-props seemed buried in it to that depth.

“During the operation I found no pottery; but a few fragments of lead, which I consider as having been thrown there accidentally; and a good deal of charcoal, a broken flint-knife, a javelin-head, and some few bits of human bones.

“I then measured the extraordinary stone-pillar, which was in a slanting direction towards the south, and I found it to be exactly 9 ft. in length, with a circumference in its thickest part (for it tapers upwards) of 14 ft. 10 ins. This leaning pillar bore evidence of its having been disturbed at the base, on the southern side; but I do not conceive that when in its proper upright

position, it could have touched the under surface of the covering stones.

“In reasoning on the singularity of this pillar within the principal chamber, so very unlike the other props of construction around the place, it cannot be considered to be for the purpose assigned to stone-pillars, as supports, which are sometimes found in other cromlechs. In the structure of Déhus, in the island of Guernsey, the rude pillar beneath the second capstone was evidently placed therein to support a flaw or crack which was found to endanger that covering stone. Again, in the cromlech at Carnac, in Brittany, the capstone was found to be too short, and it became necessary to support it by an additional side-prop. Other cases might be adduced where internal supports have been placed; but in all these instances the intention and the reasoning of the cromlech-builders are clear and evident. All these supports are equally rude, unwrought props for a necessary purpose.

“At Yr Ogof we find a pillar with a regular abraded surface, almost polished in some parts, and gradually reduced upwards. The character of this pillar is so different from those on record, that we are forced to assign some other reason for its introduction into the main chamber.

“In the accompanying plan of the structure it will be seen that another abraded pillar stands at the eastern end of the avenue covered way. It is more rude and irregular than that in the chamber; and it stands near a small side-cist, which appears to be an addition to the chief cromlech. The character of these two pillars must be considered as having a design entirely different from those we have discovered in other cromlechs.

“To enter largely into the religions which prevailed over the world in the infancy of man, would lead us to a lengthy chapter far beyond the limits of this Journal; but we cannot avoid being struck by the strong religious feelings which the cromlech-builders possessed in contriving these strongholds for the security of their dead

bodies. I can only say that the pillars at Yr Ogof assimilate greatly with the styles of the Hindoo, although there may be some deeper meaning in placing them within the chamber of the dead."

Then follows a sketch of an altar erected to Siva or Mahades, which was found in a grove not far from Allabahad, on which were placed five stone celts (now in the possession of Capt. Lukis); and as those implements are so frequently found in our own cromlechs and cists, he thinks there may be some connexion of Eastern metaphysical speculations with those which may at one time have prevailed in our country. The altar is rectangular, built up of square stones surmounted by a thin slab, from the centre of which rises a short stilus against which leant the five celts, although only three of them still retained that position at the time of the visit.

Now, although any opinion on cromlech questions emanating from a member of the Lukis family will be received with due consideration and respect, yet serious objections to his views as regards the present case will at once suggest themselves to most minds, as they have probably occurred to him himself. The principal reasons given by Captain Lukis, that these pillar stones were not intended for props, are, that the other arrangements for giving additional support which have come under his cognizance elsewhere are totally dissimilar, that these pillars have been curiously abraded and almost polished, and lastly, that the one in the chamber is too short to have reached the under surface of the capstone. The last of these objections is easily removed; for even supposing that the level of the floor is the original one, yet it would be more easy to fix by means of wedges a prop which is rather shorter than the space between the ceiling and the floor. The same thing is done every day, when it is necessary to give the same kind of support to the beam which supports the upper part of the wall of a house while the lower part is being removed. The props are more

securely and efficaciously applied by means of wooden wedges driven underneath them. It is true that when the lower wall is replaced, the props are removed, but the principle is the same. Stone wedges would have been of course used instead of wooden ones, and even according to Captain Lukis's account there appear to be certain indications at the base as if the stone itself had been curtailed at this end; and it is not improbable this appearance may have been caused by the action of the stone wedges. It is curious that one of the pillar-stones has been worked, and even polished. This polishing might indicate that it is of later date than the chamber itself; and as it is certain, as will be presently seen, that this has been the burial-place of more than one, and may have been in continued use for generations, it may be fairly suggested that, in course of time, the security of the capstone of the chamber being doubtful, the precaution of thus propping it up was taken, long after the first construction of the chamber. But whether these replies to Captain Lukis's objections are considered satisfactory or not, there is still the evidence of Pennant to be set aside, as regards the use and object of the pillar. In addition to all this, it might fairly be asked, is there any instance known of anything like a stylus, found in any of the chambers which have of late years been carefully examined by competent persons, as is the case more particularly in Brittany. Nothing, we believe, of the kind has been ever found or even looked for. It is true that magnificent discoveries of stone implements have been made; but these cannot be considered as in any way connected with any Eastern or other mysticism, being simply the implements and ornaments placed by the body for use in its future state of existence; or, when they are found purposely broken, as is frequently the case, simple tributes of affection and respect, as if such articles were too precious to be ever used again. Independently, therefore, of what Pennant has told us, most will probably consider these stones (if there are two)

as simple pillar-props, and in no way connected with any religious or other superstition.

No traces remain of the stone bench once running round the chamber, on which were said to have been placed bones, which crumbled soon after their discovery. Unfortunately, no record of the opening of the chamber has been preserved, and the account given by Pennant does not intimate whether the bones had been burnt or not.

The gallery which led to the chamber, measured in 1847 about eighteen feet, while in Pennant's time it was nearly twenty feet. As, however, he does not allude to the two side cists or small chambers on each side of the eastern extremity of the gallery (see Plan No. 12) it is likely that he did not examine the structure himself. They may, however, have as easily escaped his notice as they seem to have done that of the writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The fact is, that the traces of them, especially of that on the south side of the gallery, are so faint that they are with difficulty made out by an unpractised eye. By some its very existence is doubted. Some thirty or forty years ago, however, one of the servants at Dinam remembers playing up and down the then tolerably perfect carn with his playfellows, the boldest of whom would occasionally enter the chamber itself. His impression is that these chambers existed as is laid down by Captain Lukis in his plan.

These additional chambers prove beyond doubt, that this carn (and probably the other which once stood beside it) was one of the burial-places of the district for a considerable period. Miss Lloyd mentions, in confirmation of this, that there were numerous remains of cromlechs in the adjoining fields. We have innumerable proofs how constantly the burial-places of the earliest races were called into requisition by succeeding races, so that centuries, in some instances, have intervened between the earliest and latest deposits. Unfortunately, no record has been kept of the remains found of the Bryncelli carns, and but for the accidental preservation

of the ruins of one of them, no evidence at all of secondary interments would have existed.

That such was the practice in Wales, as elsewhere, admits of little doubt, although the general destruction of monuments of this class has left so few means of proving it. Nothing, however, is more natural, and therefore more probable, than that men would make use of convenient receptacles for their dead, which they found ready made for them, rather than (except under especial circumstances) undertake the cost and labour of constructing such mounds and chambers. Although, therefore, there is no actual necessity that proofs of such a practice should be brought forward, as will be found collected in *Ten Years Diggings*, yet the existence of the side chambers at Bryncelli is of some importance as confirming what might have been concluded from *a priori* reasoning.

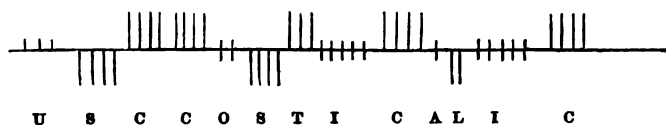
The accompanying views of the interior and side view (Nos. 13 and 14), are also from the pencil of Captain Lukis, and will convey a most accurate notion of the character of the existing structure to those who have not had an opportunity of examining the original. The whole is surrounded by a wall erected many years ago by the late Mr. C. Evans of Plas Gwyn, but for whose interposition, it is probable, that the whole would have been by this time swept away. As already mentioned, living men remember the present ruin a high mound of earth and stones overgrown with blackthorn, the sloes of which they gathered in their younger days, so that the work of destruction must have gone on with activity, as it is at least a quarter of a century since Mr. Evans came to its rescue and saved it from annihilation.

E. L. BARNWELL.

THE OGHAM INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

FROM time to time scattered notices of Ogham inscriptions, particularly of those discovered in Wales, have appeared through the volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. These notices have generally been very brief, simply describing some particular monument, but not entering critically into the examination of a class of inscriptions in my opinion by far the most interesting of any hitherto discovered in the British islands. A statement made some years since by the Rev. Dr. Graves, now Lord Bishop of Limerick, at a meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association (published in *Arch. Camb.*, iv, p. 314), hinted that the Ogham character was a trick of the middle ages which would soon be exposed; and a promise, many times repeated, that this exposition would take place, seems to have satisfied many persons as to the age and nature of these inscriptions. As, however, the promised work has not yet appeared, and as many important discoveries have in the interim been made, I have thought it well to again awaken the attention of the Cambrian Archæological Association to a subject, which I believe has a very remarkable bearing on a remote period of the history of Western Britain. The first discovery of an Ogham inscription, or at least the first notice of one, strange to say, was made by the celebrated Edward Lhwyd. That indefatigable philologist, during a tour made in Ireland in the year 1707, mentions a monument seen by him near Dingle, county Kerry, having certain curious scorings on the angle, which appeared to him to have been made with such an appearance of method and design as led him to conclude they were alphabetical characters. His account was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, v. 27. This monument is now well known as the Trabeg stone, as the copy given by Lhwyd

though incorrect, is quite sufficient to identify it, and is as follows:—



The actual inscription from a careful copy made by myself is as follows:—



This reads BRUSCCOS MAQI CALU OC OC, which I render “Brusccos the son of Calu, alas! alas! The first name in this inscription is a remarkable one, and, strange to say, it is to be seen in an inscription found at Lincoln which gives the name of Nominus Sacer, the son of *Bruscus*, of the tribe of the Sennones in Gaul (*Civis Sennonii*). The word Oc is an interjection, and signifies alas! Woe is me! My grief! O is equivalent to Oc.

In 1732 McCurtin published his English-Irish Dictionary at Paris, in which he gives a short chapter on the Ogham, and a scale with trifling exceptions similar to that now generally adopted by Ogham scholars; McCurtin, however, does not appear to have been cognizant of the existence of megalithic monuments, bearing Ogham inscriptions. In 1785 Mr. Theophilus O’Flanagan, in a communication made to the Royal Irish Academy, announced the discovery of an Ogham inscription on Callan Mountain in the county of Clare. For several years no further attention was directed to this subject until 1790, when Mr. Pelham, agent to the Marquis of Lansdowne’s Kerry estates, rediscovered the Trabeg stone, also monuments at Ballysteenig Lugnagappul, three of the inscribed stones at the cairn of Ballintaggart, and five of those on the mound at Ballinrannig on the strand at Smerwick harbour; he was also

the discoverer of those at Aghadoe and Kilmalkedar ; an account of all these was published by Mr. Pelham in the sixth volume of *Vallance's Collectanea* in 1804. In the illustrations most of the monuments are incorrectly represented, the inscriptions invariably so. Nevertheless, his labours were of great value in keeping alive the interest of Irish archæologists in this interesting subject. In 1836, the late Mr. John Windele took up the matter with great zeal and perseverance, exploring a large district to the north and north-west of Cork, in which he discovered a considerable number of these monuments ; and, extending his researches into Kerry, he re-examined and copied all the existing inscriptions and discovered several others ; he was followed in his labours by the late Mr. Richard Hitchcock who made a laborious exploration of the county Kerry, adding a large number of new inscriptions to those already discovered.

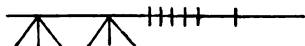
Two valuable papers on the nature and probable age of the Ogham were read before the Royal Irish Academy by the present Lord Bishop of Limerick, then Dr. Graves, on February 14th and May 22nd, 1848. These were really the first attempts made to treat the subject in a philological manner. Though dissenting from his lordship's conclusions, I consider his treatment of the question of the greatest possible value to the Ogham student. Papers on the same subject were also contributed by the late Mr. John Windele to the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, and the *Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, while several minor contributions have appeared in the above, and other antiquarian publications. On the whole, however, the subject is in a very undecided state, as theories were propounded and insisted on before sufficient discoveries had been made for the necessary purposes of comparison and illustration ; these theories must in all probability have to give way before the light thrown on the question by more recent finds. The limits of the present paper, and the scope of my subject will not allow me to go into the arguments which the facts of Ogham discovery suggest

to me in support of my firm belief in the great antiquity of its introduction into these islands, an antiquity reaching in all probability to many centuries before the Christian era. The importance, however, of the subject will be admitted, when I state, that in Ireland up to the present date, I have ascertained the existence of about one hundred and fifty inscribed Ogham monuments. The classification, comparison, and translation of these inscriptions by a competent Gaedhelic scholar is greatly to be desired, and cannot but throw some light upon the primitive history of the Gaedhal. The existence of these inscriptions out of Ireland, at one period was not dreamed of; some indeed thought it possible, that Scotland, well known to have been colonised by the Gaedhal at a remote period, might have produced some examples; but the idea of a number of them being found in any part of England was not entertained. The discovery, however, of Ogham inscriptions in Wales, and one in Devonshire, does not now appear strange to us in the light which early Welsh and Irish history has thrown on the remote connections existing between the two countries. It is therefore a matter of some interest and importance to examine critically these Welsh monuments, comparing the nature of the inscriptions found on them, with those found in Ireland in order to ascertain if any definite conclusions can be arrived at as to how the character found its way into Wales.

THE KENFEGGE STONE.

The first of these inscriptions noticed as Ogham was that on the pillar-stone near Kenfegge, in Glamorgan-shire, discovered by Mr. J. O. Westwood, and a drawing and description of which was supplied by that gentleman to the *Arch. Camb.*, i, p. 182. This monument was well known before Mr. Westwood's paper. It is an undressed monolith, standing on the side of the road between Kenfegge and Margam, about 4 ft. 6 ins. in height above ground; having on one face the following

inscription, in capitals, PUNPEIUS CARANTORIUS; and on the two angles of the same face several Ogham characters. Those on the left angle are as follow :



They are situated at the top of the stone, where there is a considerable fracture, or flake off the angle; consequently the inscription is imperfect. The diagonal direction of some of the scores of the two first characters have been remarked on; but there is nothing peculiar in it, beyond some freak or inadvertence in the engraving, as I have seen them similarly marked on other monuments. The second inscription on the right angle is as follows :



From the long spaces between several of the characters it is quite evident that this inscription is imperfect; that several of the letters have been obliterated, principally vowels, which being usually small circular or oval dots on the angle, are generally the first to be defaced either by violence or weather. From the skeleton of the Ogham which remains, it is, however, quite evident that this is not a bilingual inscription, as any filling up of the missing letters could not produce the equivalent of the Roman inscription. It is also worthy of remark in this, as in all similar cases, that the inscriptions are always reverse,—the Roman reading from top to bottom, the Ogham from bottom to top. It is therefore evident that they are by different hands, and at different dates. To my mind the evidence of this worn and mutilated Ogham pillar-stone is, that it was appropriated as the monument of a Romanised Briton, after having long performed a similar office for some invading Gaedhal. Camden notices the Roman inscription; but his copy, which he states was supplied by the Bishop of Landaff,

is incorrect. For the above copies of the Ogham inscriptions I am indebted to Mr. Longueville Jones, as the artistic sketch of Mr. Westwood necessarily omitted some of the scores.

TURPILLIAN STONE.

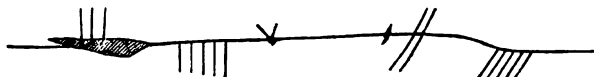
This stone, as described in Jones' *Brecknockshire*, lies prostrate, close to a field-hedge on the farm of Ty yn wlad, on the northern road from Crickhowell to Llanbedr, about a mile and a half from the former. The first notice of this monument will be found in Gough's *Camden* (vol. ii, p. 476, with a plate at 473). The plate is incorrect as regards the Ogham scores, which are marked, but of which no notice is taken in the text. In a paper by Mr. Strange, entitled a "Further Account of Antiquities in or near Brecknock, contributed to the *Archæologia* (iv, p. 19), he mentions this stone, which he states he visited, and found it lying neglected in a ploughed field. He describes it as "about 6 feet long and 2 feet broad." He gives also an engraving of this stone, which is a facsimile of that in *Camden*, shewing the same errors in the Ogham; of which, strange to say, he also took no notice. Jones describes it as being "9 ft. long by 1½ ft. broad, and 6 ins. thick." He also gives a plate, and is equally incorrect in his representation of the monument. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1786 (plate 1, fig. 7, p. 473) is a notice of this stone, with also an incorrect engraving. I should remark that Jones notices the scores on the angles, but ridicules the idea of their being alphabetical characters.

To Mr. J. O. Westwood we are indebted for an accurate engraving of this stone, and for a carefully drawn up paper published in the second volume of the *Arch. Camb.*, p. 25. Owing, however, to the position in which the stone is represented, the Ogham scores on one side of the angle are not shewn. This prostrate monolith is rough and undressed, having on its face an inscription, in Roman capitals, as follows:

TVRPILLI IC IACIT

PVVERI TRILVNI DVNOCATI.

These letters, Mr. Westwood states, are quite legible. On an angle of the stone, of the same face as that occupied by the Roman, are the remnants of an Ogham inscription, the principal part of which is obliterated. It originally occupied two-thirds in length of the angle, commencing at about one-third from the original base, and occupying the remaining space to the top, as follows :



The intermediate spaces were certainly filled up by letters, all the angle being worn or damaged. There was originally a piece out of the top of the stone, and the Ogham followed the retreating angle; but on this angle is also a fracture, and the letters on it have suffered accordingly. Mr. Westwood, when writing his paper, was rather doubtful whether the characters on this angle were identical with the Irish Oghams; he writes:—"With respect to the Ogham-like marks on this stone, it will be observed, that we have here another element in the x-like mark below the D; whilst it will not fail to be noticed, that the simple oblique strokes occur in groups of twos and fives, just as in the Kenfegge stone and the Irish Ogham stones; so that I should think after what has been adduced no one will now be inclined to follow Jones in his jeering remarks against the Ogham characters of these markings."

There can, however, not be the smallest doubt that the remaining characters are portions of a long and important Ogham inscription, identical with the Gaedhelic, and not having the remotest resemblance to the "Alphabet of the Bards." The small and x-like mark which is given in the book of Ballymote as the diphthong æ; and which alone of the five diphthongs described in that MS. is found on stone monuments, completes the identification of this inscription as Gaedhelic.

From the mutilated state of the angle letters we have



Hy. del.

ST. DOGMAEL'S, PEMBROKESHIRE.

no opportunity of determining whether this can lay claim to being a bilingual inscription ; but, as in the case of the Kenfegge stone, the Roman inscription reads from the top downwards, the Ogham from the bottom upwards, leaving, as is the case in all Irish examples, a space at the foot of the monuments to be fixed in the ground.

ST. DOGMAEL'S.

The inscribed stone at the Abbey of St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan, was known to Edward Lhwyd, as a sketch of it by that antiquary was seen at Oxford in 1859, by Mr. Longueville Jones, who states that he (Lhwyd) "had also remarked some of the notches on its edge, and had recorded a few in his drawing, but had not said anything about them in any of his notes." (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, vi, third series, p. 128). Its introduction to the notice of the learned as an Ogham monument is, however, due to the gentleman above named in a communication to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, third series, vi, p. 128. Mr. Longueville Jones thus describes the monument.

"Within the precincts of the abbey of St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan, is preserved a long narrow slab of porphyritic greenstone, such as is found on the ridge of the Preseleu hills, semi-columnar in form, and rhomboidal in section. It is about 7 feet in length, tapering upwards from rather more than 12 to 9 inches in breadth, with an average thickness of about seven inches. The surfaces are all smooth without any lichen adhering to them, and did not, like other stones of this kind from the same hills, offer the same appearance. It might be supposed to have been once artificially polished. Such, however, is not the case. This peculiar kind of igneous rock does not decompose readily ; its greenish base, and the dull white squarish crystals with which it is filled resisting the effects of the weather and of vegetation with remarkable pertinacity. The stone in question

is probably in as sound condition with certain exceptions as when it was first brought down from its native hills.

“ Stones of this kind are prized all over Pembrokeshire from the circumstances of their peculiar form and hardness making them useful as gate posts ; every farmer is glad to get them from Preseleu, and the very stone of which we are now treating, shows by two holes drilled into its surface, that it has been made to do this piece of agricultural duty in worse times, archæologically speaking, than the present.

“ Not only as a gate post, however, but also as a bridge has it been made serviceable to the daily wants of generations now dead and gone ; for it was so used over a brook not far from its present locality, and had acquired a sort of preternatural reputation from the belief of the neighbourhood that a white lady glided over it constantly at the witching hour of midnight. It was fortunate, perhaps, that this should have been the case; for the superstitious feeling of the neighbours not only tended to preserve it from injury—no man nor woman touched it willingly after dark ; but this very tradition, added to its peculiar form, probably led to its ultimate rescue.

“ A gentleman who was lately the owner of the property on which St. Dogmael's Abbey stands, the Rev. H. J. Vincent, vicar of that parish, found the stone covered with a thick coat of whitewash in a wall adjoining his house, where it was perhaps placed after its removal from the brook. When the wall was taken down with the view of effecting some improvements, the stone fell and was unfortunately broken in two ; it was then carefully conveyed to the spot where it now rests. Before it fell its inscribed face and edge were uninjured. Luckily, they had been turned downwards by whoever placed it in ignorance of its value across the brook.”

This pillar stone exhibits on one of its broader faces an inscription in fine Roman characters of a pure and early type, as follows :—

SAGRANI FILI CVNOTAMI.

In reference to this inscription Mr. J. O. Westwood writes as follows:—

“The Latin portion of the SAGRANUS inscription offers but few peculiarities. It is entirely composed of Roman letters of a rather narrow form, varying in height, some on the upper line being nearly six inches high; those forming the word *FILI*, in their much narrower form, in the bars of the *F* appearing on the left side of the upright stroke, in the upper bar being rather oblique with the end elevated, and in the upper stroke of the *L* elevated a little above the adjoining letters, approach the *rustic* form. The first letter *s* is ill-formed, with the lower half larger than the upper, agreeing in this respect with the initial *s* in the Paulinus inscription, published in this Journal, ii, third series, p. 249. The third letter, *g*, formed of a semi-circle, with a short oblique tail, scarcely extending below the line; and the *m* in the second line, with the first and last strokes splaying outwards, are the only ones which offer any peculiarity, and in these respects they agree with many of the oldest Roman monuments.

“Hence were we not guided by the formula, the comparative rudeness of the letters, and the fact of the inscription being carved lengthwise along the stone, we might refer this inscription to the Roman period, so complete is the absence of those minuscule forms of letters which occur in most of the Welsh inscriptions, and of which an instance may be seen in the Euolenus stone, ante, p. 56, and which indicate a later period, when as in most of the Glamorganshire stones, scarcely any of the letters retained the capital Roman form. Under these circumstances I think we are warranted in assigning a date to the present inscription not long after the departure of the Romans, whilst the writings still remained unmodified by a communion with the Irish or Anglo-Saxon scribes.” (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, third series, vol. vi, pp. 128, 136)

The Ogham inscription occupies, as usual, the left angle on the same face as the Roman, commencing about

14 inches from the bottom and thicker end, occupying the entire angle to within three or four inches of the top. The characters are boldly and regularly defined, the vowels being marked by rounded dots as in the majority of Irish examples. They are very legible in the cut given herewith.

The custom of supposing that our inscribed stones exhibit the names of historic personages, has led to a large amount of useless criticism and investigation. • This will appear manifest if we consider that in remote ages a pillar stone was the common memorial of deceased humanity, and that such may have existed by thousands over the face of the country; that a proper name was not confined to an individual, but ran through a tribe, or family, there being perhaps hundreds of the same name, or perhaps thousands in the course of a few centuries—just as the Browns, Jones, and Smiths form a large portion of the present population of our isle. I make these remarks in reference to the present inscription, as it has been stated that the name “Cunotami” is the Latin equivalent of Cunedda, a Welsh king who flourished in the fourth century. Now the fact of Cunotami being the Latinized equivalent of Cuneddaff, or Cunedda, is open to dispute, names ending in *i*; or *ni*, are common to the Gaedhal, as I could easily shew; the prefix “Cu” is common to many names found connected with early Irish and British history; so that if we remove this prefix “Cu” or “Cun,” what remains of both names have no similarity whatever, “otami,” edda,” or “eddaf.”

Professor Rees gives the names of the sons of Cunedda who got patrimonies in Wales, but among them there is no “Sagrani,” or “Sagramni.”

The Ogham inscription is in good order and in pure Gaedhelic, and reads, *SAGRAM NI MAQI CUNATAMI*, i.e., “Sagram, a warrior the son of Cu-natami.”

We have here after the proper name “Sagram,” the word “Ni,” or “Nia,” which according to O'Reilly and O'Brien's dictionaries signifies a *champion*, a *hero*, a

mighty man; we have also the formula, "maqi," the genitive case of "Mac," a son, so commonly found on Irish Ogham monuments. Cunatami is a type of a class of names found in Gaedhelic inscriptions, and also in Irish history. Thus in the Glounagloch stone we have Cunagus, while such names as Cudulig, Cuchullin, Cucongelt, Cusinna, Cubretan, Cucenmathair, will be found plentifully scattered through our early annals. This prefix "Cu" which signifies *a hound* was a very common one to early Gaedhelic names.

Now it is quite evident that, if these inscriptions were executed at the same time, and by the same hand, as a bilingual one, they would be identical, letter for letter; whereas the "Sagramni" of the Celtic is "Sagrani" in the Roman, and "Cunatami" of the one is "Cunotami" of the other.

Again, both inscriptions would follow the same direction; whereas, the Celtic reads from bottom to top, the Roman from top to bottom.

We are thus reduced to the dilemma as to which was the original inscription.

An inspection of the stone itself gives us no assistance on that point; both are of such a great age, that differences in the engraving could not be depended on as of any value in the argument. The probabilities are in my opinion in favour of the superior antiquity of the Ogham. The story of the stone looks like this; that it was erected as a memorial over some well-known chief of the invading Gaedhal, who for a long period occupied South Wales, and that at some period after, when the language of the Gaedhal, and the use of the Ogham were dying out, some patriotic descendant of the hero, to perpetuate the memorial, re-cut the inscription in the Roman characters then in use; the monument is of great antiquity, the Roman inscription alone on the authority of Mr. Westwood being referable to a date "not long after the departure of the Romans."

LLANFECHAN STONE.

This is a kindred monument to the last described, being one of the very few existing in dressed stones. According to Sir Samuel Meyrick, who describes it in his "Cardiganshire," it is 9 feet 3 inches in height above ground, and 1 foot 8 inches in breadth, it bears a bilingual inscription in Ogham and Roman characters, in a remarkable state of preservation, owing no doubt to the fact stated by Sir Samuel that it was found in the eastern wall of the ruins of a building (Capel Whyl) a few feet below the surface of the earth. The chapel was a building of great antiquity; and the stone being looked upon no doubt as a pagan monument, it was used up in its foundation. The author of "Cardiganshire," though minutely describing this stone, takes no notice of the Ogham; indeed, I am not aware of their having been noticed by any antiquary until the appearance of Mr. Longueville Jones's engraving and paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, third series, vol. vii, p. 42.

The Roman inscription is as follows:—

TRENACATUS IC JACET FILIUS MAGLAGNI.

Of the Roman inscription Mr. Longueville Jones writes:

"The letters indicate a very early period; the same, in fact, whatever that period may really be, as that of the Sagramnus stone so well known to our members. The absence of the H in the second line; the uncertainty or the mistake, in the cutting of the T and the F; the peculiar forms of the G—are all points of interest, and may help to the determining of its palæographical date. It will be observed, too, that the letters do not touch each other, nor inosculate, as is so often the case in inscriptions of the kind. The letters were correctly read by Sir Samuel Meyrick; and there is no obscurity about them. The name in the third line would seem to show an Erse connexion, as in other instances in Wales; and another peculiarity of the inscription is that the terminations of the nominative cases are here preserved.

The words end in *vs* not in *i*. On the whole, the inscription testifies to knowledge and care." (*Ibid.*, pp. 44, 45.)

The Ogham inscription is as usual on the left angle of the stone, same face as the Roman, and occupies the upper part running across the head, it consists but of one, the first name of the Roman one with some variation.

TRENACCATLO.

The appearance of a single name on this stone without the usual patronymic is quite consistent with the custom of the Gaedhal, as many such examples exist in Ireland.

Thus on a monument at Ardovenagh in Kerry we have a simple name "Coftet," on one at Been, county Cork, "Monges," on one in the collection of Mr. Windele, "Acati," on the great stone at Bealamhire, county Cork, "Artagni," on one at Ardmore "Amadv." For the superior antiquity of the Ogham in this instance the same arguments will apply as in the former case, particularly as regards the principal name, which is strangely altered in the Roman one. Here again it is evident, that some descendant or admirers of the Gaedhelic chief or warrior, not satisfied with the simple name inscribed in Ogham, cut the more lengthened, and elaborate inscription in the Roman letters and language.

Mr. Longueville Jones seems to think that the double *c* indicates the accent on the penultimate, "therefore testifying to the Cymric origin of the name itself." The Gaedhelic Oghamists delighted in double letters, thus on a stone, Barachaurin, county Cork, we have the name "Carrttacc," one over from Kilboultragh, in the possession of Col. A. L. Fox, "Muddossa," on one at Kilbonane, Kerry, "Gonnggu."

TRALLONG, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

This interesting monument was found on the taking down of the ancient church of Trallong near Brecon; it formed one of the internal jamb-stones of a window;

fortunately the inscription was turned inside towards the body of the wall, which accounts for the fine state of preservation in which we now find it. I would here remark, that it is owing to the use of these monuments as building materials, in the construction of Rath caves and ancient churches, that we owe the preservation of so great number of these inscriptions in Ireland.

To Mr. Longueville Jones we are again indebted for our knowledge of this monument, which he has beautifully illustrated in *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. viii, third series p. 52) he describes it as being six feet long, 1 foot 6 inches wide at the upper end, tapering down to a point at the lower, uniformly about six inches in thickness, &c. Mr. L. Jones here errs in making the broad end of the stone the top, whereas it was manifestly the bottom when used as an Ogham monument; but was certainly made the head when it was turned into a Christian monument by the engraving of the cross on it. The stone tells its own tale as plainly as possible, and it is this; the stone was selected, and inscribed with a Gaedhelic inscription, as usual on an angle, and leaving a space at one end to secure it in the ground; this space was left at the broad end, and there the inscription commenced at about 16 inches from the extremity, continuing nearly to the top; subsequently as in the former instance, a Roman inscription embodying a portion of the Gaedhelic one, was inscribed on the stone as it stood, from the top, downwards, as we find the custom in all such examples.

Subsequently to this we have the Christianizers, who take up the stone all together, carve the cross upon the broad end that was in the earth, the only space where one could be carved, and disregarding the inscription bury the whilome top in the ground, in order that the end bearing the cross should of course be uppermost.

The builders of the primitive church of Trallong do not appear to have had any reverence for this semi-pagan monument; for they built it into the wall of their new edifice. In this case we have repeated what has

occurred in several similar instances to Ogham memorials in Ireland.

The inscription on this monument is an interesting one. It contains, as in many other instances, the name of the deceased without his patronymic; but bearing



C U N A C E N N I F I I L F E T O

certain words suitable to such a monument. This I propose to read as follows:

“CU NACEN NI FI ILL FETO,” *i.e.*, “Cu Nacen, a warrior pierced (by) many wounds (lies) beneath in silence.” Names with the prefix “Cu,” I have already alluded to as being of a very common Gaedhelic type. “Nacen” is equally so, being a form of the well known Nechtan, Neachtain, Nochtain. “Ni,” as I have before shown, signifies a *hero, soldier, &c.* “Fi,” signifies *piercing, wounding, &c.* (O’Reilly’s *Irish Dictionary*.) “Il, a particle in composition meaning *great, much, many,*” (*ibid.*); “Fe, prep. *under*” (*ibid.*); “Fo, a. *dumb—mute.*” (*ibid.*)

We have here a rendering of the inscription consonant with what we might expect over the grave of a fallen soldier, in accordance with our knowledge of the Gaedhelic language, and without violence to the original, neither adding to, taking from, or altering a single letter. The connecting words in circumflexes are always understood on these monuments, as well as upon the archaic ones of Greece and other countries. The Roman inscription is well and clearly cut; Mr. L. Jones says, “The inscription is thoroughly legible, and runs as follows:—

CVNOCENNI FILIVS

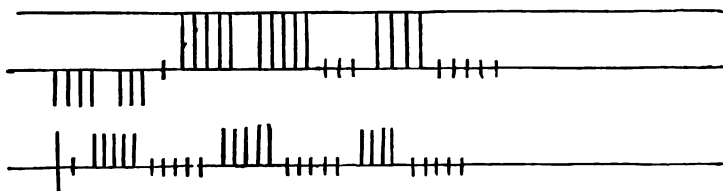
CVNOCENI HIC JACIT.

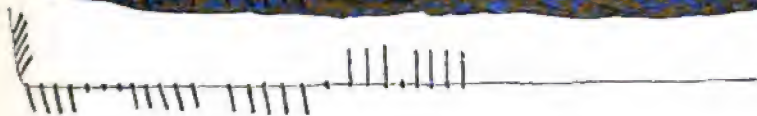
The characters are carefully formed, evenly spaced, of nearly equal size, not much debased. Their palæographical character is closely similar to that of the Sagraus stone at St. Dogmaels; and it may be assigned to a

period between the fifth and seventh centuries. One peculiarity immediately strikes the antiquary; we have here the word *FILIVS* in the nominative case, put in apposition with the word *CVNOCENNI*, apparently in the genitive, and immediately followed by the same word in the same case. Either, therefore, some false and debased Latinity is to be found here, as patently as in the last word of the inscription, *IACIT*: or else we have here a proof that the first word, though ending in *i*, is in reality a nominative case—the name of a person in its original orthoepy, and indeclinable; and if so, then this stone solves difficulties which have so often been met with in similar inscriptions now familiar to members.” The difficulty alluded to by Mr. L. Jones arises from the fact of the inscriber of the Roman legend having taken the proper name *Cunacen*, and the word *NI*, as one word; and as a proper name *Cunacenni* he appears to have indifferently understood the Ogham, and to have been but a poor Latin scholar.

FARDELL STONE, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Though not in the principality, the character of this monument is so identified with those of Wales, that I feel under the necessity of introducing it in this paper. The stone is carefully described and illustrated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. viii, third series, p. 134. I shall, therefore, only refer to the inscriptions, which are again in two characters, Ogham, and Roman. The Oghams are inscribed on the two front angles of the monument, and are easily legible from the cut given herewith, that on the left is as follows,—*s FAQQUCI*; on the right, *MAQI QI CI*:





FARDELL STONE, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

E. L. J. del.

The Ogham, as usual, is written from bottom to top, leaving at the base a considerable space for fixing in the earth. In a drawing published in the *Trans. of the R. I. of Cornwall*, and to be found in the Appendix, eighth vol. *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, a character, Δ , is introduced between the letters s and r of the left hand line; but this, I am disposed to think, does not exist, as Mr. Longueville Jones, who examined this stone in the British Museum, does not give it in his drawing in *Arch. Camb.*; an engraving forwarded to me by the late Mr. Pettigrew does not shew it; neither is it given in a drawing made expressly for myself by Mr. Atkinson of the Department of Science and Art, and an accurate transcriber of Oghams. I am, therefore, bound to believe it does not exist. I read the inscription, "San(lic) Faquci maqi Qici," *i. e.*, sacred (stone of) Faccuci, the son of Cuici. We have, first, the letter S, which I have found in a similar position on other monuments, and which is thought to be the initial of the formula, "San lic," *i. e.*, *sacred stone*. This is, of course, conjectural, but not improbable. It is as likely that the Ogham inscribers would use the initial of a formula well known, where brevity was essential, as that the Romans would make use of the well-known initials, D.M., V.A., D.O.M., etc.

We have, then, on the right angle the inscription taken up with the well-known word "Maqi" in its most usual form, and the patronymic "Qici" or "Cuici." The names are singular, the termination of the first name being taken from the patronymic, as I have seen in other cases. Both of these names are of an unmistakably Gaedhelic type, as we find by reference to the index of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, where we find such names as Cucaich, Cuaille, Ceuciche; and as for the prefix "Fac," which with the patronymic forms the name of the person commemorated, it is also quite a common one, commencing with Fachtna Fathach, son of Ross, a son of Rugharaidhe, monarch of Ireland A.M. 5042-5047. (*Ann. Four Masters*). We have it also in such names as Fiachu, Fiachna, Fiachragh.

Now as to the Roman inscription, which, as usual, is inscribed in a contrary direction to the Ogham, it runs in two lines, on the front face, **FANONI MAQVIRINI**. Strange to say, it sets forth two Gaedhelic names and the Oghamic formula, "Maqi." The names are critically distinct from the Ogham, having no resemblance whatsoever except in the letter F of the first name. On the back of the stone we have another, in Roman characters, **SASRAMNI**. The inscription on the front face was certainly inscribed by a Gaedhal, and to the memory of a Gaedhal. **FANON** is the same type of name as **Faelan**, **Faifne**, **Faelchu**, **Fallomhan**. **RINI** is the same as **Rian**, **Ruan**, so frequent in Gaedhelic names; and is found on an Ogham monument at Kinard, co. Kerry, in the form of **Riani**.

We are offered two solutions for the difficulties of this monument: first, that the Roman was an attempt to render the Ogham into Roman characters, though in an Irish form; secondly, that the names are entirely distinct, and that this stone has done duty as a monumental one for different persons at different periods. I have no hesitation in adopting the latter as the true solution of the difficulty. It is far more probable that the Gaedhal, who occupied a large portion of the west coast of Britain at some remote period, brought with them this simple and archaic form of letters; and that they subsequently disused them for the Roman characters, which during the occupation of that people became so prevalent in the country; than that they should first have adopted the letters of a literate and highly civilised people, and then ultimately have fallen back upon this primitive character. Mr. L. Jones considers, and I think with good reason, that the double line inscription on the face is older than the single line on the back. He writes: "The palæographic character of one side of the stone is not the same as that of the other. The two-lined inscription is older than the other. The one may be carried back to the Romano-British times, the other may very well be of the seventh century." (*Ibid.* p. 139.)

Mr. L. Jones' palæographic argument for the superior antiquity of the two-line inscription is strengthened by the Gaedhelic names and formula expressed in it. The name Rini, already alluded to as being found on a *termini*, or boundary stone, at Kinnard, co. Kerry, in the form of Riani, appears to have been a tribe or family name prevalent among a race who occupied the neighbouring district of Cornwall, and who appear to have imposed their name on several localities in that county, as Ruan Major, Ruan Minor, and Ruan Laniorne.¹ The same has occurred in the county of Kerry, in the neighbourhood of the Kinnard inscription, where we have a district called Tir-Ruan, or Ruan's land. That the names Rini, Riani, Ruani, Ruan, are identical there cannot be the slightest doubt.

We have, then, three distinct individuals commemorated on this pillar-stone. In Ogham, "Faccuci, the son of Cuici"; in Roman, "Fanoni, the son of Rini"; and finally, "Sasramni." This interesting monument I conceive to be an important link in the chain of evidence which connects the Gaedhal of the south of Ireland with western Britain. Many more such links will be found by a comparison of the inscribed stones of both countries, and of the names to be found on them.

LOUGHOR.

A most singular discovery has been made at Loughor, in Glamorganshire, of a Roman altar of a rude character, evidently formed out of what was originally an Ogham pillar-stone. As this monument will be described in the next number of the *Arch. Camb.* by Mr. Longueville Jones, I shall not at present further refer to it.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M.R.I.A.

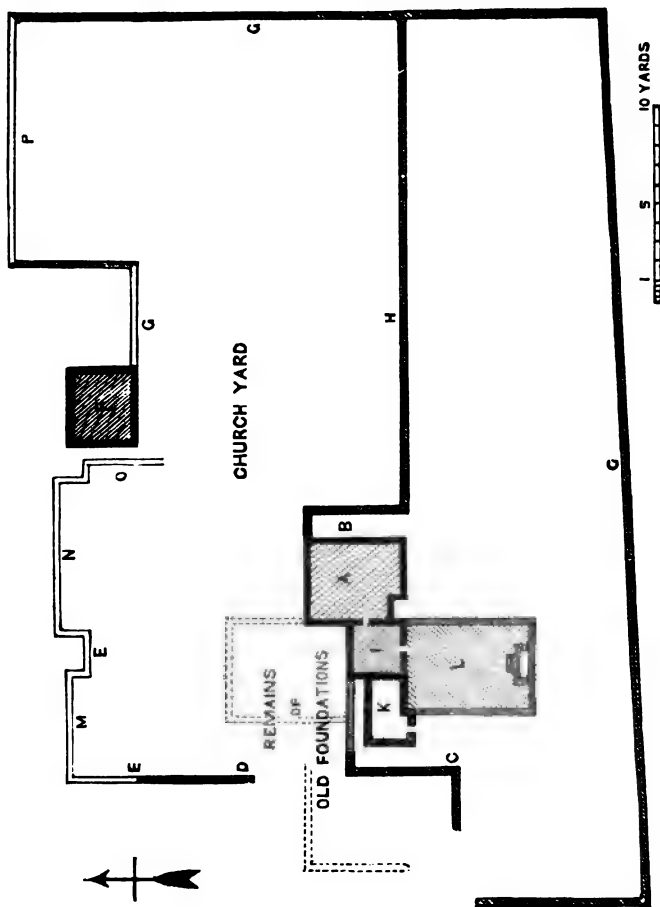
¹ The following inscription on a pillar-stone near "Michael" is given by Borlase, RVANI HIC IACIT. (*Antiq. Cornwall*, p. 364.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. SEIRIOL,

ON PUFFIN ISLAND, OFF ANGLESEY.

THE church of St. Seiriol, which stands on the summit of Puffin Island, Anglesey, has been so frequently described by various antiquaries, that it is almost needless to mention that the tower is the only part which remains visible to the eye at the first glance. There are, however, remains of foundations yet to be seen on three sides of the tower. Those on the easterly side are tolerably distinct, and of the following measurements. From the eastern doorway of the tower there is the foundation of a wall extending, north, three yards; east, five yards; south, six yards; at right angles to which it runs west, three yards and a half; north, one yard; and west again, three yards, to the tower. This is marked A in the plan. Parallel to the east wall of A, at two yards distance, is another wall, B, joining A by a wall on the north, but not connected on the south side. On the north and west of the tower are numerous remains of foundations; but too indistinct to be measured with any degree of accuracy, owing chiefly to the luxuriant growth of nettles.

However, on the west side of the tower there is still to be seen the foundation of a wall (c) running from it west, six yards; south, seven yards; west again, three yards; within which there is now a sheep-pen, and on the south side of the tower a cottage; so that it is impossible to trace any foundations there. About five yards north of, and in a direct line with the part of the wall (c) running north and south, is another wall (d), which runs north nine yards, and there ends; but has been apparently continued over an underground passage (e) built of gritstone, rough and undressed. In height it is three feet, and in breadth two, covered over



ST. SEIRIOL'S CHURCH, ANGLESEY.



with large stones, but without any other flooring than sea-sand and earth. After extending three yards in line with the wall *d*, it runs east, seven yards; south, one yard; east again, two yards; north, two yards; east, ten yards; south, two yards; east once more, one yard; and again south, five yards, when it is lost in rubbish. One yard east of passage *e* there is the foundation of a rectangular building (*f*) measuring south, four yards; south and east, five yards. In line with the south side extends a wall (*g*), east, six yards; north, eight yards; east again, fourteen yards; south, thirty-five yards; west-south-west, about forty-eight yards; and north, nine yards, where it is no longer traceable. From the west side of wall *g*, in line with the south side of the tower, extends another wall (*h*), which joins and forms a right angle with the wall *b*.

The space enclosed by the walls *b*, *h*, and part of *g*, is the graveyard, which is very evident from the number of bits of bone exposed to view by the rabbits in burrowing their holes. On enlarging one of these rabbit-holes, bones were discovered at about eighteen inches from the surface, which, on being further exposed, proved to be the tibiae of a well-grown man, judging from the length and thickness of them. Between the knees was found a lower jaw-bone with a well-defined chin and very regular and beautiful set of teeth, though well worn. This jaw-bone could scarcely belong to the skeleton between whose knees it was; and this, taken together with the finding of several other leg-bones on each side of the first mentioned ones, and also one of the lower vertebræ of the spine, goes far to shew that this is a very ancient and well-used burial-ground. It may here be mentioned that all the bones were very much honey-combed, and stuck to the tongue, which of course proves their antiquity. The bodies seem to have been laid at about the distance of six inches from one another, and the following the mode of interment: the body is laid at full length, about two feet below the surface, upon the bare earth, with the feet to the east; appa-

rently unenclosed by either kist or coffin, and covered first with stiff yellow clay, to the thickness of about three inches, and then with small pebbles gathered from the sea-beach, which is evident from the number of whelk and limpet-shells amongst them. Over these pebbles are placed a few large stones measuring two feet in length by about one in breadth. These have formed the top of the grave, and no doubt served to mark the resting-place of the deceased.

HERFORD E. HOPPS.

19 June, 1868.

NOTES ON WEOBLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

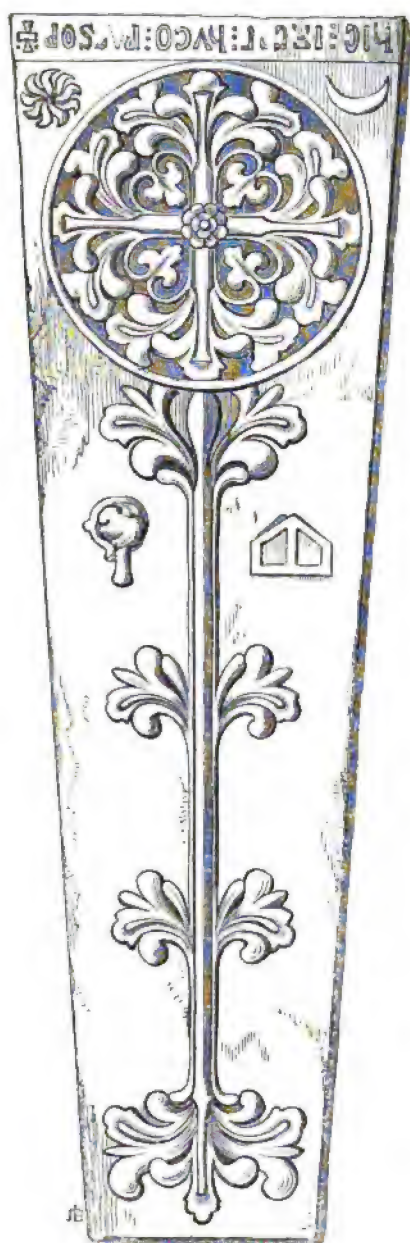
(Continued from p. 55.)

III. THE CHURCH.

THERE can be no doubt, that Hugh de Lacy, who assisted in founding the Priory of Lanthony, endowed his foundation with the rectorial tithes of Weobley. He probably lies buried in Weobley Church. The prior and convent of Lanthony were patrons of the vicarage down to the time of the Reformation, and in the taxation under Pope Nicholas IV in 1291 for a crusade we find it stated, that "Eccl. de Webbel.' est Prior. Lanton. pr'me (primæ) £12 0s. 0d. D. (decima) £1 4s. 0d. Porc'o (portio) Vicar. in eadem £5 0s. 0d. D. £0 10s. 0d."¹

In the fourth year of Elizabeth 1561-2 the Advowson of Weobley together with several others was given to Bishop Scory in exchange (entirely after the manner of Diomedes in his exchange with Glaucus), for certain lands heretofore belonging to the see of Hereford. In pursuance of this arrangement the patronage of the

¹ *Tax Eccl.*, 1291. The name entire is given in an assessment made 31 Ed. III (1354), on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest daughter, Isabella, to Ingelram de Coucy, viz. Wobbel; 12*l.*, D. 24*s.*; Harl. 6765, p. 58.



vicarage remained with the Bishops of Hereford down to the time of its late alienation by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Bishop of Worcester.

The value of the vicarage is given in the King's Book as £9 1s. 0d., and the gross value, £26 0s. 2d.¹

In 1640 the vicarage was reported as worth £40, and the impropriate rectory, £100.²

There is an imperfect document in the British Museum which may perhaps bear upon this statement. It is an indenture made in 1612 by Richard Harford, of Garneston (in the parish of Weobley), and Mary his wife for £100 to be paid to Robert Bennett, Bishop of Hereford, and his executors, in fulfilment of certain conditions not named. It will be seen below, that the Harford family purchased one of the chantries at the time of its dissolution. This document may, perhaps, be part of a lease of the tithes from the Bishop of Hereford.

Blount says, that the bishop has the advowson of the vicarage, and four quarters of wheat, and four of oats paid him by Mr. Tomkins of Monington.³

There were two chantries in the Church; one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary which certainly existed before 1430, as in that year the patronage belonged to Thomas Barton, of Weobley, and a commission was given to John Brown, B.C.L., Dean of Weobley, to inquire into its condition during a vacancy.⁴

In 1446, William Coley was admitted by Bishop Spofford to the service of this Chantry, at the resignation of John Clerk, on presentation by Thomas Barton, the true patron of the said Chantry.⁵

October 1489, during the absence of the Bishop (Mylling) of Hereford, Henry Whitney was admitted

¹ Bacon, *Lib. Reg.*

² MS. ccvi, ap. C. C. C., Oxon.

³ Blount, MS. coll.

⁴ *Reg. Spofford*, p. 145. The Bartons were inhabitants of Weobley. Geoffrey Barton is mentioned in a visitation of 1569, and Thomas Barton in 1586. (Harl. 1545, 1159, p. 27. See Dansey, *Hor. Dec.*, i, p. 311.)

⁵ *Reg. Spofford*, p. 21.

on presentation of Thomas Barton, at the death of William Coly.¹

May 12, 1492, during the vacancy of the see by the death of Bishop Mylling, Roger Barton was admitted, at the death of Henry Whitney, and on December 11th of the same year John Salwey, on resignation of Roger Barton.²

Blount says, that to this chapel of St. Mary did appertain divers messuages, gardens, and shops in Weobley, and a meadow, called Lady Meadow, all granted by King Edward VI, to John Harford, Esq., and his heirs.

Another writer,³ (probably Silas Taylor) says this Chantry of small revenue was sold 7 Edw. VI. (1553) to John Harford and John Farley. John Harford was a considerable purchaser of Church property of this kind. He died 1559 and was buried at Bosbury, where a tomb to his memory was erected by his son Richard in 1573, whose transaction with Bishop Bennett we saw above.⁴

A field called Lady Meadow is mentioned in a parochial survey of 1790, and also some fields called "the Parks", as belonging to the Marquis of Bath. This survey is now in the parish chest.

This chapel was on the north side of the church, for the writer in the *Topographer*, quoted above, says, "I find in 5 Edw. VI, tenements belonging to the chantry of our Lady, the lands belonging to it in the parish of Webbeley, held in chief of the Lord Ferrers and — Monington, Gent., *ex MS. de Cantar. penes G. Mayl.* He says also, "In a chapel on the north side of the church in a window is *or, fretty gu.* (Verdon)." At a visitation of the church by Bishop Croft in 1684, recorded in the parish book, the bishop directs the

¹ Reg. Mylling, p. 64.

² Ibid., pp. 3, 4, of a later portion of the same volume.

³ *Topographer*, vol. ii, p. 204 seq.

⁴ Duncombe, *Hist.*, i, 518, 595; Hill, *Coll.*, iii, p. 377; and MS. vol. in handwriting of Mr. Phillipps; also Harl. 1442; a Visitation of Herefordshire in 1586, p. 3.

“ Monington chapel on the north side to be paved anew.” And this portion of the church still bears the name of the Monington aisle.

The chapel on the south side, mentioned as belonging to the Ley, was founded to the service of S. Nicholas, not long before the Dissolution, by John Chapman and Alice Baker, who gave the manor of Blackhall, with the appurtenances, in the county of Hereford, and part in King’s Pyon, and other lands, tenements, for the finding a priest to celebrate mass, and to pray for all the founders. Sir James Morgan was the last priest there. (This is a copy of the Survey, 1 Edward VI.) In 5 Elizabeth (1562-3) it was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, who sold it to John King, of Hereford, in 24 Elizabeth (1581-2), being then valued at £6 13s. 1d., or according to another statement £6 12s. 8d.

There were once two coats of arms on the rail of this chapel,¹ Bridges, and² a coat, which is repeated, and still exists on the roof of the nave. (Sourdevall, or Surdwal).¹

Blount thus describes the chapels. “The one, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and appertains to Bridges of Ley, wherein was a monument, the inscription whereof, on a brass lamina, is still preserved, having the arms of Brugge, and other quarterings, and these words, “Hic jacet Rowlandus Brugge de Ley in Com. Hereford gen’et Margareta Helorn uxor ejus, qui quidem Rolandus obiit die . . . Anno Dni—et dicta Margareta obiit 18 Die Novembr. Anno Dni Jhi . . . quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.’ The other chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas,² which in

¹ Bacon, *Lib. Reg.*, p. 375, 6766, 6695, p. 111, p. 126; Harl. 6726, and *Topographer*, u. s.; also MS. by Mr. Brome, at Belmont, in which it is also stated, but without mention of authority, that fourteen priests belonged to Weobley Church. This MS. calls the chapel the Lady Chapel (p. 66).

² Blount is clearly wrong in this. The north chapel was the one dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and the south one to S. Nicholas. (See the Visitation of Bishop Croft *supra*.)

truth was a chantry, but by whom founded I have not seen, it belongs to Little Sarnesfield, and to Ed. Monington, Esq., as owner thereof. In the window of the chapel are the arms of Verdon, and below the remains of a monument of alabaster, with the effigies of a churchman, and a circumscription not legible, onlyobiit.....cujus animæ..... This chantry was by Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir C. Hatton, Kt., and his heirs."¹

Bishop Croft at his visitation in 1684, ordered that as to the chapel on the south side, in which Col. Birch and Mr. Bridges sat, Mr. Bridges was to take his choice between the chapel and a seat in the church, and the occupant of the chapel to re-pave it and erect seats.

The arms of Verdon in the window of the north chapel, and the "alabaster" monument have perished, likewise the coats of arms, and the monument on the south side to Rowland Brugge, unless it still exists beneath the modern floor. On a flat stone close by is an inscription to "Simon Bridges, Gent., who departed this life 1702," and a shield with the arms of Bridges. There is a piscina in the south wall of very good eleventh century workmanship.

The screen work in each of the two chapels was in excellent preservation up to the year 1868, but in that year the whole was removed with the exception of a single corner post, belonging to the Monington chapel, on which was a shield carved with the emblem of the Trinity. This post has been transferred to the south side, and erected against the east wall. The removal of the screens was no doubt effected with the best intentions, but to all appearance was an act of needless demolition of ancient and interesting monuments.

With regard to the Church in general, the episcopal registers furnish us with a list, though not a complete one, of the incumbents from the thirteenth century to the present time. They begin with the episcopate of Bishop Cantilupe, but are not complete for the period,

¹ Pat. 24 Eliz., p. 5. (See note 2, p. 173.)

and the only point on which they inform us is that Weobley was then, as it is now also, the site of a rural deanery.

1287.—*Bishop Swinfield*. 13 Kal. Jul. (June 19) Philip de Wonyton was admitted to the vicarage on presentation of the prior and convent of Lanthony, p. 43.

1308.—Jan. John Lucas, p. 164.

1312.—Roger de Baskerville, then only sixteen years old, and notoriously unfit, was rejected by the good bishop, who instead of him admitted W. de la Wode, p. 182. The same worthy bishop in 1282 had refused to give clerical promotion to Nicholas de Genevil, son of Geoffrey de Genevil, lord of Ludlow (husband of Maud de Lacy), then only ten years old, though requested by the king to do so; but undertook to allow him ten marks *per ann.* out of his own purse till he should be of age to hold church preferment.¹

Bishop Trilleck, 1344.—Richard de Tunybourht (Tunbridge) resigned benefice, and Nicholas de Hopton was presented.

1345.—Nich. de Hopton, rector of Escall Parva in dioc. Coventr. and Lichfield, admitted to vicarage of Weobley in exchange for former, p. 10.

Sept. 11th, 1349.—Roger Bruggewhrith, p. 29.

Bishop Trefnant. Nov. 4th, 1396.—John ap Jor., p. 38. In p. 44, I find an entry of the presentation of the Vicar of Weobley to the benefice of Brugwyn in the diocese of St. David's, but no mention of his successor.

Bishop Polton. Jan. 24th, 1420.—John ap Eynon, on resignation of Walter Drayton, to whom a pension is assigned on account of his infirmities of seven marks *per ann.* payable at Lady Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. He was also to have a chamber with a fire-place over the door of the vicarage, with free ingress and egress.

Bishop Spofford. Oct. 21, 1446.—John Clerk, p. 1, presb. chaplain of the chantry of S. Mary, on resigna-

¹ Reg. Swinfield, p. 1; Harl. 6596.

tion of John ap Griffiths, alias Payne (doubtless the John ap Eynon of the last entry). The said John ap Griffiths resigns on account of his infirmities, especially strangury and stone, and as he has behaved well, he is to have a pension of eight marks, and also a chamber on the ground floor (*bassam cameram*) near the door (of the vicarage), and the way which leads to Weobley church; also light, fire, and use of kitchen, p. 20.

Bishop Boulers. May, 1450.—John ap Richard, on death of John ap Griffiths.

Bishop Stanbury. Oct. 19th, 1463.—Thomas Gough on resignation of Philip Porvale, p. 55.

July 17th, 1473.—John ap Richard, on resignation of Lewis Jonys (Jones). The reader will notice the frequent occurrence of Welsh names.

April 23th, 1480.—During absence of Bishop Mylling, David Clous.

June 25th, 1482.—During vacancy of the see by the death of Bishop Mylling, the Vicar-General Thomas Morton, Archdeacon of Salop admitted David . . . LL.B., on resignation of Robert Vobus.

N.B.—At this place the MS. has been much damaged by erasion and otherwise, and the writing is difficult to decipher.

Bishop Foxe. May 2, 1535.—William Duppa, on resignation of John Battye, on presentation of Lanthony near Gloucester, p. 4. Lanthony *prima* was annexed to Lanthony *secunda* in the time of Edward IV.¹

Bishop Scory. February 14th, 1561.—Lancelot Kinsley, Presb. was admitted to vicarage on presentation of Queen Elizabeth, p. 4.

The same Launcelot Kinsley at the general requisition for arms in 1608 was assessed at one musket.²

Bishop Bennett. June 1st, 1611, gives a license to Richard Childe, B.A., Vicar of Weobley, to preach there and at Lempster, p. 70. Richard Childe was also in 1635, in 1638, and 1640 assessed at one musket. *ib.* pp. 47, 50, 99. In the same year the commissioners

¹ Tanner, *Not. Mon.*

² Scudamore MS. X, 11050.

for the Survey of the Ministry in Herefordshire reported of the vicarage of Weobley and its vicar as follows:—

“A vicaridge worth per annum £40. Mr. Child, vicar, an old man, neyther preacher nor of good life, ye parsonage impropriate to the Bishop of Hereford, worth per annum £100 who is also patron.”¹

Whether Mr. Child was ejected from his vicarage does not appear; but among the non-conformist ministers ejected in 1662, was Mr. Nicholas Billingsley from Weobley (val. £80),² who may thus be inferred to have succeeded him.

In 1665 a notice occurs in the register of *Bishop Croft*, of an undertaking on the part of Col. Birch to rebuild the vicarage-house which was then ruined, and Samuel Clarke is named as vicar, p. 209.

In 1684, as noticed above, Bishop Croft visited the church, and ordered the chancel to be repaved by Col. Birch, the farmer of the tithes.³

Pepys in his diary relates a conversation between himself and Col. Birch, in which the gallant colonel expresses a favourable opinion of bishops' leases as an investment, because, as he said, “they could not stand, and so would fall into the king's hands, and I may gain some advantage thereby.”⁴ How the same astute financier outwitted Bishop Croft in regard to the manor of Whitborne, and also to the tithes of Dilwyn, and was repaid by the bishop with some very choice epithets, is recorded in correspondence still extant, but does not belong to the history of Weobley.

The succeeding vicars of Weobley are as follows:—

Stephen Lewis, May 26th, 1690.

Morgan Evans, December, 15th, 1704, on whose monumental tablet it is recorded that he left two sons and four daughters, of whom three were married to the incumbents respectively of Staunton in Dean Forest, Staunton on Wye, and Staunton on Arrow. Joseph

¹ MS. *ap.* C. C. C. Library, Oxon., p. 206.

² Calamy, *Nonconf. Mem.*, ii, p. 297.

³ Par. Reg. Weobley.

⁴ Pepys, *Diary*, iii, 361.

Guest, the incumbent last named, succeeded his father-in-law in the vicarage of Weobley, June 17th, 1737.

Thomas Evans, July 17th, 1759; Morgan Price, July 1st, 1760; Morgan Price, December 3rd, 1781, also rector of Byford; William Bridge, September 26th, 1782; William Bridge, July 15th, 1783; J. E. Troughton, May 1st, 1790; John Birch Webb (Peploe), August 2nd, 1826; obt., January 27th, 1869.

In the course of the Episcopal Registers it is mentioned that on April 14th, 1325, *Bishop Adam Orleton* dedicated the church of Webbeleye, and three altars therein. This must refer to some later addition to the original building, as the date of this is much earlier, p. 94.

Bishop Spofford (circ. 1435) gives permission, when the festival of the dedication of Weobley Church fell during Passion Week or the season of Easter, to change the day to the Sunday next after the Feast of Relicks, and this is to be done annually, p. 155. On this arises a question difficult to solve. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul,¹ whose festival day occurs June 29th. The Feast of Relicks occurs on January 27th, and Relick Sunday on the third Sunday after Midsummer Day. It is difficult to see how the Dedication Day could ever fall either in Passion Week (the week next before Easter, sometimes, but not in this place, called Holy Week,² or in Easter Week). Perhaps some more learned antiquarian than myself may be able to explain the difficulty.

Bishop Beauchamp in 1450, held an ordination in Weobley Church, p. 16.

In the Register of *Bishop Bennett*, among a list of "Popish recusants" in Herefordshire is found the name of Jane Bridges, widow, sojourning in her son's house at Weobley, and also that of her servant Joice. Mrs. Bridges is said to be the sister of Richard Blount, of Lempster, p. 78.

¹ Bacon, *Lib. Reg.*, p. 375.

² See also *Pilgrimage of Sir R. Guildford*, Camd. Soc., p. 3; Nicolas, *Chron. Hist.*, p. 166.

In the *Roll of Bishop Swinfield*, edited by that venerable antiquarian, now gone to his rest, the Rev. J. Webb, we find that on Monday, May 29th, 1289, the bishop visited Weobley, and lodged there one night, and that hay and oats for thirty-eight horses were supplied by the prior of Lantony the rector of the place.¹

The *Parish Register* begins with March 25th, 1635.—Richard Childe, Vicar. The earliest book is in good condition. The following entries are extracted from various parts of the several books belonging to the parish.

1636.—Married 3; baptized 6; buried 12.

1653.—Thomas Baskerville, of Eardisley, J.P., approves of Roger Smith, of Weobley, to be Registrar of births, marriages, and deaths.

—— Baptised 17, buried 24.

1659.—Collection by brief for inhabitants of Soulby (Solebay?) in Suffolk, suffered by a storm, 11s. 0½d.

1663.—For repairs of Canon Frome Church, and for inhabitants of Hexham, 4s. 2d.

1664.—For those visited with the plague in London and elsewhere, 8s. 9d.

1684.—Bishop Croft visited the church, and besides orders mentioned above, ordered that the "Communion Table, then standing with the (one) end east, and the other west," not to be altered, but at the charge of the churchwardens (*i.e.* not at Col. Birch's expense).

—— May 6th, James Young "inhumaniter trucidatus est et bonis omnibus spoliatus, post occultam inhumationem a barbaris trucidatoribus per novem septimanas miraculosa providentia dei inventus, publice sepeliebatur in semiteria ecclesiæ de Webley. Trucidatus erat in horreo apud Devereux Wootton dum dormiebat."

1691.—May 14th, John Birch, Esq., buried.²

1697.—"John, son of Charles Turnor, and Mary his wife, born July 11th, baptized Thursday July 15th, by

¹ Swinfield Roll, pp. 89 and ccix.

² Bishop Croft died May 18, 1691. See above, p. 177.

one — Halsey, a Presbyterian minister, who usually preaches at a meeting-house in Leominster, and Joseph Twemlow, who preaches at the meeting-house in Weobley, attending upon him."

1717.—For a new clock, £8 5s.

Many entries occur of money paid to the ringers on various occasions—the victory of Blenheim—that of Preston, &c., *inter alia*, "gave to a maimed soldier which had his gutts tied up before him 1s." Many soldiers also from Ireland were relieved.

The dimensions of the church are as follows:—

Chancel, 54 feet 8 inches long, and 22 feet wide.

Nave, 65 feet 5 inches extreme width, 68 feet 2 inches. Width of the nave alone, to the centre of the pillars, 25 feet 1 inch. Width of the south aisle, 20 feet 0½ inch. North aisle, 23 feet 0½ inch.

The oldest part of the building recognizable by its style is the south porch, which belongs to the twelfth century. Some work of the thirteenth century also remains, but the greater part belongs to the fourteenth with some later additions. The clerestory windows of the fourteenth century are particularly fine. The chancel arch belongs to the same date. The staircase to the rood-loft, and the door therefrom into the church are fully preserved. There are five bays in the nave, the arch at the east end on the north side has the ball-flower ornament. The oak timber roof is of later date, fifteenth or sixteenth century, and of good workmanship. It bears various devices, among them a shield with the arms of Bridges, and one with those of Sourdevall. What connection existed between this latter family and Weobley I have been unable to discover. There are in the aisle windows some remains of glass of the fifteenth century, very fine in quality, but much mutilated.

The tower stands at the north-west angle of the church, and projects obliquely into the north aisle. It belongs to the fourteenth or early part of the fifteenth century, and is surmounted by a spire of the same character, "the top whereof," says Blount, with the cross

about the year 1640, was blown down in a tempest and not yet repaired. One bar of iron which fell with it, weighing three hundred pounds. The spire was repaired in 1675,¹ but deprived of some twenty feet of its height. It is now in much need of repair. The ground floor of the tower has a vaulted roof of stone. There are six bells with the following inscriptions:—

1. "Beware my roing sound before ye lie in ground. 1657."
2. "Gift of Mansel Powell" (see above p. 14).
3. "London. 1838."
4. "God save His Church. 1605."
5. "God save Queen Anne. 17—"
6. "Be it known to all that shall me see, John Martin of Worcester made me. 1657." Before this, but not fully to be seen, "—ce (peace ?) and good neighbourhood. 17—."

In p. 166 of Dineley's *History from Marble*, may be seen a plate with this inscription: "The south prospect of Weobley's church, as its steeple now stands, anno MDCLXXXII, beautified, repair'd, and adorn'd by John Birch, Esq., one of the hon^{ble} burgesses for this ancient corporation."

Returning to the interior of the church we find several sepulchral monuments well worthy of attention:

1. At the east end of the north side of the chancel a huge monument to Col. Birch, consisting of a really noble figure, though exaggerated in altitude, of white marble, standing under a niche with Corinthian columns, and warlike emblems on each side. He is in full armour, and holds a truncheon in his right hand. The inscription beneath is as follows: "In hope of resurrection to eternall life, here is deposited the body of Coll. John Birch (descended of a worthy family in Lancashire). As the dignities he arrived at in the field, and the esteem universally yielded him in the Senat-House, exceeded the attainments of most, so they were but the moderate

¹ Topographer, ii, 207; see also *inf.*

rewards of his courage, conduct, wisdom, and fidelity. None who knew him denied him y^e charatter of asserting and vindicating y^e laws and liberties of his country in war, and of promoting its welfare and prosperity in peace. He was borne y^e 7th of Sept. 1626, and died (a member of y^e hon^{ble} House of Com'ons, being burgess for Weobley), May y^e 10th, 1691." His arms are above the niche, viz., *az. three fleurs-de-lys arg.* In reference to this inscription Wood has the following story: "We hear from Hereford that the bishop of that see went to Welby to deface an inscription on a monument erected in that church in memory of Coll. Jo. Birch, the minister and churchwardens thinking some words thereon were not right for the church institution. The colonel's nephew designs to bring an action against the bishop for defacing it."¹ The date of this entry is May 1694, the bishop was Gilbert Ironside, the minister of Weobley was Stephen Lewis. There is no sign on the monument of any violence or alteration; but whether Wood was misinformed as to the facts, or the bishop changed his mind, or whether the mutilation took place, and was afterwards repaired, I am unable to say.

A MS. by Mr. Hill, in Mr. Clive's possession at Whitfield, gives the date of Col. Birch's birth, April 7, 1616; and the same year is also given in the history of Birch Chapel by the Chetham Society, p. 90; so also says Wood, and it is, no doubt, the correct one. He was eldest son of Samuel Birch of Ardwick in the county of Chester. He was secluded from Parliament in 1656, and in 1660 took part in the negotiations for the return of Charles II. His personal history is, or soon will be, recorded in one of the Camden Society's volumes; but I defer further mention of his family to a later portion of this paper, to which it more properly belongs.

2. There are several tablets on the north wall of the chancel, in memory of members of the Birch and Peploe families; and one on the south side to Samuel Birch, barrister, nephew to the colonel, who died 1752, and

¹ Wood, *Life*, p. cxviii.

was buried April 7, of whom I shall have to speak hereafter.

3, 4. But the most remarkable monuments are two of much earlier date than any of those above mentioned. One on the north side represents a single figure, in full armour, recumbent on an altar-tomb of the fifteenth century; the other, on the south side, exhibits two figures, a man in armour and a lady side by side. All the figures are admirably executed, and though a good deal defaced, are remarkable for their beauty. Silas Taylor, writing in 1655, and quoted in the *Topographer*,¹ says: "In the chancel, on the north side, an ancient tomb of one in close armour, with a lion at his feet; with the crest of a man's head out of a crown, issuing by the neck; long-bearded, and a wreath about his forehead. Near him, on the wall, hangs up a wooden shield with the arms of Devereux. Over against it, on the south side, another shield hangs up, with a *cross engrailed between four spear-heads*. I could not discern the colours. The people say it was the governor's of the castle. A little lower, near the remains of the quire, are the effigies of a man in close armour, and a woman. Under the man's head lies his helmet with the like crest as before, and a lion at his feet. There is no coat-armour about them; but underneath, on a very ancient stone, and of a very ancient make, are these letters, HVGIS LASCII, *Cenobium Lanthoni*." The writer of Harl. 6868 wrote BISSOP instead of LASCII, and then erased it.

Blount, writing somewhat later, says: "In the chancel you may see an ancient monument of a man in full proportion, cut in alabaster; another, in like manner, lying by his wife; and on the fore part of his helmet i. h. s. engraven, without any arms or memorial who they were; but without doubt they were some of the family of the Verdens. There are two shields hanging in the chancel, the one having the arms of Devereux, the other"..... The two wooden shields have long since been taken down from their places on the wall. On one of them

¹ Harl. 6868, 6726; *Topogr.* ii, 204 seq.

the traces are just visible of a *cross engrailed between four spear-heads* (or passion-nails), the arms of Marbury. From the other all traces of armorial bearings have disappeared; and as both have, from time to time, undergone the disfiguring process of serving as mortar-boards, it is scarcely needful to add that they have quite lost their heraldic colours.

Sir S. R. Meyrick, who visited Weobley and also Dilwyn Church in 1827, and wrote an account of his visits in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October in that year, gives an account of an entry in the Dilwyn Register: "Vernon¹ in Weobley chancel. 'Here is inserted a rough drawing of the monument with a single effigy.' In Weobley Church also, almost opposite to the former monument,... 'Here again is a drawing, in similar style, of the monument, on which are two effigies; and the vicar has written upon it the name of Devereux.'" Sir S. R. Meyrick, after a careful examination of the two monuments, and the style of the dress and armour of each, concluded that the single figure, which is of somewhat older date than the other two, represented some member of the Marbury family; and that the two figures on the other monument, which are of the date of the early part of the reign of Henry VI, represent (Sir) John Marbury² and his first wife, Alicia, daughter of Sir John Pembridge; whose brother, Sir Richard, K.G., died 1375, and whose effigy exists in Hereford Cathedral. Mr. J. G. Nichols suggests that the single figure is that of John Marbury, and that the two represent Sir W. Devereux and his wife, Elizabeth Marbury. If the dates of the armour were consistent with the notion, I would myself suggest that the single figure is that of Sir Wm. Devereux, first husband of Agnes Crophull, who died 1402; and that the two figures represent the same Agnes, who died 1433; and her second husband, John Marbury, who died 1437. My reasons for thinking so are—(a), that Silas Taylor says the Devereux

¹ Vernon is obviously a mistake for Verdon.

² See above, p. 5; also Harl. 1159 (*Vis. Heref.*, 1586), p. 43.

shield hung on the north side, and the Marbury shield on the south; (*b*), that the male figure on the south side has a collar of SS, and we know that John Marbury held under Henry V more than one office of a domestic nature, of which this collar may be significant. But in the absence of all certainty, conjecture must be taken at whatever may be its true value.

5. Underneath the stone slab on which the two figures repose, is another, on which is visible a portion of a floriated cross; and this, again, rests on a mass of stonework, which perhaps is itself, or encloses, that stone "of ancient make," which bore, or still bears, upon it the name of Hugh Lacy, the co-founder of Lanthony Priory about 1108. With this date, that of the south porch of the church would very fairly agree. Let us hope that some happy coincidence may at some time again bring to light a monument so interesting as this "stone of ancient make," with its inscription, would be.

6. Passing on to the nave, we have to regret the disappearance both of those monuments mentioned above, and also of another which Blount describes thus, "a fair tomb covered with a marble stone, which had brass plates on it both for the inscription and arms. The inscription, they say, began thus, 'Of y' charity pray for the soul of Watkin Garway and Agnes his wife'.....to confirm which there remains a little *lamina* with these *tres*, W. T. G., the middle *tro* being the Greek *tau*. These Garways had a mansion house at Leys, after bought and laid to that of Bridges; and bore for their arms, *ar.* a pile surmounted by a fess between four leopards' heads *gules*."

7. There are several incised crosses on stones forming part of the pavement of the church,—one with a shield in outline, and on it T. B.; also a small shield in the corner, and the date 1676. There is a stone built into the wall of the tower where it projects into the church, having these words, "...ejus ... quorum ..."

8. Near the tower stands an altar-tomb without any apparent name, but from which brass or other plates

have been removed. Upon it loaves of bread are placed to be distributed periodically to the poor.

9. But the most beautiful and important monumental relic is a flat stone bearing a floriated cross, in low relief, of the thirteenth century, of great beauty ; and the inscription at its head, "*Hic jacet Hugo Bissop*," very clearly cut, and distinctly legible. It also bears a mitre and a pastoral staff. Hugo Bissop, of "Webbeley," is mentioned frequently in the charters printed at the end of Dr. Rawlinson's *History of Hereford Cathedral*. In one of them (No. 27) he appears as the giver of eighteen acres and a half of land in the parish of Norton Canon to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. In others he appears as a witness to similar gifts on the part of other persons. He was thus, doubtless, a man well affected towards the Church, and perhaps this may account for the mitre and pastoral staff on his tomb ; but of his personal history we know nothing further.

In the churchyard there was a cross, raised on a base with steps, part of the shaft of which is visible in Dineley's drawing. A new one has been recently erected on the ancient pedestal, at the cost of the Rev. W. Marriener, a late curate of the parish. The church and chancel have both lately undergone extensive repairs. Much of the decayed stone-work has been renewed, and the fine timber roof repaired. The floors of both nave and chancel have been laid with encaustic tiles, and the old pews and inconvenient seats replaced by open benches of good character. The east window has also been filled with stained glass in memory of the late Capt. D. Peploe of Garnstone. Much good has been effected ; but it is to be regretted that the works were not designed and carried out, in all respects, with skill and taste proportionate to the good will and liberal spirit in which they were undertaken by the promoters and the parish.

(To be continued.)

ON THE STUDY OF WELSH ANTIQUITIES.

(Continued from p. 86.)

NO. II.—GLAMORGAN.

CROMLECHS AND EARLY BRITISH STONES.

BEFORE proceeding to notice the points requiring further study and illustration in this county, after briefly advert-
ing, in the first paper of this series, to *early British* and *Roman remains*, it may be well to remark of the crom-
lechs and stones of the early British period, that the
whole county requires further examination in respect of
this class of remains. Only four cromlechs have hitherto
been pointed out to notice in Glamorgan, viz. three at
Dyffryn, near St. Nicholas, on the property of Mr. Bruce
Pryce, described in one of the earlier volumes of the
Arch. Camb.; and one, the famous *Coetan Arthur*, or the
Maen Arthur as it is more appropriately termed, on Cefn
Bryn in Gower, which is about to be described and illus-
trated in this Journal by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. It is
hardly probable that no more remains of this kind should
not exist, especially among the little-known hills of the
upland district, and the attention of antiquaries may
well be directed to the subject.

With regard to the Dyffryn cromlechs, two points still
require further examination.—(1). Under the larger
one, described in this Journal, interments may well be
looked for. The author of this paper, on first exploring
it, found the ground of that dark brown, *fatty* nature
which betokens the deposit of animal remains; and he
picked up, almost on the surface, in one of its inmost
recesses, a well-preserved human lower jaw-bone, which
he immediately deposited with Mr. Bruce Pryce, the
owner of the ground. His impression at the time, now
more than twenty years ago, was that the ground under
the cromlech had been very little, if at all, disturbed,

and that it promised to reward a careful exploration. (2). The upper cromlech at Dyffryn, one of the tallest to be met with in Britain, seemed to him at the time, unless his memory be treacherous, to have the surfaces of its supporters much marked with the cups or circular holes, since brought into scientific notice by Sir J. Y. Simpson ; and his impression in this respect remains so strong, that he would still recommend a careful examination of the monument to be made. A good view of it, to be engraved in this Journal, is still an archæological *desideratum*. Search for similar remains may well be made, where some indications of them exist, at Cottrell, near St. Lythan's, in the Cardiff district of the county.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES.

Most of the remains of this class known to exist in Glamorgan have been noticed more or less fully in the *Arch. Camb.*, and some of them engraved ; but this by no means precludes the want of further search, more especially of further illustration. Thus the Gelligaer stone, formerly standing in a field below the church, has still to be looked for. It is said to be lost ; and its inscription, which has been partly preserved in Gough's *Camden*, is said to have been obliterated. But now that this class of monuments is so much better understood than was formerly possible, fresh search should be set on foot ; for the missing stone may possibly be found doing duty as a gate-post, according to the common custom in such cases ; or as a door-step, like the ancient head of a cross at Llanguick, up the fine Vale of the Tawe, until it was rescued by Dr. Price of Glan Twre, and transferred, for preservation, to his garden, where it still remains. The inscribed stones, cross-shafts, etc., at Llantwit Major still require to be suitably delineated and engraved. They have appeared already, it is true, as inadequate lithographic plates in a volume of the Welsh MSS. Society ; but they are the finest remains of the kind in this county, and they ought to receive all

the care and commemoration which the combined resources of photography and engraving can bestow upon them. They are not preserved with sufficient care, either in the church or the graveyard at Llantwit; but the responsibility for this lies with the local authorities, who appear to be but slightly aware of their archæological importance. One of them was much injured in former years by having served as a kind of *stump* for cricketing, then practised in the churchyard, when the balls hit the inscription just in the middle, and the surface scaled off in consequence. Since then the boys of the place sometimes mount the upright slab of which the monument consists, and sitting with their feet over it, hanging down from the top, still try the toughness of the limestone with their heels precisely in the inscribed portion.

But one of the great omissions of the Association is the forgetting to examine properly, and to illustrate, the great stones preserved in the garden at Merthyr Mawr, near Bridgend. They appear to be of very early date, and yet of elaborate execution, but no successful attempt at deciphering their deeply incised surfaces has hitherto been recorded. When the Association meets at Bridgend this year, a careful inspection of these venerable monuments, and of the ground in which they stand, of no small geological interest, ought certainly to be made.

Unless the author is forgetful, there is at least one early inscribed stone in the Museum of the Royal Institution at Swansea, which still calls for illustration; and it is his full conviction that other inscribed stones of early British date may still be found on careful search being made for them within the limits of Glamorgan.

DANISH AND POST-ROMAN CAMPS.

That Danish camps and similar earthworks are to be found in this county, more particularly on the coast of the Bristol Channel, we know from the researches of

the late Rev. H. Hey Knight, who communicated his discoveries to the Association at the pleasant meeting of Monmouth. But what that most accomplished and learned antiquary then gave to the world, ought to be gone over again, and his observations, if possible, amplified. From Penarth Point, near Cardiff, along by Barry Island (which points to something Danish, probably, in its name); and so along the coast by the great Danish camp covering the entrance of the old harbour of Llantwit; and so on by the headland of Nash Point and Dunraven Castle, to the sands of Kenfig,—all this line of coast deserves careful examination and survey. Many tidal inroads have been made along it, but still the district is very promising to the careful archæologist; and the results of such a survey, even if of a purely negative character, ought to be laid before the Association. Further in, at the mouths of the Afan and the Neath rivers (especially the latter, where the existing appellation of Briton Ferry, and the name of the hill of Kilvey, between that and the Tawe, smack of something Danish), search ought carefully to be made. At Swansea (*Sweyn's eye* or islet?), we doubtless come upon Danish ground; and from thence all round the rocky coast of Gower, till we reach the mouth of the Loughor river, we may expect to find remains of the Danes and the sea-rovers in abundance. The very appellation of the Worm's Head, reminding us so strongly of the Great Orme's Head in Carnarvonshire, is a warning that the survey should be comprehensive as well as careful upon such promising ground. The *desideratum* is likely to be satisfied, we believe, by the care and diligence of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, now a resident in that most interesting district of Gower; but in the meantime it ought to be recorded that this is one of the great omissions made by antiquaries in Wales.

On the whole, it may be affirmed that much still remains to be done in Glamorgan in respect of the earlier classes of antiquities: and that the work ought not to be delayed, if only on account of the rapid change

induced upon the district by the effects of modern industry and activity. The neighbourhoods of Cardiff and Swansea alone convey intrinsic evidence of the changes wrought even upon moors and hills by the requirements of manufacturing and commercial populations: and we may learn, from the altered appearance of the valleys of the Tawe and the Taff, how great may be the oblitative processes of only a few years.

While upon this earlier part of the study of Glamorganshire antiquities, it may be well to advert to the changes of coast line, a topic, which, from over-squeamishness as to non-intrusion on the province of other publications,—by no means reciprocated by the way,—has not yet been noticed in the pages of this journal. The alterations that have taken place from various natural causes in the coast-line of this county, along the Bristol Channel, have been so considerable that the antiquarian observer cannot but be struck with them. To begin at the eastern extremity, it is certain that near Cardiff the coast-line of the present day is not the same as it was in the early years of the mediæval period,—nor, indeed, as it was a few years ago. The formation of the docks at Cardiff, the embankments of the Taff and the sea-walls on the tidal marshes, have had the effect of reclaiming much land from the Severn sea. The old *embouchure* of the Taff may be placed much farther up, inland, than it now occurs: and even the precincts of the town wall testify to a drying up, or banking out of the waters. All about the entrance of the docks is new land; and, indeed, the process of building in this thriving town is so rapid, that new buildings at one end of a street near the docks and river have not yet had the water pumped up out of their cellars, before those at the other end of the street are already inhabited and underlet, perhaps to dozens of miner tenants. Whoever would study the defences of Cardiff castle, and the commanding lookout post of Penarth Head, must bear this fact in mind. Cardiff must always have been a kind of amphibious place; and even Llandaff itself must have been a kind

of seaside retirement for the holy men who originally dwelt there. Even now at Canton, the village between it and Cardiff, and along by the Penarth docks, it is difficult to say where water ends and land begins; the whole district is a function of stagnant pools, and what was lately a marsh is rapidly assuming the character of terra firma. The Taff may well be considered as having lost its fluviate character not far below Castell Coch; and probably the transit of the Romans had to be effected by ferry, before the gently rising swells of Llandaff could be reached. It were much to be wished that the muniments of the Bute family might throw some light upon these changes.

After leaving Penarth, and on coming round westward to Barry island, and the mouth of the Thaw, or Taw river, changes of coast line will be observed; and speculation as to the landing-places of Danish and Irish sea rovers must be modified accordingly. At Llantwit Major, that is to say, below the town, now one of the least known along the coast, the existence of an ancient harbour and its probable defences can be easily traced out. The Danish, or at least the Early, camp defending the sea approach still remains. It was here that Mr. H. Hey Knight exercised his discriminative powers; and here, too, the observations of antiquaries, who have survived him, are still required. There is much to be observed and noted down all about this part of the coast, ere the former importance of Llantwit, once an assize town and a place of trade, can be properly understood. So too, still to the westward round by St. Donat's castle, the Nash Point, and the Skerwether rocks, and so on to Newton and Dunraven, and Ogmore castle, all the rocky indented coast wants careful examination before the early comparative importance of the buildings on the land can be properly understood. Why should Newton have decayed? why should Porth Cawl have risen up? why should the town, not the village, of Kenfigge have become utterly obliterated? Was the farm of Sker always the out-of-the-way, de-

solate, and goblin place which we now deem it? What became of the Roman road along the sands, where now the Margam tenants try their skill at "bandy?" Were the marshes of Margam always such as we now see them, or were they not once the richest farms of the country? and what of the Avan river and Port Talbot? and all the coalfield from Margam to Briton Ferry? There is abundant work here for the antiquary and the geologist, ere the history of this part of Glamorgan can be complete.

It would be interesting to determine whether the flat lands about the Norman castle of Neath were always such, or whether they constituted an easily flooded defence of the castle walls; whether, indeed, the course of the Neath river may not have been greatly changed since Norman days; and how far the great Abbey of Neath stood from the mouth of the river. The lofty hill of Kilvey is certainly worth looking after for traces of Danish remains; and a still more interesting, because less easily settled question, is that of the probable position of the former mouth of the Tawe, not, as now, in the port of Swansea, but rather under the walls of Oystermouth Castle. All the bay of Swansea, from the Nash Point on the east to the Mumbles-head on the west, may afford ample room for antiquarian researches; and these should be undertaken by some of our members residing on the spot, by whom they could be so well conducted. We certainly do not see this bay now as it once was; but we might know more about it, if due search were made.

Add to this, all the indented caverned coast of Gower from the cove of Pwll Du (which Swansea excursionists still persist in calling *pull die*) to the sand-locked harbours of Pennard, and Oxwich, and so on by Wormshead to the muddy flats of Loughor, requires to be studied and mapped out by the careful archæologist.

H. L. J.

(To be continued.)

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—1868.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To postages, etc., 1866	- 6 18 0	January 1, 1868. By balance in Treasurer's hands -	- 54 13 0
" printing	- 174 5 2	By subscriptions, etc.	- 305 7 0
" lithographs	- 2 5 0		<hr/>
" wood engraving	- 66 16 0		£360 0 0
" Editor's salary	- 40 0 0		
" postages	- 7 12 4		
" balance in Treasurer's hands 31st December, 1868	- 62 3 6		
	<hr/>		
	£360 0 0		

Audited and found correct.

THOS. POWELL } Auditors for
JOHN MORGAN } 1868.

Brecon. 22nd March, 1869.

JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., Treasurer.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE OF TIME OF MEETING FOR 1869.

THE day of this year's meeting for the Association, at Bridgend, has been fixed by the noble President for Monday, August 9th, when it is much to be hoped that the weather will prove as favourable as it commonly does in Glamorganshire at that period of the year.

Members will find good hotel accommodation at the *Wyndham Arms* and other houses in that town, as well as private lodgings; but for the latter it is recommended that early application be made.

The Ven. Archdeacon Blosse, vicar of Newcastle, Bridgend, has consented to act as Chairman of the Local Committee on this occasion; but further particulars as to the names of the Committee and the course of proceedings will be given in the next number of the Journal.

The South Wales Railway from Gloucester to Pembroke has one of its principal stations in the town, and all means of communication and locomotion are most ample. We repeat that the district is one peculiarly rich in all mediæval remains, and a most interesting meeting may be confidently anticipated.

Correspondence.

LLANBADARN FAWR CHURCH, CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Referring to my letter, which appeared in the last Journal, on the subject of the two fresco-paintings discovered under the whitewash on the north and south walls of the nave in the old cathedral church of Llanbadarn Fawr during its restoration, as being those of St. Peter and the Earl of Strygil; upon further consideration I am induced to draw the inference that the figure supposed to represent a lioness on her haunches, must be that of a leopard (probably the leopard of England before the lions were adopted), which St. Peter is appeasing by the offer of the key; and the figure of the young ass immediately above the hand, also representing meekness or humility; thus allegorically showing the historical connexion between this church, the crown of England, and the monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester, to which this church was given by the Earl of Strygil.

This splendid and almost perfect fresco painting is now obliterated for ever, to the great disgrace of the architect and committee of management now superintending the restoration of this old church. Such Vandalism is totally unworthy of Cardiganshire, and shows a clear distinction between North and South Wales in point of taste for archæology; as the good people of Wrexham have religiously preserved the old fresco paintings discovered under the whitewash in their fine old church, although they were not in such a perfect state of preservation as this. The same occurs at Chester, where a fresco-painting has been preserved in the old church of St. John; while the Llanbadarn fresco, having stood the test of time from 1111 to 1869, is now plastered over with a thick coating of mortar, and destroyed *for ever*.

Another singular fact has also come to light; for on taking up the flags, preparatory to laying down a new floor, an immense quantity of human bones were discovered *immediately* underneath the flags, between the chancel and the nave, showing no decent order of burial. A question arises;—from what cause could such a quantity of human bones be laid there? It can only be from that referred to in my account of the British encampments, and their connexion with the mines in this neighbourhood; where, at p. 10, it relates that the human bones found in the large cairns at Penygarn, near Bow Street, were removed to Llanbadarn in carts for interment, and were probably buried in the church, and in the spot here indicated.

Yours truly,

J. G. WILLIAMS.

Gloster Hall. Jan. 1869.

EARLY INTERMENTS AT CEFN, NEAR ST. ASAPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—You, and I dare say many readers of the *Arch. Camb.*, will be interested in the discovery of some early human remains in this parish. On the 23rd of January last one of our farmers, who had been busy carting away stones from a part of a field where until lately there had been some old trees growing, came upon some bones, and conceiving them to be human, sent me a message to that effect. Hastening to the spot, I saw at once that he had come upon an old cistvaen, and that it was from within it, after breaking one of the upright stones which formed its base, that the bones had been extracted. The stones of the surrounding cairn had been removed at different times, for the mending of the roads. The farmer at once consented to let it remain as it was; and Mrs. Williams Wynn, on whose property it was found, being from home, allowed it to be opened in the presence of Mr. Williams of Rhydygroesau, who fortunately was my guest at the time. This was done on the 26th. First clearing away the loose stones from above and around it, we found it to be in the form of an isosceles triangle, with the apex pointing east-north-east; the base measuring four feet on the inside, and formed of two large upright stones standing some two feet out of the ground; and the sides measuring about nine feet each, and consisting of three upright stones. The whole of the interior was filled up with fine sand, and capstones seem to have been placed over the whole, but had been broken or removed. Beginning carefully to remove the sand near the base, where the bones had first been found, we discovered several skulls, jaws, teeth, and other bones; the skulls in a very fragmentary condition, but the teeth and bones wonderfully preserved. A medical friend, who examined them, is of opinion that the bones, from their weight, must still have retained a considerable amount of animal matter; and assigns the skulls to a very low type, the foreheads being narrow and receding. The teeth seem to be those of young people, but some of them are ground down to a smooth surface, as if from eating hard substances, such as corn. Nothing has been found to indicate the age or period to which they belong; not even a trace of flint, iron, bronze, or charcoal.

Judging from the position of the bones, the mode of burial would seem to have been, first, to make the cistvaen, then to put in the bodies, with their backs or heads to the sides, and after that to fill the whole up with fine sand, finishing off with the capstones and cairn. The name of the field is Tyddyn Bleiddyn; and one of the workmen remembers hearing a former tenant, a very old man, speak of the *carnedd* in it as a nuisance. Hundreds of loads of stones (lime) have been carted away lately; and many more some years ago, when stones as large as any now exposed were broken up, and perhaps a similar cistvaen destroyed, as there is a sort of tradition that there are two burial-places there.

Only a portion has as yet been examined, a little further search having been made on a short visit of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne to the place; but as Mrs. Williams Wynn has now returned, we hope to make a further exploration shortly, of which I shall be happy to furnish you with an account. I am, etc.

D. R. THOMAS.

Cefn Rectory, St. Asaph. March 2.

CONSTRUCTION OF CROMLECHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I hope I may not be intruding too much on your space in asking, through the medium of the *Arch. Camb.*, from yourself or correspondents, some information on cromlechs. I have been led to do so by reading in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy an account of the stone remains in the Deccan. The report was furnished by Capt. M. Taylor, who describes the remains as very numerous, consisting of kistvaens, "cromlechs, cairns, etc., which are generally in groups, and often surrounded by circles of stone: the cairns, so numerous as in some parts¹ to be found by thousands, have in some instances a double or treble circle enclosing them." The distinction drawn between kistvaens and cromlechs seems very slight. The author says: "They are similarly constructed, except that the former (with or without a top) has always four sides, and the latter² only three. In none of the open cromlechs could anything be found, and the original earth of the floor remained undisturbed. Many of the kistvaens had a circular³ hole, from four to nine inches in diameter, perforated in the centre of the slab, on the south side." They vary in size, from the kistvaen of two feet long by ten inches wide (probably for infants), to those which measure fifteen feet in length by six or seven feet in width. Some of the cromlechs are fifteen feet by nine feet square. Our definition of the kistvaen applies to what Capt. Taylor calls cists, as found in the cairns.

From his examination of the contents of these monuments, two systems of inhumation were found to have been prevalent, viz. cremation and the body entire. In the former the ashes were collected in urns; in the latter, with the primary or principal deposit many skeletons were usually found lying in great confusion; mostly with the skulls

¹ Between Hyderabad and Masulipatam.

² Capt. Taylor cites Kits Coity House as an example. I know it has one side enclosed; but I have no remembrance of either of the side-slabs being perforated.

³ M. Carro, in his *Voyage chez les Celtes*, notices the dolmen of Trie as having the slab on the south side perforated by a round hole, and adds: "On a signalé une ouverture circulaire analogue à celle de Trie dans divers autres dolmens, notamment à Villers St. Sepulcre, canton de Noailles, dans le voisinage de Beauvais, et dans plusieurs monuments de la Bretagne." (P. 169.)

separated from the trunk, and laid in curious positions, with their front towards the south. The inference is obvious, viz. that in these instances the bodies had been immolated at the obsequies of the chief person entombed. Vessels of pottery, arrow-heads, and implements of iron, were also found.

The preceding is a summary of Capt. Taylor's report, and from which we are led to ask what degree of assimilation exists between the cromlechs of India and those of the Principality? Are the table-stones supported by slabs or imposts, or both? Are those with slabs closed only on three sides, the fourth left open? Are there instances of perforations of the south or any other slab? Is there any theory respecting the cromlechs as constructed with slabs or imposts? Are they considered the work of the same people? Are not rather the means at hand the causes of the difference?

The existence of these kinds of stone remains is now known to be more universal than was at one time supposed; while the analogy between them is oftentimes so remarkable as almost to point to a common origin: indeed, were I to venture such an hypothesis, I feel I should not be regarded as a propounder of unconsidered mysteries, for there is much in support of such a view. They were never raised by necessity impelled by instinct, as in the case of man in a state of nature, to supply his actual wants; so that in the absence of causation, we must revert to an original starting-point, or seek some other theory by which to explain the mystery of their homogeneity.

The question is an interesting one, and well deserves the attention of the painstaking inquirer. It was, I believe, the opinion of the late Mr. Kemble, but unsupported by other antiquaries, that *tumuli inanes* were simply mounds kept, as it were, ready for use. Now, as respects the cromlechs described by Capt. Taylor as "*open on one side, nothing found in them, and the original earth of the floor undisturbed,*" may we not reasonably infer that they had been prepared and kept for use, but never called into requisition?

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

CHAS. THORNE.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE BRIDGEND MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The meeting of our Association next summer is to take place in a district so peculiarly rich in antiquities, more especially those of the middle ages, and so little known to many of our members, that I think a few lines pointing out the probable results of the meeting, and some of the chief objects to be visited, may not be misplaced. The district was, indeed, partially explored at the time of the Cardiff meeting; but this took place so long ago, and the members of the Association have been so much changed since, that it may practically be considered by many of us as ground archæologically unknown.

Bridgend (or may we not call it Talybont ar Ogwr?) lies in the

centre of the Vale of Glamorgan, and is closely surrounded by abbeys, churches, and castles of the greatest value; but this part of Glamorganshire is also interesting from the numerous manor-houses, farms, and even cottages of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, which are to be met with in tolerable preservation all about it. Very much, or thoroughly, Anglicised the district undoubtedly is; still it has a certain Welsh physiognomy of its own; and though it is rather remote from the wild upper country of the Hills, yet it has many features of picturesque beauty, and is sufficiently historical in its past memories to interest even archaic students. The South Wales Railroad will bring us all within ready reach of the principal remains; and it will be our own faults, supposing the authorities of the Weather Office to be civil and obliging at the time, if we do not reap a rich antiquarian harvest on that occasion. The public accommodations of the place are sufficient, roads are good, horses and vehicles always ready, great courtesy and kindness everywhere abundant. All circumstances are in favour of a successful meeting.

Leaving the active officers of our Association to mark out the Excursions with their usual tact, I will only enumerate the chief remains *lying within practicable distance from the town*:

(1.) *Monastic Houses*.—Margam Abbey, with its fine chapter house, in ruins;—and these ruins, how beautiful!—its host of early crosses and incised stones; all within the precincts of the sumptuous domain of Margam Park.

Neath Abbey is too far off, and it was well explored at the time of the Swansea meeting, though it will bear not one, but many repeated visits.

Ewenny Abbey, on the bank of the Ogmore river, close to Bridgend. It has been well described by Mr. Freeman, but still too briefly, and it may be considered as waiting to have done justice done it by a careful inspection.

(2.) *Castles*.—In Bridgend itself are the remains of two, small and plain, but still instructive: *Old Castle* in the lower town, and *New Castle* crowning the hill above the church of the upper town. At the mouth of the river itself is Ogmore Castle, of no great size, but sufficiently known in the history of the district. Some three miles from the town is Coity Castle, one of the more considerable remains of the county, and of no small interest, both historical and architectural. Towards Cardiff lies St. Fagan's Castle, well worth visiting, with its beautiful church; and still nearer, the scanty remains of Llantrisant Castle in its quaint, antique town. A few miles eastward from Bridgend is the town of Cowbridge, with the Castle of Llanblethian quite close to it, a very interesting ruin. On the coast, some five miles south from Bridgend, is Dunraven Castle, the residence of our noble President Elect; but it is not quite fair to include this in our archæological list. Ten miles from Bridgend, and on the coast beyond Dunraven, is St. Donat's Castle, the great gem of the district, and one of the most interesting buildings in Wales. It has never ceased to be an inhabited castle, and is now being repaired by its present owner, Dr. Nicholl Carne. It is principally of the fourteenth, fifteenth,

and sixteenth centuries, has its double circuit of walls, and stands on the edge of a hill with gardens, pleasure, moat, and pond, just as in ancient times. The building is exceedingly picturesque, and will now be accessible to members; though in former times the rather morbid sensibilities of two old ladies, its tenants, kept visitors rigidly excluded.

(3.) *Churches*.—Nearly every village hereabouts contains a church worthy of examination. At Bridgend itself the church of Newcastle has a good tower and some interesting details; but the same may be said of all the following buildings, Coity, Coychurch, Laleston, St. Bride's Major, Cowbridge, etc.; while almost all even of the smaller village churches will well reward the architectural visitor. The great curiosity in this class is, however, the church of Llantwit Major, already described and illustrated in the *Arch. Camb.*, with its early inscribed stones,—some of the greatest treasures of their kind within the whole Principality. At Merthyr Mawr, too, near the town of Bridgend, the church and the inscribed stones in the grounds of Mr. Nicholl's residence must needs attract the attention of the Association.

Ancient Houses.—The great store of these is at Llantwit Major, a place most singular in all its characteristics; but they abound, in truth, all over the neighbourhood, especially at Laleston and Cowbridge. In the village of Llanfihangel, between that place and Llantwit, there is one of the most interesting specimens of the ancient manor-house anywhere to be met with. It demands careful inspection and illustration; for the omission of it would constitute an archaeological as well as an artistical crime. Old manor-houses are to be seen at Nash, near Llantwit; at Boverton, still nearer to that place; immense monastic barns at Llantwit and Monk-nash; and, in fact, almost every village contains something that will attract antiquarian notice.

It is to be hoped that some explanation will be given at the meeting of the fact of so many ancient domestic buildings still remaining in this district; for there is nothing like it elsewhere in Wales, except in Pembrokeshire. Indeed, we may be pardoned for hoping that the officers of the Association will be able to find members able to give lucid accounts of the chief local antiquities. A museum may well be dispensed with; for it is, in fact, but little looked at on these occasions; and it would be far better to confine discussions to local remains, a course which would naturally be more interesting to our hosts, than to go into them on subjects from distant parts of the country. It may be heresy to say so;—but long-winded dissertations on abstract archaeological topics are especially to be deprecated; and the meeting, to be thoroughly successful, should have as much of a local character given to it as possible. By forgetting this rule we have erred on former occasions, and promoted sleep instead of inquiry.

I am, Sir, etc.

AN ANTIQUARY.

Miscellaneous Notices.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF DENBIGHSHIRE.—A.D. 1601.—Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esq. The heiress and representative of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth and Llangedwin conveyed those estates into the Purcell family, whose eldest daughter and coheiress, Mary, married Edward Vaughan of Glanllyn, in the parish of Llanuwchllyn, in Meirionydd, Esq.; and their daughter and coheir, Mary Josephina, was the first wife of the first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. By him she had several children, who all died young; but her estates of Llwydiarth, Llangedwin, and Glanllyn, passed either by bequest or settlement to her husband in fee, and are now the property of his representative, the present baronet. (Lewis Dwnn, ii, p. 230, note.) J. Y. W. LL.

NOTES ON THE HIST. OF LLANGURIG.—John Fowler of Brondrefawr and Abbeycwmhir, Esq., high sheriff for Radnorshire, 1690, was a younger son of Richard Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq., high sheriff for Radnorshire, 1655, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard Lord Newport of High Ercall, and Rachel his wife, daughter of John Levison of Haling in Kent, Esq., and sister of Sir Richard Levison of Trentham, co. Stafford, Knt. It appears from the *History of Radnorshire*, that John Fowler succeeded to the Radnorshire estates on the death of his father, and that he did not acquire them by purchase. His eldest daughter and coheiress, Rachel, married Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, 1698. J. Y. W. LL.

INTERNATIONAL CELTIC REVIEW.—M. H. Gaidoz, who has been appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction in France to examine into the state of Celtic dialects, literature, and studies, in Great Britain and Ireland, is about to establish an international Celtic *Revue*, which will appear quarterly. The support of several distinguished scholars has been already engaged, among whom are MM. R. Pictet, Whitley Stokes, Ar. de Barthelemy, Le Men, Luzel, Hennessy, M.R.I.A., etc. The attention of members of this Association is directed to this important announcement. The annual subscription is £1, for which the *Revue* is delivered in England. Members wishing for further information may apply to M. Gaidoz, 32, Rue Madame, Paris; or to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham.

PRENDERGAST CHURCH, HAVERFORD WEST.—This church is, we understand, about to be totally taken down except the tower, under the pretext of repairs, or restoration. Probably the parish is rich, or else a goodly list of subscriptions has been raised, and the local builders, architects, &c., wish to profit by the demolition, and the reconstruction, if the latter takes place. In another part of the same county, not far from this town, the parish church was taken down

on a similar pretext, some years ago; but those who authorized the demolition omitted to make provision for the reconstruction of the sacred edifice; and the parish remains without a church, we understand, down to the present day. The old building of Prendergast church might well have been repaired and its architectural features of the fifteenth century retained; but the tower is a good one, of the usual Pembrokeshire semi-military type; and its preservation is so far a piece of accidental good luck.

HEN BLAS, BEAUMARIS, DEMOLITION OF.—It is with great regret that we have learnt the demolition of this the ancient residence of the Bulkeley family. It was, next to the castle, the oldest civil building of Beaumaris; part of it, the hall, dating from the time of Elizabeth; the rest from that of Charles II. This building was no doubt that where lived the worthy merchant whose brass, still adorning the chancel of the parish church, commemorates him as *HUJUS MERCATOR PROVIDUS OFFIDULI*.

The house which has been described and illustrated in this Journal had long been abandoned by the family to which it belonged; had been let out to poor families; and had been allowed to fall into bad repair; the opportunity, therefore, must have been too tempting to the local building trade; so, by way of *improving* the town, it has been demolished, its materials sold, and, as we understand, it is to be replaced by a row or street of what the trade call "neat" houses. In such times as the present, it is a pity to see the landmarks of a noble family removed; the omen is a bad one, and the example unfortunately catching.

Reviews.

GWERZIOU BREIZ-IZEL; OR POPULAR BALLADS OF LOWER BRITANNY. By F. M. LUZEL. Edw. Conformat. Lorient, 1868.

WE have at last, thanks to M. Luzel, a collection of genuine Breton ballads with a literal translation in French. Cambry and Souvestre have inserted in their works a few specimens; but as they have not given them in the original, they cannot be safely considered as Breton productions. Then M. De la Villemarqué has favoured the learned world with his *Barzaz Breiz*, a collection of so-called Breton songs, but which are supposed to be more remarkable for anything else rather than their genuineness. The poems may be amusing, and exhibit the imaginative powers of the compiler to advantage; but Breton scholars have long thought proper to express very strong doubts as to M. De la Villemarqué's knowledge of the language, and the value of his work as illustrative of Breton poetry and traditions. The fact is, no man can do what that gentleman pretended to do, without a thorough know-

ledge of Breton. Hence the difference between the Villemarqué poems and those which M. Luzel has collected with no little labour and care through many years. He not only gives us variations of the same ballad, but the *verba ipsissima* of the reciter; and so anxious is he to carry this plan out with the utmost strictness, that he occasionally gets the speaker to repeat particular passages, so as to reproduce, as it were, on paper the very shades (or, as he expresses himself, the physiognomy) of the narration. The fact is, until M. Luzel set to work, the subject of these ancient poems, handed down from generation to generation in the more retired districts of Brittany, has never been properly treated; and we are only too glad that it has at last been taken up in such a manner, and by such a Breton scholar, that no suspicions concerning their genuineness can occur even to the most cautious of critics. The ballads given in this volume are none of them, except, perhaps, the first, of any very great antiquity; some of them are not unknown in other countries, especially in Denmark, under a different dress. The same tender and pathetic character pervades them all more or less, and the subjects do not exhibit any striking variety.

M. Luzel, we believe, also intends to extend his labours to the collection and preservation of tales in prose; which in one respect will be still more interesting, as such recitals are generally of much older character than the ballads. We must, however, wait for the completion of the second volume, which will include the *Sonieu*, or lyric poetry; the *Gwerziou* being rather legendary or historic songs. The former includes satirical and comic songs, and those connected with marriage, the dance, customs, and the nursery.

The importance of M. Luzel's work will be acknowledged not only by Celtic scholars, but by others; for as he justly says in the commencement of his preface, history, poetry, philology, and ethnology, have all some secrets to ask of the national songs of a people, and especially in the case of a branch of the great Aryan trunk, and a dialect of a language which has found its way from Asia to Western Europe.

THE LIFE AND LABOURS OF GEORGE PETRIE, LL.D., ETC. BY
WILLIAM STOKES, M.D., etc., Physician to the Queen in Ireland.
8vo. London, 1868.

No supporter of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, no one who feels an interest in the investigation of Celtic antiquities, or in the history, now being gradually unfolded, of the early inhabitants of the British isles, can regard with indifference the fame of the subject of this volume. Dr. Petrie, personally known to many of us, and beloved wherever he was known, was the earliest and one of the most distinguished of that school of Irish antiquaries, who put to flight the baseless theories of Vallancey, Betham, and O'Brien, and by a close study of the actual objects of antiquity, and a rigid application to them of the inductive method of reasoning, raised Celtic archæology from a tissue of crude speculations into the rank of a science, and the character of the archæologist from that of a mere collector of pots and

pans,—a virtuoso-like Dryasdust,—to a title of weight and European fame.

Nor is it unjust to that small but brilliant band of Irishmen who have done so much and that so well for the early history of their country; to Todd and Graves, and Reeves, O'Donovan and O'Curry, Sir William Wilde, Whitley Stokes, Lord Dunraven, and the author of this biography, to rank Petrie as their superior in general antiquarian knowledge, as in the amazing variety of accomplishment which he brought to bear upon his favourite pursuit. In special branches of archaic lore no doubt many of those eminent men were much his superiors, but no one among them directed so many channels of information upon one centre. Of Scottish parentage but Irish birth, he combined the sober industry of the children of the old country with the brilliant fancy so characteristic of those of the other. As a painter endowed with much imagination, he was also a most accurate draughtsman, and his delineations of the details of ancient buildings, and copies of almost effaced inscriptions, may always be depended upon. An accomplished musician, his taste and feeling led him to seek out and preserve the ancient melodies of his country, of which he recovered and recorded a very considerable number, which but for him would probably have been lost. Although unsurpassed in his study of the internal and material evidences of their age supplied by ancient buildings and earthworks, Petrie did not neglect the collateral evidence of ancient records. His application of passages in the vast mass of early historical documents, edited in great part by his friend O'Donovan, to the material remains discovered by himself in the field, was very successful, and this combination, too much neglected by many English antiquaries, is especially displayed in his memoir upon the hill of Tara, which, published in 1837, placed him at once in the foremost rank of the archæologists of Ireland.

To this distinction he had paved the way by his labours upon the celebrated memoir which accompanied the earliest Irish Ordnance Survey; the first of a series intended to embrace the natural, artificial, and social statistics of the country, and of which the one part published, including the county of Londonderry, shows how much has been lost by the ill-judged parsimony of the government. While the survey itself was conducted by the officers of Engineers under Captain, afterwards Sir Thomas Larcom, to Petrie was entrusted the general superintendence of the collateral researches, and he was assisted in this duty by a most efficient staff, of whom the names of O'Connor, O'Keefe, Downes, Du Noyer, and Wakeman are still remembered for their energy and success in topography. Out of this truly national undertaking arose not only the Tara memoir, but the paper upon the round towers of Ireland read before the Irish Academy in 1833, and with which, as a most important part of his great work on *Irish Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, the fame of Petrie is very widely associated.

Nothing could be more contemptible than the speculations which passed current for authority at the commencement of the present century upon the origin and use of these very remarkable structures. They were Phallic emblems, astronomical gnomons, shrines for the

vestal fire, Danish watch towers, towers of the Chaldee fire-worshippers, or intended for many other equally dissimilar and improbable uses; and perhaps the most generally received opinion was that they were in some way sepulchral monuments. Petrie examined and disposed of each supposition in detail. He then took a comprehensive view of all the types of ancient stone structures known throughout the country, and showed which might fairly be regarded as pre-Christian and which of later date. He brought to notice the great forts of unhewn and uncemented stone of Dun Ænghus in Aran and Staigue in Kerry, the singular clustered houses or beehives found along the western coast, and the small and early churches with their cyclopean masonry, inclined door jambs, and roofs of overlapping flags. He then pointed out that the towers whose masonry, and ornament when present, proved them to be Christian, were always associated with ecclesiastical foundations. He showed that where church and tower were original, the masonry proved them to be of the same age; that the invention of the arch and the use of lime cement, the one found in many and the other in all of the towers, were unknown in Ireland before the introduction of Christianity; that no evidently early building in Ireland at all resembles these towers, either in design or workmanship; and that the attribution of them to a pagan age was an idea of General Vallancey, an author remarkable for the rashness of his speculations. He then pointed out a considerable number of references to those towers, as Christian structures, and further as belfries, in the ancient historical records of Ireland, and especially in the annals of the four masters; and thus by a happy combination of actual observation and historical research, he established the now undoubted fact that these singular structures were the belfries of Christian churches, designed also for, and occasionally used as, places of security against sudden attacks, and, though generally resemblant, exhibiting certain important differences of detail and in construction shewing that they continued to be built from even before the tenth to the thirteenth century. While supporting the main argument of his essay Petrie surrounded it with an immense mass of original information concerning the ancient buildings of Ireland, so that in truth this volume is a very curious incomplete history of the art of constructions throughout that country, from the earliest times down to the Norman invasion.

Besides these, his most widely known works, upon the Hill of Tara and Irish ecclesiastical architecture, Petrie was the author of several detached papers upon the military and sepulchral remains of the country, and upon the history of its ancient art as displayed in manuscript illuminations, paintings, shrines, and jewellery, and various articles of ornament, chiefly ecclesiastical. His collection of Irish music was commenced very early in his life, and carried on to its conclusion. His method of collecting and writing down airs among the peasantry was very curious, and his remarks upon Irish music and early musical instruments are exceedingly interesting and valuable. As he grew old, although Petrie collected with equal assiduity, he published less, and was but little before the public; but, on the other

hand, the peculiar graces of his character, his sweetness of temper, his childlike simplicity, and his strong affection for his friends, became more and more apparent; and when finally he closed his long and useful life, those who survived mourned the loss not only of a great antiquary and a true patriot, but of a man in whom love of his favourite pursuit, his country, and his friends, was blended with those virtues which eminently adorn the Christian character.

To Dr. Stokes we are indebted for a brief but well-arranged and complete account of the leading pursuits and main features of the character of his friend. Few, if any, knew him more intimately, and with none could the effort to preserve and honour his memory have been more completely a labour of love.

G. T. C.

LIHERIEN HAG AVIELEN, OR THE CATHOLIC EPISTLES AND GOSPELS FOR THE DAY, UP TO ASCENSION, &c. By CHRISTOLL TERRIEN and CHARLES WARING SAXTON, D.D. Ch. Ch., Oxford.

This very curious work, which ought to be, and probably must have been, a product of the Breton press, comes to us bearing the names of Messrs Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row, London, and of Mr. David Pryce Owen, of WELCHPOOL, as its publishers. We really were not aware that Welshpool was up to anything of the kind; and we look on it as another good symptom of literary activity in Montgomeryshire. The title-page states that the epistles and gospels are translated for the first time into the *Brehonec of Brittany*, and follows up this by saying "Also in three other parallel columns a NEW VERSION of the same into *Breizounec* (commonly called *Breton* and *Armorican*); a version into *Welsh*, mostly new and closely resembling the *Breton*, and a version *Gaelic* or *Manx*, or *Cernaweg*, with illustrative articles by the authors abovenamed. The sacred texts are given in four parallel columns, and at irregular intervals come bodies of notes in French, partly upon the matter of the text, but chiefly philological; some historical, and a great many *à propos de rien*. It is a book of learning, no doubt; but it requires a preface, or a body of prolegomena, to inform the public of what may be its object. The gift of the four texts is a good one, and we ought to be thankful for it; so we ought for the notes, which are decidedly original. M. Chr. Terrien pays us the compliment of not translating his own portion of them from the French; but Dr. Saxton writes his in Latin; and the appearance of the six languages on the same page is rather enigmatical. Unfortunately we have not space for giving specimens of the different dialectic versions; but we find the names of friends, such as the Rev. Robert Williams of Rhydycroesau, the Rev. D. S. Evans of Llanymawddy, and the Rev. James Jones of Ruthin, attached to the Welsh version;

and we do not hesitate to commend the whole to the diligent examination of our fellow members. We much want, however, a connected account of the whole scope of the book, of its *raison d'être* in fact, before we can give a lengthened review of it. If, as we suspect, it is to be taken as a proof of the confidence wherewith two Celtic scholars have thrown themselves on the sympathetic intelligence of England and Wales (London and Welshpool), we hail its appearance with the greatest satisfaction, and hope that it will be warmly responded to.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. LIX.—JULY, 1869.

CATALOGUE OF THE HENGWRT MSS. AT PENIARTH.

1. "DARES PHRYGIUS," and part of the "Brud y Brenhinoedd," in the Welsh language, written in a very fair and venerable character, each page having two columns, in folio. Vellum; a MS. of the fifteenth century. Some pages at the end lost.

3. The "History of Peredur ab Evrawg," (See Nos. 5, 13), and a fragment of the "History of Charlemagne and Roland," written columnwise, in folio. Vellum. A MS. of the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

4. The first part of the "Llyvyr Gwyn Rhydderch," (the "White Book of Roderick,") in Welsh; containing two series of the "Tales of the Mabinogion"; an old book written columnwise, in 4to, vellum, bound with No. 5. It would appear that these two volumes belonged to Rhydderch ap Ievan Lloyd, of Gogerthan, in the county of Cardigan, who died, probably, about the year 1400, ancestor to the Pryses of that place, and in the female line to the Wynnes, of Peniarth. See a note in MS. 172 of this collection.

5. The second part of "Llyvyr gwyn Rhydderch," Welsh, containing in the first two pages, an account of the countries of the East and Greece, and of the Planets; in the two next, the Gospel according to Nicodemus;

in the next four, the Mass for Good Friday, and the manner in which Helen found the cross; (there are also, here, a few leaves of a MS. of the fifteenth century, part, "A llyma vynegi vegis i kavas elen luyddoc verch goel y groes vendigaidd"); in the next two, the "History of Pilate"; in the next four, twenty Englynion on the wonders before the Day of Judgment; in the next four, the Prophecies of Sibli Ddoeth; in the next eight, the Life of the Blessed Virgin; in the next four, the Story of S. Catherine; in the next six, the Story of S. Margaret; in the next two, an account of the manner in which Mary Magdalene and others came to Marseilles; (many leaves are here lost), History of Mary's return from Egypt; Miracles of various Saints, and Stories of Adam and Eve, and of their children till the time of Noah, in four leaves; in the next nine, an Account of Christ and Pilate, and of the Jews; the letter of Pilate to Claudius concerning Christ; Stories concerning Tiberius' leprosy; the next four, the letter of Melitus, Bishop of Sardinia; the next five, a Treatise with the title as follows:—"Gerard Archescob Sans, Benet escob, ac eraill, &c.; a ysgrifenasant y gwrthiau hyn, i bawb ar a fai osodedig yn Archesgobod Caint." The next five, Athanasius's Creed, and a complimentary letter from Gruffydd y Bwla, the translator, to Eva, daughter of Maredudd; the Gospel of St. John with a commentary, (a number of leaves are here lost). The next two, the Story of Owain Varchog ac Ystyphan Vrenin going to Purgatory; from the 49th to the 100th, the History of Charlemagne; the next thirty-four, the Story of Bown of Hampton; the next fifteen, the Story of Peredur ap Evrawg (See Nos. 3, 13); the next three, of Maxin Wledig; the next thirty, the beginning of the Story of Llevelys; Stories of Arthur's Warriors; (a number of leaves wanting at the end). Vellum, 4to. This MS., bound with No. 4*, at one time, belonged to Jasper Griffith, who was made Warden of Ruthin Feb. 9, 1599, being chaplain to Rd. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and who died in 1606. See the note above referred

to; also Newcome's "Memoir of Dean Goodman," p. 45.¹

6. This volume, a large 4to, contains two manuscripts, entitled "Befol" and "Pomf." They were both made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh Laws. The former, on vellum, containing the Dimetian or West Wales code of the Laws of Hoel Dda, Mr. Owen describes as of the beginning of the fifteenth century. It is imperfect at the end. At the commencement, Mr. William Maurice, the antiquary of Llansilin, has written, "Befol:" "Yw Arwyddyn y Llyfr hwn yn Neddf-grawn. W.M. Mae un-rhyw agos a Beta, ond ei fod yn folio. Examinat. ad nostram Betam reliqua transcribuntur, viz. quæ ibi desiderabantur." At the end he has inscribed, "Cæt. desyderantur. Finis. Omnia habentur in corpore Hoelianano alias L. Brit: Deddf-grawn. 1. Thesauro Juridico, digesto et digerendo per Guil. M. Llansiliens."

The other MS. in this volume is on paper. Mr. Aneurin Owen supposes it to have been written in 1480. It contains the Gwentian code of Hoel Dda's laws, and is a copy of a MS. given by the constable of Pontefract Castle to Einion ap Adda, of Penrhos Llugwy in Anglesea, who was imprisoned in that castle. This is noted at folio 72, as follows:—"Hyn wydi isgrivenv yny y llyfr y copied hwn a gавos Einiawn ap adda pan vv yngharchar ymhwmfred gan y cwnstabyl ai kavas gan brior y vanachlog a hanoed o dehevbarth ac ni oes athrordist ar gyfraith namyn y sydd yn y llyfr hwn cysdal a hwn."

Miss Angharad Llwyd, in her "History of Anglesea," p. 338, makes it appear that this is the original MS. given to Einion ap Adda, but it is evident that it is not

¹ On one of the pages of this volume is written, "Obitus Elisæ ap Gruff. ap Eignion Anno D'ni Mill^o cccclxxxix. Et A^o r. r. H. vij. quarto." This person was one of the sons of Gruffith ap Einion, of Corsygedol in Merionethshire, and a descendant of Rydderch, the former owner of this book. The brother of Elisæ, Gruffith Vychan ap Gruffith ap Einion, was one of the gallant defenders of Harlech Castle for King Henry VI. (See *Rolls of Parlt.*, vol. v, pp. 486a, 512a; also Pennant's *Tour in Wales*.)

so, for Einion ap Adda lived in the reign of Edw. III. This MS. is imperfect, in several parts, where blank leaves have been inserted, when it was bound ; probably the original was imperfect in these places.

7. The Laws of Dyvnwal, Maelgwn, Howel Dda, and Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, in Latin ; vellum, 4to. This volume is described by the well-known Edward Lhuyd, of the Ashmolean Museum, as " Hen hen Lyfr." It is of the thirteenth century, and contains some curious but rudely executed illuminations of men, animals, &c.

8. A fragment on vellum, 4to., fourteenth century, containing, 1. A leaf and a half of old laws. 2. Chronology, in Latin, beginning anno 1230 ante nativitatem Christi, and ending A.D. 1400. 3. The Vision of St. Paul.¹ 4. Brud y Saeson wedi Cadwaladwr Vendigaid. 5. Oes Gwrtheyrn Gwrthenau sev sail cyvrv yr amser.

9. A very old volume, (fourteenth century), in some parts almost obliterated, of the old British laws, and some historical notices, vellum, 4to. This volume is entitled " Bod." At the commencement, in the handwriting of Mr. William Maurice of Llansilin, is as follows :—" Lib. Bod. yr un yw a Jor. Totum comparavi cum nostro Jor. Bod. yw Arwyddyn y Llyfr hwn yn Neddfgrawn W.M. am ei fod gynt yn eiddo Ed. ap Rog. Eitun o Bodyllyn vide p. 50." This Edw. ap Roger Eitun (Eyton) resided at Bodyllyn, now in Wynnstay Park. He was the compiler of a very valuable genealogical MS. in this collection, No. 308.

11. The celebrated " Black Book of Carmarthen," one of the four ancient books of Wales,² vellum, 4to., written about the year 1150, and is supposed to be in the handwriting of Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr. It contains, 1. Ymddiddan rhwng Merddin a Thaliesin. 2. Awdyl. 3. Awdyl, by Cuhelyn. 4. Awdyl, printed page 182 of the Welsh Archaeology. 5. Awdyl, ditto, page 184. 6. Awdyl, ditto page 184. 7. Tri Anreith

¹ See Nos. 13, 34, 57, 341.

² See *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, edited by W. F. Skene, Esq.; Edinburgh, 1868. 2 vols. 8vo.

March Ynys Prydain. 8. Awdyl, ditto, page 575. 9. Awdyl, ditto, page 575. 10. Awdyl, ditto, page 576. 11. Awdyl, ditto, page 577. 12. Awdyl, ditto, page, 576. 13. Awdyl, ditto, page 578. 14. Awdyl. 15. Avallenau Merddin (see No. 34). 16. Hoianau Merddin. 17. Cygogion, Elaeth ae cant. 18. Awdyl. 19. Geraint filius Erbin, by Llywarch Hen. 20. Awdyl, ditto, page, 578. 21. Dadolwch yr Arglwydd Rhys, by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr. 22. I yscolan, by Merddyn Wyllt. 23. Awdyl, ditto, page 585. 24. Awdyl, ditto, page 580. 25. Awdyl. 26. Tribanau, ditto, page 130. 27. Ymddiddan Arthur a Chai a Glewlyd. 28. Ymrison Gwyddneu a Gwyn ap Nudd. 29. Cant Gwyddneu. 30. Ymddiddan rhwng Ugnach a Thaliesin. 31. Marwnad Madog mab Maredudd, by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr. 32. Ditto by ditto. 33. Cant Gwyddneu; Seithenin saw di allan. 34. Enwau meibion Llywarch Hen. See Nos. 201. 479.

12. Old British laws, in Welsh; the beginning and end lost; there are also some other leaves wanting; 4to, on vellum, thirteenth, or early in fourteenth century. This MS. belonged to Sir Thomas ap William (see No. 60), and it contains many notes in his hand. At the end he has written, "Mae yn y llyver hwn o ddalenae 78 sef lxxviii. Tho. Wiliems piav Physycwr." At the beginning, Mr. William Maurice of Llansilin has written, amongst other notes, "Col-en viz. y Colofnog hên yw enw hwn neu Colan yw arwyddyn y llyfr hwn (yn Neddffrawn, W. M.) am ei fod yn golofnog ai lythyr yn hen anawdd acyn ddiertth wrth'scrifenyddiaethyrosedd diweddaf. Olim Tho. Gulielmi Physic., nunc D. Roberti Vachani de Hengurto, A.D. 1662."

13. Part of the history of St. Mark, under the title, "Llyma Vabinogi Iesu Grist." Next, the "Prophecy of Merddin Emrys"; 3, "Vision of St. Paul" (see Nos. 8, 34, 57, 341); 4, "Story of Judas Iscariot"; 5, "Story of Adam"; 6, "Story of Peredur" (see Nos. 3, 5); the conclusion lost. Parchment, small 4to; thirteenth century; all Welsh, (see No. 50).

15. "Brut y Brenhinoedd," vellum, 8vo, fourteenth century; stained in parts; the first leaf a comparatively modern insertion; the conclusion wanting.

16. "Brut y Tywysogion," by Caradoc of Llancarvan; the beginning lost, 4to, vellum, fourteenth century. This volume was made use of by Ab Ithel, in compiling his edition of the "Brut y Tywysogion," in which he gives a facsimile of one of the pages of this volume.

17. "The Book of Taliesin," another of the "Four Ancient Books of Wales";¹ 4to, on vellum, end of thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. It contains (the commencement and conclusion are wanting): 1, "Gan iewyd gan elestron," p. 33 of the "Welsh Archæology"; 2, "Marwnad y vil veib"; 3, "Buarth Beirdd"; 4, "Adwyneu Taliesin"; 5, "Arymes Dydd Brawd"; 6, "Arymes Prydain Vawr"; 7, "Angar Cyfyndawd"; 8, "Cat Godeu"; 9, "Mabgyfreu Taliesin"; 10, "Daronwy"; 11, "Gallawc ap Lleenawc"; 12, "Glaswawd Taliesin"; 13, "Cadeir Taliesin"; 14, "Cerdd am veib Llyr"; 15, "Cadeir Teyrnnon"; 16, "Cadeir Ceridwen"; 17, "Canu y Gwynt,"—"Dychymyg pwy yw"; 18, "Canu y Gwynt,"—"Chwedl am dothyw"; 19, "Canu y Medd"; 20, "Canu y Cwrwv"; 21, "Mic Dinbych"; 22, "Plaeu yr Reiff"; 23, "Trawsganu Cynan Garwyn mab Brochwel"; 24, "Llath Moessen"; 25, "Can y Meirch"; 26, "Y Goweisws Byd"; 27, "Llurig Alexander"; 28, "Anryveddodau Alexander"; 29, "Llath Moessen"; 30, "Preideu Annwn"; 31, "Gwaith Gwenystiad"; 32, "Canu i Urien Reged"; 33, "I Urien"; 34, "I Urien"; 35, "Gweith Argoed Llwyvein, Canu Urien"; 36, "I Urien,"—"Arddwyre Reged rysedd rieu"; 37, "Dadolwch Urien"; 38, "Marwnad Erof"; 39, "Marwnad Madawg," etc.; 40, "Marwnad Corroi mab Dayry"; 41, "Marwnad Dylan eil Ton"; 42, "Marwnad Owain"; 43, "Marwnad Aeddon"; 44, "Marwnad Cunedda"; 45, Arymes, p. 71 of the "Welsh Archæology"; 46, "Marwnad Uthyr Pendragon"; 47, "Arymes," ditto, p. 73;

¹ See *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, edited by W. F. Skene, Esq.; Edinburgh, 1868. He thinks that this MS. was written between 1250 and 1300. See No. 59.

48, "Cywrysedd Gwynedd a Deheubarth"; 49, "Gwawd Gwyr Israel"; 50, "Gwawd Ludd Mawr"; 51, Ymarwar Ludd Mawr"; 52, "Ymarwar Ludd Bychan"; 53, "Canu y Byd Mawr"; 54, "Canu y Byd Bychan"; 55, "Dryll or Darogan Cadwaladyr."

18. "The Dimetian or West Wales Code of Howel Dda," a MS. in Welsh, of the fifteenth century; 4to. There is a contemporary calendar prefixed to this volume. On a blank leaf, at the commencement of the MS., Mr. Maurice, of Llansilin, has written, "D. R. Vauchani Liber test. Guil. Mauricio Lansiliensi Philobritanno.—1662. Kalan. yw Arwyddyn y llyfr hwn yn Neddfgrawn W. M. totum exscripsi vel examinavi ad nostrum Jor. 1662. Kalan y gelwir, sef am fod Kalandr Cymraeg yn ei ddechreu."

Before the Calendar in this MS., is some Welsh poetry, on vellum, in a hand almost contemporary with that of the code of laws, one of the poems being by Lewis Glyn Cothi, and beginning "Ieuan ap Philip." This poem is addressed to Ieuan ap Philip, of Cefn Llys, in Radnorshire, and a duplicate of it is the fourteenth poem, in MS. No. 52, in this collection. It is remarkable that the Rev. John Jones, Precentor of Christ Church, though he had the use of that volume in compiling his edition of the works of Glyn Cothi, should have omitted the poem here referred to. Another poem in this MS. is also addressed to the same Ieuan ap Philip, and there are his arms, in colour, at the commencement of the poem. They are both in the same hand as Hengwrt MS. 52 (see also No. 37), which is said to be in the autograph of Lewis Glyn Cothi.

At the end of the volume, in a hand of the end of the fifteenth, or commencement of the sixteenth century, is another poem, the name of the author of which is given as "Dauet Loet." This is followed by some miscellaneous fragments, in hands of the fifteenth century. Mr. Aneurin Owen supposed this MS. to have been written in 1469.

19. A small 4to. MS., on vellum, of about the middle

of the fourteenth century, in Welsh, containing the Dimetian code of Howel Dda. It is entitled "Beta 19," and was made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. At the commencement is written, "Liber John Watkin Ieuan." The end is wanting.

21. A small 8vo. volume, on parchment, in a hand of the fourteenth century. It contains,—1, "The Master and Scholar," by Archbishop Anselm; 2, the third book of a Holy Life, and the "Pœniteas"; 3, The Sinner's Confession, and Questions on the Catholic Faith and the Ten Commandments, and on Confession; all in Welsh.

22. "The Calendar of Guttyn Owen," in Welsh; a thin 4to, upon vellum, in a hand of the fifteenth century. I have examined the handwriting of this MS., with that of Guttyn Owen in No. 113, and though many of the letters in both MSS. are exactly alike, I am doubtful if the two are written by the same person. This MS. is, however, certainly as old as the time of Guttyn Owen. It wants half a leaf, perhaps more, at the end. (See No. 45.)

23. A fragment of the Dimetian, or West Wales code of Howel Dda; 8vo, vellum, middle of the fourteenth century. On the last page is written "Meredith Lloyd, B." In a catalogue of these MSS., in the *Cambrian Register* for 1795, I find the following notices of this person: "Mr. Meredith Lloyd was an eminent lawyer, an intimate friend and correspondent of Mr. Robert Vaughan, and lived at Welshpool, as, if I mistake not, I was informed by a descendant of his, to whose communications I owe most of the interesting particulars concerning this catalogue."—"All the MSS. which once belonged to Sir Thomas ap William were a present to Mr. Vaughan from Mr. Meredith Lloyd, as I had it from a descendant of his, who assisted me in my researches with information as curious as authentic, being derived from original letters and papers." (See *Camb. Register* for 1795, pp. 286, 292, 310.) This volume was one of those made use

of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. (See also No. 60.)

24. "Llyfr Ffydd Feddig," a medical treatise collected out of various authors ; principally from the "Meddygon Myddvai"; 4to, seventeenth century ; imperfect at the beginning and end. In the catalogue referred to above (No. 23), the compiler supposes this MS. to have belonged to Sir Kenelm Digby, from a letter of Mr. John Jones, of Gelli Lyfdy, pinned to it. The letter is no longer there.

25. A MS. of the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, vellum, small 4to. It is in Welsh, and contains the dream of "Sibli Ddoeth", (the beginning wanting); 2, the pedigree of the Blessed Virgin ; 3, miracles of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury ; 4, stanzas to the Host ; and many other articles.

26. Two MSS. of the laws of Howel Dda, in Welsh, bound together in vellum, parts much obliterated. One of these, the "Llyvr du o Waen" (Black Book of Chirk), belonged to Sir Thomas ap William (see No. 60), and it contains notes in his hand. It was made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. He supposes it to have been written about the year 1241, and to be the earliest Welsh MS. in existence. This, however, is incorrect. The "Black Book of Carmarthen" (No. 11) is earlier ; and there are some Welsh poems, there is good reason to believe, of the ninth century, in a manuscript hexametrical paraphrase of the Gospels, by "C. V. A. Juvenus," preserved in the University Library at Cambridge. But this is probably one of the most ancient copies of the Welsh laws. The other MS., which also belonged to Sir Thomas ap William, Mr. Aneurin Owen describes as in parts illegible.

27. "Brut y Brenhinoedd," vellum, 8vo, fourteenth century. This valuable MS. has been injured by damp and rats. It appears, too, imperfect in parts ; but is unbound, and consists of bundles of leaves,—a few sewn together. They require arranging carefully, and binding. It contains some good illuminated initial letters.

30. Fragment of old laws. This MS. I cannot find. It certainly was at Hengwrt or Rûg, in recent times, if not here, as it is marked by myself, in the printed catalogue, as found. Probably it will yet be forthcoming.

31. Laws of Howel Dda, in Welsh; vellum, small 4to, about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Rev. Walter Davies, in his catalogue of these MSS., describes this volume as "laws collected by the judges Morgeneu and Cynnerth." It contains the Gwentian code, and was made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. At the commencement Mr. Wm. Maurice, of Llansilin, has written, "Morg. y gelwir y Llyvr hwn gan W. M."

34. "Y Cwtta Cyfarwydd," small 4to, vellum and paper. Inside one of the boards of this MS., Mr. Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt, founder of the Hengwrt Library, has written, "Y Cwtta cyfarwydd o Vorganwg y geilw rhai y llyfr hwnn o law Gwilym Tew. herwydd y dywyd pobl Gwlad Morgant." A notice of Gwilym Tew will be found in Williams's *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*. He presided at the Glamorgan Gorsedd in 1460. His pedigree will be found in the small fragmentary Hengwrt MS. 376.

This volumewas written in the year 1445, and belonged to Sir Thomas Morgan, of Ruperra, in Glamorganshire (see Hengwrt MS. 273, f. 402). It contains: 1, Prophecies in Latin and English; 2, the first prophecy of Merddin before Arthur; 3, Prophecies; 4, "Pwylliad Penbryn"; 5, "Avallennau Merddin" (see No. 11); 6, "Peirianau"; 7, "Gwasgargerdd Verddin"; 8, "Coronawg Vaban"; 9, "Cyvoesi Merddin a Gwenddydd"; 10, "Caniad y Gwynt"; 11, "Gwaith Taliesin"; 12, "Y gorddodau"; 13, "Darogan yr Olew bendigaid"; 14, "Prophwydoliaeth Merddin Emrys gar bron Gwrtheyrn"; 15, "Gorddodau Taliesyn"; 16, "Am Gantreva Morganwg"; 17, "Heddwch a wnaeth Edgar vrenhin Lloegr rhwng Hywel Dda a Morgan hen, Arglwyd Morganwg"; 18, "Enwau Cymydau a Chantrevydd Cymru i gyd"; 19, "Cynneddvau Meddwdod"; 20, "Trioedd Ynys Prydain a'i

Hanryveddodau"; 21, "Enwau Cystedlydd (Castellydd)"; 22, "Chronologia scripta anno Domini 1353"; 23, "Chronologia Britannica"; 24, "De Geometria"; 25, "Breuddwyd Pawl" (see Nos. 13, 57, 341); 26, "Am y Lloer ddinidydd"; item Theologia; 27, Religious verses in English; item "Prophwydoliaeth Sibli a Merddin"; 28, "Caniad y Bardd Bach, neu Rys Vardd"; 29, "Gwersi Prophwydol yn Lladin"; 30, "Vaticinium Aurelianus de Leone Britonum"; item "Prophwydoliaeth Seisnig," etc. Several of the pieces in this MS. are imperfect.

35. See No. 406.

36. "The Gest of Charlemagne and Roland," a MS. of the fourteenth century, on vellum. This MS. is somewhat imperfect, and several of the leaves have been misplaced in binding. It belonged to Sir Thomas William, and contains many notes in his hand (see No. 60).

37. "Cywyddau ac Odlau Lewis Glyn Cothi"; 4to, fifteenth century, on vellum. Much, if not all, of this MS. is in the same hand as No. 52, which is in better condition than this volume. (See also Nos. 18, 304.)

38. "The Laws of Howel Dda," in Welsh, 8vo, vellum, end of thirteenth, or early in the fourteenth century. At the commencement, Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, has written, "Not. (nota.) Nid oes yn y llyfr hwnn ddim ond y 10 nalen cyntaf nad yw yn Lib. Jor. ab Mad:—Mae llawer o ddalennau ar oll achwedy eu camlehau ynddo. Lew. yw Arwyddyn y llyfr hwnn yn Neddfgrawn. W. M. canys y llyfr hwnn a beris Howel ap Gruf: Ilwyd i Lewis ysgolhaig o Lanfynydd ei 'scrifennu o Ddethol y llyfrau goreu ar a gafas ef. vid. p. 71."

39. "Laws of Howel Dda" and others, 8vo., vellum, fourteenth century. Mr. Aneurin Owen, in his preface to his edition of the Welsh Laws, describes this volume as consisting of five different MSS., and I find by a table of contents on one of the fly leaves, that the Dimetian laws are from p. 1 to 25; the Venedotian laws are from p. 26 to 50; the Llyfr Cynghawsed is from p. 52 to 71; the Llyfr Cynog is from p. 73 to 76; the Venedotian

laws are from p. 76 to 119. At the commencement, Mr. William Maurice has written, "Cyn. yw arwydd-occaad yr hanner cyntaf ir llyfr hwnn yn Neddf-grawn W. M. Canys ysgrifenedig yw fal hynn (pag. 76, infra), ac felly y teruyna llyfr *Cynawc*. Arwydd yr eilrhann yw Adcyn. Hwn ei gyd a goppiwyd, neu a gymharwyd ar Cyfr. oedd eisioes yn 'scrifenedic, y gann W. Mauriceus, 1662."

This MS. is imperfect in parts, but not more so than it was in the time of the antiquary Vaughan. When he had it bound, blank leaves were inserted where deficiencies occurred, and they are numbered consecutively with the other leaves of the volume.

40. The primitive "British Laws" in old black binding, 8vo, vellum, fifteenth century. This volume was made use of by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in compiling his edition of the Welsh laws. He observes of it, that it was "made it would appear in 1429." At the commencement Mr. William Maurice, so often before referred to, has written, "(A^s) D. Gulielmi Asaphensis, ex dono Tho. Gulielmi; nunc D. Rob. Vachani de Hengwrt (test. Guilh. Mauricio Llansiliens per quem transcriptus est fideliter Anno 1662). Liber LL. Brit."

The Bishop of St. Asaph here referred to, must have been, either William Hughes, who held that see from 1573 to 1600, or William Morgan who held the see from 1601 to 1604; probably the latter, who was the learned translator of the Bible into the Welsh language. See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." "Tho. Gulielmus" was, undoubtedly, Sir Thomas ap William, for whom see No. 60.

This MS. was particularly prized by Mr. John Jones of Gelli Lyfdy, the Welsh antiquary (see No. 55), for its antiquity. He observes, that the contents of this volume are not to be found in the other laws.

41. The Laws of Howel Dda, in which the privileges of the men of Arvon, granted them by Rhun ap Iael-gwn, on account of their accompanying him in his wars in the North, are inserted. Item, Y Deyrnged (tribute)

payable by the king of North Wales to the crown of England, and the honey and flour due from South Wales and Powis to the kings of North Wales. Item, the Laws of Rhun ap Maelgwn and Dyvynwal. Vellum, folio, entirely in the hand of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, founder of the Hengwrt Library.

42. Part of a Collection of *Trioedd Ynys Prydain*, made by Mr. Robert Vaughan. The explanatory part of the *Triads* is wanting. I have little doubt that this is the same as No. 409.

45. A calendar, on vellum, small 4to, fifteenth century. The calendar of Guttyn Owen (See No. 22).

46. *Gest of Charlemagne*. "Gweithredoedd Siarlmen, a beris Reinallt Brenhin yr ynysoedd i Athraw o'i eiddaw eu trosi o Rymawns yn Lladin, yrhyn nid ymyroedd Turpin ai draethu." See 36, and 463, 4to; vellum, fifteenth century, some few leaves are missing. At the end of the volume are several poems, on vellum, in hands of the fifteenth century, by the following authors; David ap Gwilkwo, David ap Meredith ap Tudur, Gutto y Glyn, Ieuan Swrdwal, Hoel Kilan, Griffith Nannav, Thomas Hergannwch, Dauydd Du ap Meredith ap Tudur. There are some very good interlaced patterns, drawn at the end of this MS. They might be supposed of a much earlier date than that which is the real one.

47. "*Laws of Howel Dda*," in Welsh, 8vo, vellum. Mr. Aneurin Owen made use of this MS. in compiling his edition of the Welsh Laws. He describes it as of the close of the fourteenth century, but it is of an earlier date. The letter *y* is dotted, throughout the volume, and these dots were seldom thus used after the end of the thirteenth century. At the commencement of the volume, Mr. William Maurice has written:

"(B.) D. Roberti Vachani Lib. LL. qui et fideliter transcript. per Guilhelmum Mauricium, Anno 1662." It is imperfect at the conclusion.

49. "*Y Sanct Greal*," in Welsh. This famous volume, a 4to on vellum, was written in the reign of

Henry VI. It is in a beautiful hand. There was, and perhaps may still be another copy of the "Sanct Greal," at Gloddaeth, but of what date I am unable to say. In the Iolo MSS., published by the Welsh Manuscript Society, are two poems, the one by Gutto y Glyn (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen"), to Tryhearn ap Ieuan ap Meuric ap Howel Gam of Waunllwg, asking for the loan of the Greal, for the Abbot of Valle Crucis. He calls it "the kingly book, the Sacred Greal." The other poem is by Black Ieuan of the Billhook, a bard who flourished from the year 1460 to 1500, requesting the Greal of the Abbot of Neath; and the bard observes, that if he shall obtain it against Lent, "its proud leaves will be worth its weight in gold."

50. "Brut y Brenhinoedd," vellum, 4to, fourteenth century, imperfect; query, Is this MS. in the same hand as No. 13?

51. A volume, written, nearly the whole, in a hand of the commencement of the fourteenth century. This MS. is referred to by Mr. Aneurin Owen, in a letter to Mr. Petrie; see introduction to the *Brut y Tywysogion*, in the "Archæologia Cambrensis" for Jan. 1864, p. xxi. It is also denoted by the letter C in the preface to Mr. Williams's (Ab Ithel), *Brut y Tywysogion*, p. xlv, but he very erroneously describes it as of the sixteenth century. It contains, 1. Brut y Tywysogion; 2. Historia o Bibl; 3. Dwned Cymreig; 4. Cyvoesi Merddin a Gwenddydd; 5. Englynion Cadwallan ap Cadvan. In parts, this MS. is imperfect. See No. 332.

52. The poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi, supposed to be in that poet's autograph; an oblong volume on vellum, fifteenth century. It is referred to in the "Advertisement" to the works of Lewis Glyn Cothi, edited by the Rev. John Jones, Precentor of Ch. Ch., p. viii. See also Nos. 18, 37, 304. At the end is written, "Llyfr Sr Owen ap Gwilym prydydd ac offeiriad Tal y llyn ym Meirionydd oedd y llyfr hwn." See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen."

54. Llyvyr Divynyddiaeth ar y Pader a'r Credo ; 2. Dechreu Brut y Brenhinoedd ; 3. Explanation of the Prophecies of Merddin, and part of the Dream of Maxen Wledig ; 4. Some of the Trioedd Ynys Prydain. Britain is called in this volume, Y Wen Ynys, instead of Albion. Small 4to, vellum, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, excepting the Triads, which are in a hand of the sixteenth century.

55. Dares Phrygius, p. 1 to 71, Brut y Tywysogion, p. 72 to 494, Brut y Tywysogion, p. 495 to the end of the volume. The first of these transcripts was finished upon the 2nd of June, 1633, the second upon the 19th of April, 1634, the third upon the 2nd of August, 1634. The whole of this MS. is in the autograph of John Jones, of Gelli lyfdy, a well-known antiquary and transcriber. He and Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt lived upon terms of great friendship, and they mutually agreed, that the survivor should have the MSS. of each. Vaughan outlived Jones, and all the MSS. of the latter are in the Hengwrt collection at Peniarth. See Williams's "Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." This volume is a folio.

57. Letter of Melitus, Bishop of Sardinia, to the Laodiceans ; 2. Vision of Paul (See Nos. 8, 13, 34, 341) ; 3. Divinity ; 4. Pedigree of St. David, and part of his life ; 5. Qui cunque vult ; 6. Elucidarius, or the Master and Scholar ; 7. The Letter which the King of the Indies sent to the Emperor of Constantinople ; 8. Life of St. Margaret ; 9. Life of St. Catherine ; 10. Names and Wonders of this Island ; small 4to, vellum, late in the thirteenth, or early in the fourteenth century, all in Welsh.

59. Story of Geraint ap Erbin. Vellum, 4to, latter part of thirteenth century. This is the MS. from which a facsimile was taken for the Romance of Geraint ap Erbin, in the second volume of Lady Charlotte Guest's "Mabinogion," p. 178. Mr. W. F. Skene is of opinion, and I agree with him, that this volume is in the same hand as the *Llyfr Taliesin*, and he thinks that a date

may be assigned to them of between 1250 and 1300. The commencement of this MS. is wanting.

60. The "Latin Welsh Dictionary" of Sir Thomas ap William, three volumes, 4to, sixteenth century. There is no doubt, as is stated in a catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., in the Cambrian Register for 1795, that this MS. "formed the basis of Dr. Davies's Dictionary," indeed it may be said that Davies's work is little more than an index to this. At the time when that Catalogue was made, there were in the present volume loose scraps of paper scattered throughout it, and forming a rare treasury for any future lexicographer. They were in the autographs of Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt, Mr. Jones of Gelli Lyfdy and others, and have unhappily disappeared. Sir Thomas ap William was very desirous that his Dictionary should be printed, but could not raise the means of doing it, even under the powerful patronage of the celebrated Sir John Wynn of Gwydir. At the commencement of the second volume, Sir John has written, "13 August, 1623, written leaves in all in this booke three hundred and threescore. Liber Johannis Wynne de gwydder milit. et Barronett. John Wynn of Gwydder." There are not now in this volume so many leaves as Sir John Wynn states, but it is perfect. For a notice of Sir Thomas ap William, see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." See also No. 23.

61. See No. 412. This MS. is omitted, as missing, in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue, but it has been found.

65. See No. 213. I have never found the MS. thus numbered, and have not a doubt it is the same as that marked 213.

66. Pump llyvyr Cerddwriaeth, a Gramadeg Simwnt Vychan; 2. Llyvyr David Dhu, Athraw. This MS. belonged to Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh Dictionary, and has his autograph signature, "Jo. Davies, 1620," at the commencement. A few leaves are wanting in "Llyvyr David Dhu," but their contents will be found

in No. 169, which is a duplicate of it. At the end of this MS. is a prayer of St. Augustine, and "Dengran Kristnogion y byd," translated from Latin into Welsh by the Rev. David Jones, Vicar of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, see Williams's "Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." The present volume is in the hand-writing of one "Richard ap John," who states that he wrote it in 1593, and that David Salusbury, of Dolbadarn, was the owner of it. On a blank leaf, in the hand of Sir Thomas ap William, (see No. 60), are some Triads. See No. 169.¹

66.* John Leland's "Commentaries," in five several books. This MS. is imperfect, but wants, apparently, only a few leaves. It is a thick folio, very closely written, and is valuable, not only as being in the autograph of the antiquary of Hengwrt, Robert Vaughan, but as supplying some of the blanks which occur in Hearne's printed copy of Leland's "Itinerary." In Hearne's seventh volume of the "Itinerary," 1711, he states that it was printed from a transcript by the well-known John Stow, in the Library of Robert Davies, of Llanerch, Esq. The present transcript, also, is a copy of Stow's manuscript, which was written in 1575.

W. W. E. W.

¹ With No. 66 is a copy of part of Leland's Itinerary, in another hand.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE MANOR OF HUNTINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE.

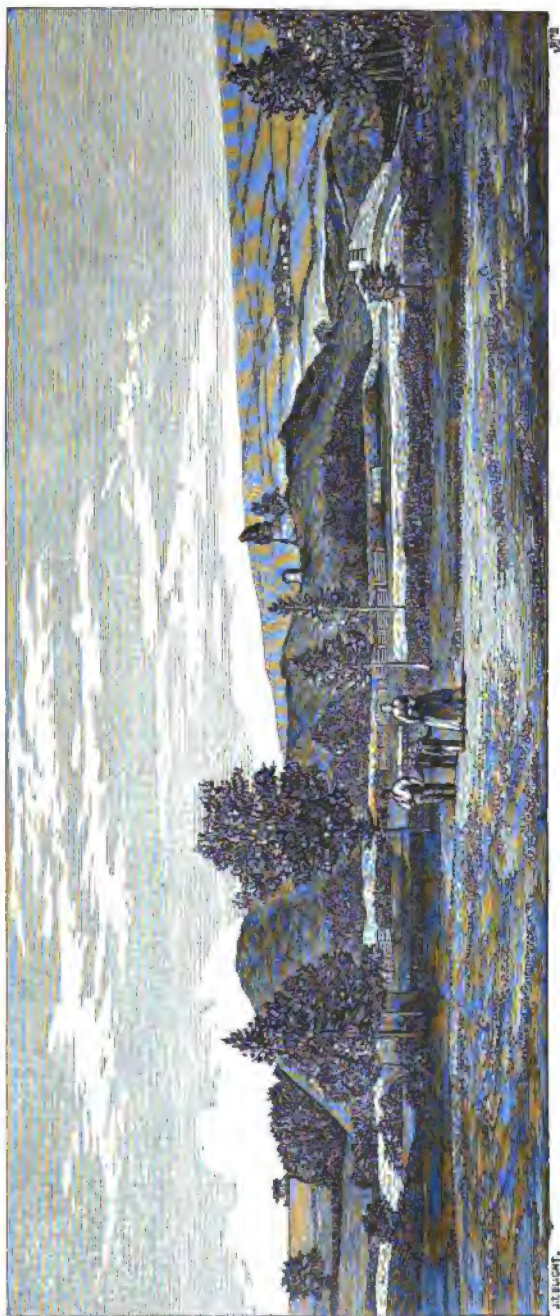
NO. I.

THE manor or lordship of Huntington formed part of the marches of Wales, and comprised the parishes of Kington, Huntington, and Brilley. By stat. 27 H. VIII, cap. 26, it was, with the adjoining lordships of Clifford, Winforton, Eardisley, and Whitney, annexed to Herefordshire, and constituted the hundred of Huntington in that county.

Reference is made to portions of Huntington in the following passage from *Domesday Book*, under the names of Cicwrdine (Chickwardyn, or, as it is now called, Chickward), Hantinetune, Hergest, Brudeford (now Bredward), Chingtune (Kington), Ruiscop (Rushock), Beureture (at a later period Bauerton, and now Barton):

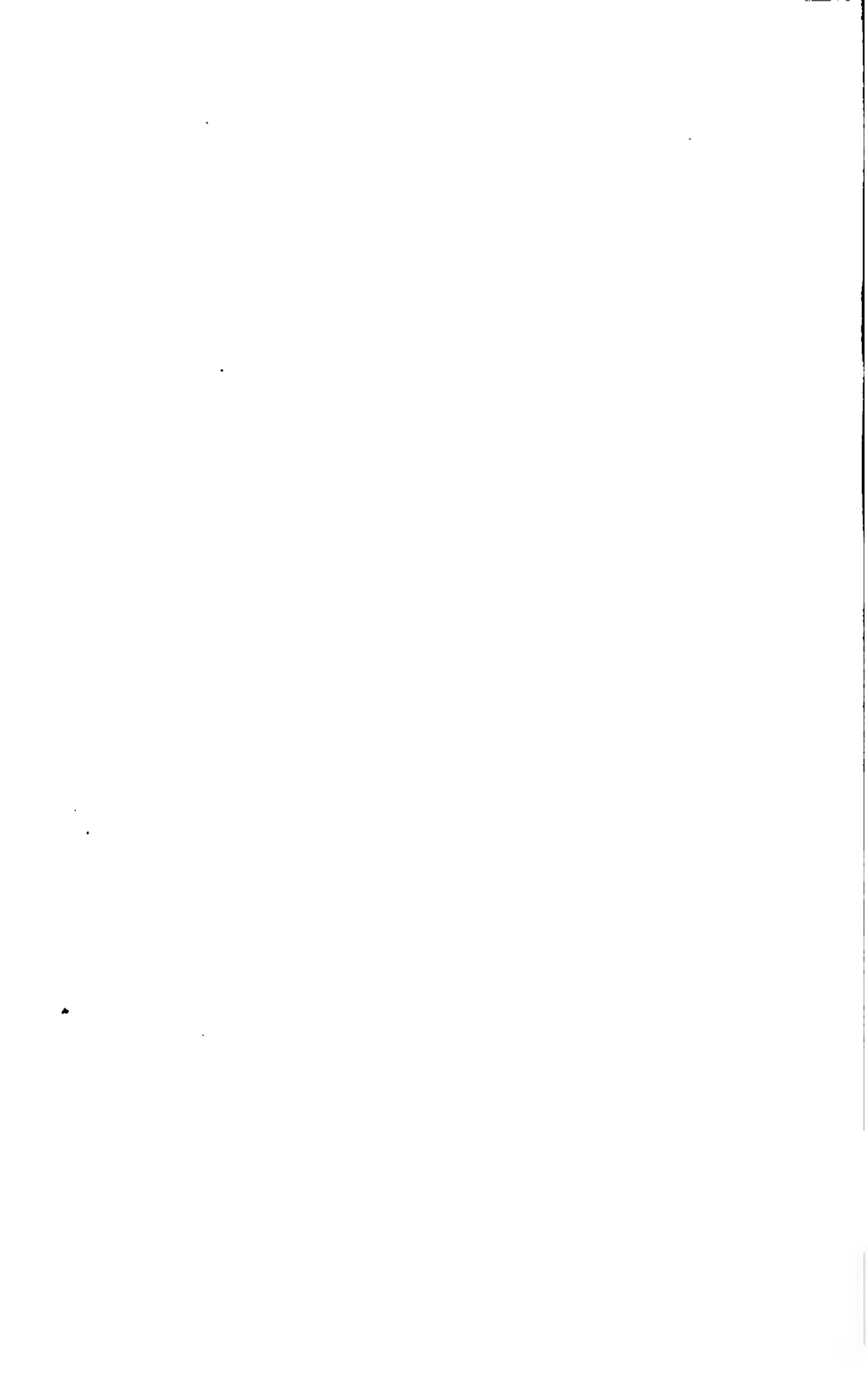
“ In Elsedune Hundred. Isdem Herald tenuit Cicwrdine. Ibi i hida et iii virgatas terre waste. In Ulfelmestune ii hide. In Saumgeurdin i hida. In Hantinetune iii hide. In Burardestune i hida. In Hergesth i hida. In Brudeford ii hide. In Chingtune ii hide. In Ruiscop iii^{or} hide. Has terras tenuit comes Herald. Modo habet Rex. Waste fuit. In Hergest iii hide. In Beureture ii hide. In Ruiscop i hida ”

The extent of the manor from east to west is about three miles, and from north to south-west about nine miles. It is bounded on the east by the manors of Leonhales or Lyonshall, Eardisley, and Whitney; on the west by the manors of Burlinjobb (Berchelincop) and Gladestry, and the parish of Michaelchurch-on-Arrow, or Llanarrow; on the north by the manors of Knill (Chenille) and Titley; and on the south by the parish of Clirow and river Wye. In the early part of the reign of Henry III, Brunley or Brilley formed a separate manor. At a later period it formed, with the township of Hengoed, in the parish of Huntington, the manor of Welsh



HUNTINGTON CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

(From a Photograph.)



Huntington. The manor of English Huntington included the remainder of the latter parish and the parish of Kington.

As regards situation, it may be described as high land, ranging on the north from 470 feet above the sea-level to 1,150 feet; and falling at its south-western extremity, adjoining Wye, to 240 feet; with two principal valleys watered by the streams called Arrow and Weythell Brook, which falls into the former a little to the east of Kington. The Wye forms but a small portion of its boundary on the south-west. The red soil of the old red sandstone prevails on the southern side of Arrow, and the grayish brown soil of the underlying Ludlow rocks occupies the rest of the manor. Weythell Brook, passing by the lime rocks of old Radnor, through the manor of Burlinjobb into Kington, flows slowly through what was a large morass extending almost to the town of Kington, still known as Hertmore, which has been gradually raised and converted into meadow-land by the silting of mud and gravel and drainage; in earlier times yielding, in its higher portions, an abundance of coarse herbage often flooded, and therefore selected by the lord as his meadow-land. In the early part of the present century a large portion of the high land was unenclosed; and the hills known as Hergest Ridge, Bradnor, and Rushock, in Kington parish still remain open common.

It would have been desirable to have traced the descent of the manor, with some particularity, to its successive owners, until it fell into the hands of the crown, if the task had not been already sufficiently performed by Mr. Parry, who was aided by the late Sir S. Rush Meyrick in his *History of Kington*, a work which was favourably reviewed in one of the early Nos. of the *Arch. Cambr.*

As the object of the present paper is to throw some light on the social condition of the inhabitants, the revenue and management of the manor from the time of Henry III to that of Henry VIII, the history of its suc-

cessive owners needs only a passing mention, for Dugdale's *Baronage* will supply what is wanting to those who cannot refer to Mr. Parry's work.

The descent of the manor, as part of the lordship of Brecknock, is traced by Mr. Parry from Bernard Newmarch to the family of De Braose. It is certain, however, that William de Braose, who married Eve, daughter to Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, was possessed of Huntington; and that on his death, in 1230, the manors of Hay, Eardisley,¹ and Huntington, fell, after the death of his widow, to the lot of his daughter, Alienor, the wife of Humphrey de Bohun, jun., son of Humphrey Earl of Hereford. Thereafter Huntington continued in the possession of the family of De Bohun until the death of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, in January 1373, when it was allotted, as part of her share, to his eldest daughter, Eleanor, who married Thomas of Woodstock, afterwards Duke of Gloucester. Their only child, Anne, married successively Thomas and Edmund Earls of Stafford; and in 7th Henry IV, William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe. By the issue of her second marriage her possessions passed into the family of Stafford, Earl and Dukes of Buckingham; and on the attainder of Edward, the last duke, in 1521, were forfeited to the crown.

Whilst it was in the possession of the De Bohun family, Huntington appears to have formed part of the honor of Brecknock. It was held of the crown *in capite* by baron's tenure, which involved the tenant's attendance by himself, or a substitute, on the king in war, and his personal attendance at court on the three great festivals of the year, and on summons to the king's great councils. At the proffer of services taken at Tweedmouth, 4th Edward I, Humphrey Earl of Hereford offered the service of five knights' fees by five

¹ Humphrey de Bohun and Aleanore his wife, by a fine levied in 36 Henry III, granted the manor of Irdesle to Walter de Baskerville, who by the same fine declared two parts of the manor of Brunley to be the right of the said Alianore. (Close Rolls, 36 Henry III, m. 16.)

knights, with ten covered horses.¹ As lords marchers they exercised a civil and criminal jurisdiction within the honor of Brecknock.² It would seem that their justices held occasional sessions at Huntington, as in 1415 a charge is made in the reeve's account for the expenses of John Bussell, John del Brigge, and Hugh ap Ivor, justices of the lord and lady of the manor, at a session there.

The inquisition taken in 1267, on the death of Humphrey de Bohun, jun., as to the lands to which he was entitled in right of his wife Alienor, returns the burgess rents of Kington at £1 : 2 : 0, and of Huntington at 19s. The other rents of Kington, Bauerton, New Kington, Moseley, and Chicwardine, amounted to £10 : 16 : 1; those of Huntington to 14s. 7d., and of Brilley to £7; forming a total which varies but little, though different in detail, from the rental given in the inquisition on the death of his son, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1299.

Fortunately the inquisition of 1299 gives the names of the free tenants and an account of the tenure on which they held their lands. There were forty-seven free tenants in Huntington, whose rents amounted to £8 : 13 : 5. Some held their lands by a military tenure, others paid in addition a fixed rent, and all were liable to attend the lord's court at Huntington thrice in the year. Of these, Eustace Whitney, who was probably lord of the manor of Whitney, held a messuage and two hundred acres of land by the service of one foot soldier with a bow and arrow, at the Castle of Huntington, in time of war, for forty days at his own expense. Philip ap Howell held a messuage and two hides of land of the lord of the adjoining manor of Lenhales, and was liable to find a man with a bow and arrow, at the Castle, for fifteen days. He also held lands in Kynton and Hunttyton, for which he paid a fixed rent. Nicholas Lupus, Hugo de Heergest, Philip de Bauerton, John de la Sale,

¹ Madox, *Bar. Angl.*, p. 221.

² See pleadings in a suit instituted by Roger de Mortimer and Lucy his wife in this court. (Madox, *Bar. Angl.*, 155.)

John de Monte, Stephen Long, and Richard le Prest, also each held their land by a like tenure, for periods varying from fifteen to eight days, and paid rent.

The rents of assize, or fixed rents, of Brunley amounted to £6 : 13 : 3, paid by sixty tenants, who, as their names shew, were almost all Welsh, and were liable to attend the lord's court at Huntington.

In Kynton there were fifty-nine free tenants, who paid a total rent of £6 : 4 : 7, and were also liable to attend the lord's court.

Before 1335 the military service of the tenants had been commuted for a fixed yearly payment of £3 : 8 : 4, returned as rent of knightward; and the rents of the free tenants, whose names are not again given, are returned as rents of assize in a gross sum amounting to £22 : 3 : 11, payable half yearly. Under the latter head occur also rents of English and Welsh serjeanty, producing respectively £1 and £1 : 6 : 8, the origin of which does not appear. Other rents of assize were the burgage rents of Kington and Huntington, the value of two pounds of pepper, a prise of lime, and four horseshoes and thirty-two nails,—the latter a not unusual render to the lord in feudal tenures.

The Welsh tenants also paid to the lord yearly the value of six suns and nine truggs of oatmeal,—the sum being equal to the quarter, and containing eight bushels or twelve truggs. There was also a custom called "calemay" or "clammay," that all the Welsh tenants of the manor should every third year pay to the lord, at the feast of the Invention of the Cross, the price of four cows with calves. A similar custom prevailed in the manors of Brecon and Hay.

Another customary tribute, styled "passagium," in the manor of Hay and in the manor of Huntington, "dayngerous passage," was levied on the Welsh tenants for passing along the highways of the manor; which is returned in the minister's account (37 Henry VIII) as no longer leviabie, because the tenants refused to pay, alleging as a reason that they were relieved from the

payment by stat. 27 Henry VIII, c. 26, which placed the inheritance of lands in Wales on the same footing as of lands in England, "and not after any Welsh tenure, nor after the form of any Welsh laws or customs." In the twenty-first year of the same reign the bailiff claims an allowance of several rents due from Welsh tenants, under the head of rents of assize, because the tenants were destitute, and could receive no profit that year on account of the strife and contention prevailing in the country there.

No mention is made in the inquisition of 1299 of the customary works which certain tenants of the manor were liable to perform, and which had been commuted into a money payment, when they are first mentioned.

The difference of nation and language soon caused a line of demarcation to be drawn, and an early division of the manor into English and Welsh. The names of the tenants in Huntington and Kington were almost wholly English, while those in Brunley were all Welsh, as are also the names of the farms in Welsh Huntington; and it is a matter worthy of remark, that in the particulars of the reeve's disbursements in the reigns of Edward III and Henry IV, he makes use of English words to denote articles purchased; thus shewing that English was the language spoken in English Huntington as early as the reign of Edward III, and probably in that of Henry III. This is the more remarkable as the Welsh language was spoken in the neighbouring manors of Clifford, Winforton, Eardisley, and Whitney, in the reign of Henry VIII.¹

The surnames of the free tenants are derived, 1, from their places of residence; 2, occupation or business; 3, personal peculiarity, or the more simple form of a conjunction of the son's Christian name with that of his father. The following will serve as instances:

1. *In Huntington*, Hugo de Heergast, Philip de Bauer-ton, John de la Sale, John de Monte, John de Roge-

¹ Sir John Price's description of Wales in Powell's *History of Wales* by Wynne, p. xxii.

bach, William de Mosley, Philip Grenewey, John Goldewall, Emma de Kynton, Philip of Huntyton, John de Chickwardyn. *In Kington*, Alice Penros, Roger de Wod, Howel de Penbur Hoc (Pember's Oak), Walter de Mohonly,¹ John de Knolle, Philip de Bosco, Philip de Schawe,² Jevan de Neweton, William Bulkote.

2. *In Huntington*, Robert le Walkare (Walk fulling mill), Walter le Despenser (or steward), Philip Pistator (or baker), Richard le Preste, Peter le Chaloner (or coverlet maker), Eynolf Suter, Madock Carnifex, Matilda le Chartare (or parchment-seller), Luke Fisher, John le Mason. *In Kington*.—William le Monnare (or miller), Stephen le Cachepol (or constable), Wladusa la Shares-tere (or cutter out of cloth), Walter Vigilis, William Clerk, Isabel la Carpentare, Henry Cyrothecarius (or glover), Richard Molendinus (or miller). *In Brilley*.—Griffith le Harper, John le Clerk.

3. Nicholas Lupus, Stephen Long, Philip le Hore (or hoary), William Loke, William Bullock, John Cry.

The following are the most striking names in Brilley: Eynon Loyd, Eynon Voyl, Wronow ap Philip, Iorward ap Meiler, Howel ap Kady, Meurick ap Phelipp, Iorward ap Ivor, David Vachan, Iouan Trewisopp, Willym Talbant, Llewellyn ap Youeth, Kady ap Griffith Tilewyn, Griffith ap Gurgenny, Adaf Craac. The following names, of a Welsh origin, occur among the Kington tenants:—Adaf Willym, Wethlian (widow), Agnes Wenthly, Neest (daughter of Roger), David, son of Iou-weth), William ap Adaf, Matilda (daughter of Iouan), Wenthlian (daughter of Eynon), Mabil Iorwerth.

In the reign of Edward III and Henry IV the following names are most worthy of note:—1, William atte Mere, Thomas Rushok, David Huntington, Agnes atte

¹ This name occurs with the variations of Maholm, Mogholm, and finally disappears from the rolls of the manor with Edward Mahollam who in 1719 surrendered the Knowle to his nephew, Thomas Watson and Joan Mahollam, in 1751. It is still perpetuated in Mahollam Farm.

² "Shawe," a place shaded with trees. (Verstegan, *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*.)

Hull of Pembreshok, Philip Maholm, John Wotton, Philip Pons, Roger Combe, Edmund Old Halle, John Lollewalle, John atte Knolle, David Moseley, Philip Attewode. 2, John Burgeys, Roger Cullebokke, Simon Cook, John Sumpter, Henry Weele, Philip Tailor, Matilda Walker, Richard Parker, Henry Tiller, Roger le Mart, William Cissor. 3, Roger Carles, John Simynghope, Agnes Hering, Lucie Culnard, Robert Paty, William Hunt, Thomas Amondesham, William Daykin.

During the latter period the following names of Welsh tenants occur:—John ap Aleyn, Jevan ap Llewellyn Vachan, Ievan ap Gorder, Rosser ap Cadogan, Cadogan ap Griffith, Ieuan Vachan, Ieuan Goch, Griffid ap Gounda, Philip Gam, William ap Eynon, Jenkin ap Gwillim, Trehairon Gam (outlaw of the manor), Hoell Wynne, William Howell Harper (ballivus Wall'), Edward ap Rees.

Another class of rents is returned under the head of "*novus redditus*" or "*firme*," in respect of lands let yearly, or for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, with reference to the rolls of court. The total amount of them is inconsiderable. They arose probably from land which fell to the lord by escheat or forfeiture.

There was also another class of tenants, forming probably the larger number, who held their lands by the performance of agricultural services; the representatives of the villeins or *cotarii* of an earlier age, but in the accounts of this manor referred to as tenants liable to such services by custom, except in the inquisition, 38 Henry VI, where they are styled *nativi*.

As the manor was held by a family who were hereditary chief constables of England, allied by birth or marriage to royalty in many of its members, and occupiers of a conspicuous position in all affairs of state, the management of it devolved on the reeve, who appears to have been one of the tenants selected by themselves to fill the office. These circumstances, and the unsettled state of the marches, probably conduced, at an early period, to the amelioration of the condition of this class

of tenants, brought about a commutation of their actual service at an early period, and placed them in a better position than the serfs of other manors.

The account of Roger Barton, reeve in 1372, gives the best account of the works to which these tenants were liable, and it may therefore serve as an illustration of their nature. The tenants of Rushok, Bradenorsence (Bradnor), Kyngton, Lollewall, Brudeford (broad ford, now corrupted into Bredward), Moseley, Chichwardyn, and Huntington, were liable to two hundred and ninety works and a half of the plough in the winter and Lent seasons, and on the fallow land, the value of each work being assessed at 3*d.*; twenty works with the plough, assessed at the same sum, were due at the Lent season from the tenants of either Hergest; ten ploughings, assessed at 4*d.* each, at the seasons first mentioned, were due from the tenants of Bollinghill; and the Welsh tenants, by a custom referred to as "*injungens inter se 14 carrucata*," were liable to fourteen plough-works assessed at 4*d.* each. He returns, as in default, the price of twenty-four plough-works due from the tenants of Rushok, and of twelve plough-works from the tenants of East and West Hergest; and assigns as a reason that the tenants were dead, and the lands liable were then in the lord's hands for want of tenants. The English tenants of the manor were also liable to eighty works of hoeing at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, fifty works of mowing at 2*d.*, twenty-two works of spreading the herbage at 1*d.*, and eighty-nine works of tossing hay at 1*d.* for each work. The tenants of Bollinghill and either Hergest owed a hundred and seventeen works of reaping hard corn, and a hundred and seventeen works of reaping oats at 1*d.* each. Fifty harvest-works, at 1*d.* each, were also due from the Hergest tenants, and the Welsh tenants were liable to perform a hundred and forty-eight works of reaping oats at the same price. A default in payment is again mentioned, of the sums due from the tenements before referred to. Sixty-one tenants of Kington, Barton, and Chywardyn, were also liable to two hundred and eighty-three

carriage-works assessed at 1*d.* each ; each tenant having three works to perform in the carriage of hay, oats, and rye.

These tenants, in course of time, became the copyholders, who held their lands by inheritance, according to the custom of the manor ; but copyhold tenure does not appear to have been introduced into Welsh Huntington, the tenants of which at a much later date claimed to hold all their lands in free socage tenure.

There appears, from Barton's account, to have been a great mortality among the customary and other tenants of the manor, as he returns rent in arrear from fifteen tenements ; that the tenants of seven of them were dead, and that all were in the lord's hands for want of tenants. Heavy arrears are also returned as due from John ap Aleyn, Philip Nichol, David Moseley, William Hager, all deceased, and Philip Attewode, previous reeves of the manor. These entries are probably attributable to the pestilence so prevalent in England in 1361-2 and 1369, as the records of the diocese of Hereford¹ state that on the 30 January, 1366, a commission was issued to inquire into the right of patronage of Kyngton, and as to the vacancy of the living ; and that a return was made that the living was void by the death of William de Lowe, the last incumbent, who died during the first pestilence, and had been void ever since.

Another source of revenue to the lord were his oak woods,—Kingswood containing four hundred acres, Bradnor seventy acres, Brilley Wood estimated at a hundred acres, the Forest Wood, near the castle at Huntington, about sixty acres ; and Rugbege Held, now known as the Held Wood, which in the beginning of the present century extended to the fences of the farm called Rubbage (Rhiw bach) ; and two small, enclosed woods, Hays Wood, which was alienated to Walter Vaughan in 2 Henry VII ; and Snelloflore, or Snellesley, which adjoined the park. In years when there were acorns, the lord received payment in money or in kind,

¹ Parry's *History of Kington*.

at the feast of St. Martin, from the tenants, who had the pannage, or privilege of turning their pigs into the wood,—in the inquisition, 10 Edw. III, styled “worm-tak.” The oak trees in Kingswood and Snellesley were fallen for repairs to the castle and other manorial buildings, and for the renewal of the park paling. They were also converted, by cleaving, into shingles for roofing, under the name of “schingeles”; and the tops, bark, and tan, were sold and accounted for among the receipts. The quarries of stone in Kingswood and on Bradnor Hill were let at yearly sums varying from 8s. to £1:13:4; and in the former tiles, under the name of “sclatts,” for roofing were obtained.

The lord also had the tolls of fairs and markets, and a tax termed “chensaria,” on merchandise, which were let at sums varying from £2:5:4 to £5:3:4, which last sum was realised in 35 Henry VI. The fair at Huntington was held on the anniversary of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury; corresponding, when an addition is made for the transition from the old to the new style, with the fair still held there on July 18th. A toll-gate was erected in the village of Huntington, called “tokenyatt.” A charge is made for a new one in 1403-4, in consequence of the old one having been broken by the Welsh rebels.

Nothing appears to have been received for wards and marriages; but under the head of “*advocaria*” are occasional receipts from persons without the manor, who probably placed themselves under the protection of the lord. The perquisites and fees of court vary much in amount, but no details are given of what they consisted.

Little can be gleaned as to the state of agriculture. Oats and rye were the chief grain-crops, but wheat and barley were probably sparingly grown in favourable situations. The lord's grange and demesne lands, except the Hertmore meadows, were at Huntington, and adjoined the castle and the park. They were between eight hundred and nine hundred feet above the sea-level, and bordered on the commons of Welsh Hunting-

ton, which were well adapted for the pasturage of sheep. The earliest notice of them is in 1267: the lord had then in demesne three carucates or plough-lands, equal to three hundred acres; and worth, with the easements and appurtenances, £8 yearly; meadows and the park worth each £5 yearly. In 1299 the lord's land consisted of two hundred acres, of the yearly value, at 2*d.* per acre, of £1 : 13 : 4; an orchard (*gardinum*) worth 12*d.*; eight acres of meadow worth, at 10*d.* per acre, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and eight acres of pasture worth, at 2*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.* yearly. In 1335 the lord had a grange, a beast-house, and a sheepfold (*bercaria*), valued at 4*s.* yearly; one hundred and thirty-six acres of arable land worth, at 3*d.* per acre, the yearly sum of 33*s.*; forty-five acres only of which were sown, on account of the weakness of the soil,—one third being probably appropriated in rotation for the winter seedness and Lent grain, and the remaining third as a fallow; thirteen acres of meadow, worth, at 2*s.* per acre, 26*s.*; and divers parcels of pasture land worth 9*s.* yearly. The park, where the sheep were probably kept in winter, is estimated as of the yearly value of 40*s.* "*ultra sustentationem ferarum.*"¹

The account of Roger Barton for 1372-3, before referred to, furnishes an account of the produce of the lord's farm, and of the stock which it maintained. The total produce of the arable land was seven sums, ten truggs, of rye, and thirty sums of oats. A small portion of the rye was sold at 6*s.* per sum; the rest, mixed with fourteen sums, ten truggs, of toll-corn rendered by the lord's mills, was ground at the rate of 3*d.* per sum, and then given to the farm servants. The park-keeper, two waggons, and a shepherd, had each one trugg per week; and the occasional labourers also received an allowance during the time that they were employed. Three sums of rye were purchased at 6*s.* per sum, the average price of the year, and sown at the rate of three truggs per

¹ I acknowledge my obligations to Professor Rogers, a perusal of whose laborious and entertaining work, *The History of Agriculture and Prices*, has aided me much in this branch of my subject.

acre on twelve acres of land. In addition to thirty sums of oats, the produce of the farm, the reeve charges himself with twenty-one sums, one of which was received for seed from John Gardner, bailiff of Hay. Of this quantity, seventeen sums were ground and consumed by the farm servants; sixteen sums were sown on sixty-four acres of land, at the rate of six truggs per acre; thirteen sums, nine truggs, were sold at 4s. per sum, considerably more than the average, which was 2s. 6½d.; and the remainder was given to the two cart-horses at the ploughing of the lord's land at each seedness, and to the horses of the auditors at the audit in November. No corn or barley was grown on the farm. The cost of weeding the grain-crops amounted to 6s. 8d., and of cutting, binding, and harvesting the oat crop to 6d. per acre. The sum of 12s. was realised by the sale of the pasturage of certain crofts. Twenty-seven acres of meadow land in Hertmore, Mill Meadow, and the meadow under Snellesley, were mown at 4d. per acre; and the cost of making the hay, with the aid of the farm servants, was 7s. 4d. The meadows produced twenty-five loads of hay, of which two loads were given to the horses of the auditors and the stewards, eighteen loads were consumed by the bullocks and sheep in winter, and five loads were sold for 16s. 8d.

The stock on the farm consisted of three cart-horses (*affri mas.*);¹ seventeen bullocks, which appear to have been occasionally used in drawing timber for the lord,—seven of them were sold at 15s. per head; three hundred and twenty-four wethers (*multon*), of which twenty-five were bought in May, at 1s. 5d. each,—nine of this number died in winter, before shearing, and twenty-three after shearing. Three hundred and fifteen fleeces, in addition to locks and broken wool, are accounted for at the shearing; of which twenty-nine were rendered for tithes, one given as a gift to the shepherd, one sold for

¹ Spelman's *Glossary*. He says that in his day the Northumbrians applied the term, "a false aver or afer," to a good for nothing and sluggish horse.

7*d.*, and the remainder sent to Roger Poleyn, the receiver, at Brecon. The skins of the sheep which died before shearing, were sold at 4*d.* each, and of those which died after shearing at 2*d.* each. Charges occur for the cost of ruddle for marking, and of tar and paint, for rubbing on the sheep. One penny per score (a price which generally prevailed at this period) was paid for collecting and shearing; 4*d.* was paid to a man for taking the wool to a packer, and 4*d.* for its carriage to Hay. The oxen appear to have realised the average price of the year. The sheep were purchased below the average, which was 1*s.* 7*d.*; but the one fleece which was sold realised a full price.

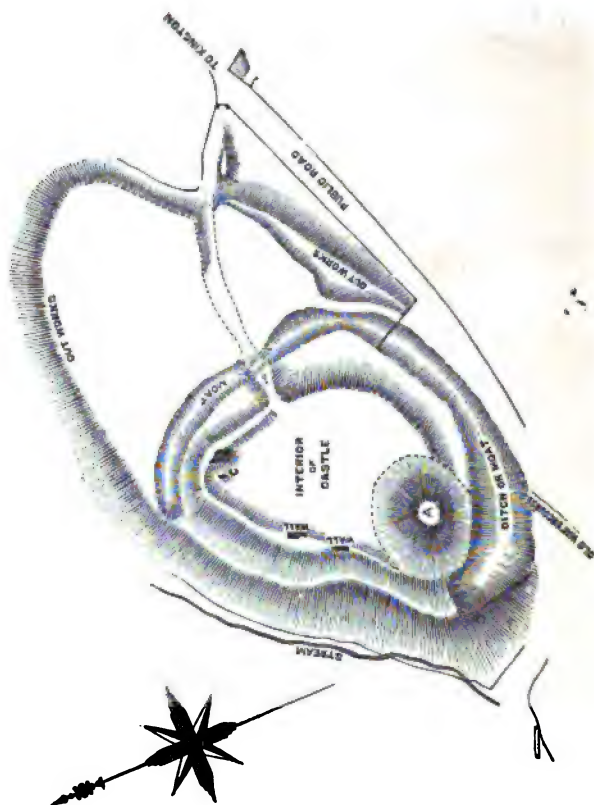
The reeve, as before stated, was one of the tenants, elected by his fellows with the approval of the lord or his steward. He had a yearly allowance of six sums, six truggs of corn, purchased in 1373 at 6*s.* 8*d.* per sum, somewhat below the average of the year; and he was exempt from rent or payments, in lieu of works, during his time of office. The reeve tower of the castle was probably his residence.

The farm servants consisted of a ploughman and a shepherd, who received, in addition to their allowance of mixed flour, 5*s.* each yearly; two carters engaged for the half year, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each; and a boy who received, in addition to a weekly allowance of half a trugg of mixed flour, 1*d.* per week for the eight weeks during which he was employed in hoeing at each seedness. The farm servants likewise received three truggs of mixed flour for their porridge. A charge was made of 4*d.* for gloves (*ceroteca*) purchased for the farm servants; but it was struck out by the auditors, who wrote over it, "quia non in p'ced."

In 1403 the lord had ceased to farm his land, and merely retained possession of his meadows in Hertmore, called Middlest, Archer, Polkewal, and Broadmeadows, and Dedmore. In order to keep up the grass for mowing, the meadows were enclosed with poles and rails, and the mole-heaps were spread. The mowing and haymak-

ing were paid by the task, and the hay was carried to Huntington, about five miles distant, at 1s. per load. The total expense amounted to £1 : 13 : 6. In 1460 the meadows are valued at 48s. During the reign of Henry VIII they appear to have been let to tenants, and on one occasion the outbreak of the river Weythall over a great part of Archer's Meadow is assigned as a reason why a greater rent could not be obtained for it.

The lord's mills were generally let for a money rent; but occasionally a render of toll-corn and malt, instead of money, appears to have been made by the miller. It is difficult to account for the difference in value of the mills at different periods, except on the supposition of a good or bad harvest, or the disturbed state of the country. In 1267 there were three mills of the yearly value of £10, and one fulling-mill; in 1299, four mills of the yearly value of 30s.; in 1335, three water-mills let to farm at £6, and two Welsh water-mills (Hengoyd and Brilley) let at £3. In 1372, Croked Mill, in Kington, which still retains its name, rendered one sum, three truggs, of malt (*bras' capital*), sold at 7s. per sum; and one sum, ten truggs, of oat malt, sold at 5s. per sum,—in both instances considerably above the average price of the year; and six sums of tolcorn, one sum of which realised 4s. 6d. Hengoyd Mill rendered ten sums, six truggs, of tolcorn. Chykwardyn Mill rendered one sum of oat malt, and three sums, eight truggs of tolcorn. The total value of which is rather more than the rent in 1335. The lord paid for the grinding of his grain, and did all repairs. In 1403-4 Croked Mill was let at 40s., and Chikwardyn at 16s.; but no rent was received for the latter, on account of the mill having been burnt by the Welsh rebels. Allusions to the same event are made in subsequent accounts, and this mill was not rebuilt. Hengoyd corn mill was let, with Brynley Mill, at £3 : 6 : 8. From a subsequent account Brynley Mill appears to have fallen into decay. The rent for the fulling mill at Hengoyd could not be made, as no one would take it for fear of the rebels. This mill was repaired a



PLAN OF HUNTINGDON CASTLE.

few years later; but in 1544 it had fallen into decay and there was no water in the course. The fulling mill in Kington, at Myllgreen, which was probably the same as that in the occupation of Robert Walker a century earlier, was held in 1404 by Matilda Walker, who had newly rebuilt it, for a term of twenty years, at a rent of 13s. 4d., and she was to keep and leave it in repair. In 1544 this mill is returned as wholly fallen into decay. In 1460 a return is made of two water-mills of the value of five marcs. In 1544 Croked Mill was held for the remainder of a term of twenty-one years by James Vaughan of Hergest Court, Esq., at the yearly rent of £2:3:4, and Hengoyd corn-mill was let at 40s.

The raised mound on the site of the Castle of Huntington was probably, in the earliest period of our history, a look-out or place of defence, surrounded by a fosse and palisade, in connexion with similar mounds in the neighbourhood; of which it may suffice to mention that raised on the summit of the eminence called Castle Twt on the east, the mound near Huntington School on the south, and the point called Disgwlf, on Michael Church Hill, on the south-west. When the castle was erected is uncertain, but there is abundant evidence that it existed in the early part of the reign of Henry III. Its situation was on the boundary of the manors, just within English Huntington, at an elevation of about eight hundred and ninety feet above the sea-level. It was called by the Welsh *Y Castell Maen*.¹ Its position was commanding, affording a wide prospect eastward, and overlooking the valley of Gladestry on the north. To the west and north it was protected by a steep ravine, and on the south and east it was within a moat supplied with water from a rivulet called Bellowe, which rises on a farm called Llanbella, in the adjoining parish of Gladestry. The outer walls formed an oval enclosure, from north to south, of seventy-five yards, and from east to west of forty-six yards. The keep (*alta turris*), which was roofed with shingles and lead, was probably on the

¹ Description of Wales, xii.

east side of the raised mound before referred to. Other towers were called the Countess Tower, probably on the north-east; and Reeve Tower, which last probably stood on one side of the great gate on the east. Within was the hall, and a chamber to the north of it, a building styled the Octagon, and a well. The entrance-gate was approached by a drawbridge over the moat. A strong palisade (*hirschia*), formed probably of wooden piles interlaced with flexible branches, extended along the counterscarp of the moat from the Countess Tower to the grange, or great barn. The wine-cellar (*vinarium*) was probably outside the inner court, as a fence of thorns appears to have been made from the Prison Tower, or keep, to the western end of the paling by the wine-cellar. Traces of an outer court or outwork, which was probably fenced in by palisades or a hawthorn hedge, are still visible to the east of the castle. The castle could not have been, at any time, a fit residence for any of its possessors. It was probably used as an outpost for the defence of the manor and adjoining country against the incursions of the Welsh; and was garrisoned, when occasion required, by the tenants of the manor, with the aid of a few soldiers from the castles of Hay or Brecon.

The records of its history are few, and occur at long intervals. On the murder of William de Braose by Llewellyn, prince of North Wales, in 1230, the king, on the assignment of her dower to his widow, Eve, retained his castles of Huntington and Radnor, and committed the custody of them to the sheriff of Herefordshire.¹ His daughter, Eleanor de Braose, was soon afterwards married to Humphrey de Bohun, jun., and in her right he became entitled to the manors and castles of Hay and Huntington. In the Barons' Wars he was generally on their side; while his father, the Earl of Hereford and Essex, espoused the cause of the king. In Feb. 1263-4

¹ Close Rolls, 14 Henry III, p. 1, m. 6; 15 Henry III, m. 13. "Muragium pro villa de Haie concessum Eve de Braiose." (Patent Rolls, 21 Henry III, m. 15.)

the Earl of Leicester's two sons, with a large force, wasted the territory of Roger de Mortimer, and with the aid of Llewellyn and his Welsh forces took Mortimer's castle of New Radnor. On hearing of these hostilities, Prince Edward marched hastily from London to Mortimer's succour; and having taken the castles of Hay, Huntington, and Brecon, committed them, with the adjoining country, which belonged to Humphrey de Bohun, to Mortimer's custody.¹ Humphrey de Bohun probably recovered possession of Huntington in July of the same year, when the Earl of Leicester reduced the castles of Hereford, Hay, and Ludlow, and wasted Mortimer's lands,² and retained it until his death in 1267. A century passes before anything more is recorded of the castle. It is then (1365) returned as worth forty marcs. In 1372 repairs and other works were done at the castle, partly under the direction of John Chester, the keeper; and partly under the direction of John Dogelas, his successor; who received during their time of office 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. John Huntington was the porter during the same period, and received for his services 10*d.* per week.

It appears by the reeve's account, 5 Henry IV, that Chickwardyn Mill had been burnt, and the tollgate broken, by the Welsh rebels; that no one would rent Hengoed fulling mill, and that extra expenses had been incurred at the fairs of Huntington for the same cause. These facts are clearly a consequence of Owen Glendower's insurrection. After his defeat of Sir Edmund Mortimer at the battle of Brynglase, near Pilleth, on June 12, 1402, Owen, wasting the country on his way, marched into Glamorganshire.³ It was probably on this march that he took the Castle of Radnor,⁴ passed through Huntington, and partially destroyed the town of Hay.⁵ As no mention is made in the reeve's account of any

¹ Carte, *History of England*, ii, p. 141.

² *Ibid.*, p. 148.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 654.

⁴ Leland, *Itin.*, vol. v, p. 4; Charter of Incorporation of New Radnor, Queen Elizabeth.

⁵ Leland, vol. vii, p. 72.

damage done by him to the Castle of Huntington, it is probable that Owen found it unprotected, and contented himself with driving away the cattle, and taking the flour from the mill. In the following year the castle must again have been in danger, on Sir Edmund Mortimer's summons to his aid of the Earl of March's tenants in Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, when he formed an alliance with Glendower and the Earl of Northumberland.¹

Measures were taken by the king for the defence of the Welsh marches, and the custody of Huntington Castle was, in Sept. 1403, committed to Anne Countess of Stafford, who had lost her husband, Edmund Earl of Stafford, at the battle of Shrewsbury on the 21st July preceding. She appointed John Smert, captain, constable of the castle, who provided a supply of bows and arrows, and employed a smith to clean the arms there. In October of the same year, William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe in Normandy, who a few years afterwards married the Countess, visited the castle, and stayed there with his family during the month, probably with a view to direct what was to be done for its defence and repair. The principal repairs during this year were, reroofing the keep with shingles and lead, rehanging with new hinges the great gate and postern-gate, and the erection of palings by the *vinarium* and large barn; the making of a new fosse, with a palisading on the same, from the Countess Tower to the grange.

Smert, the captain, received this year in money, hay, and oats, £8. Rees Parker was porter of the castle, and received as his pay 1*d.* per day, and an allowance of three sums, two bushels, and one trugg of rye, as park-keeper. It is worthy of remark that David Pillalleyn, *capellanus*, is mentioned in this account, and those of Henry V in connexion with the captain. He was probably the chaplain of the church or chapel in the village of Hunting-

¹ Sir H. Ellis's *Original Letters*, 2nd Series, vol. i, p. 24. Carte mentions "Mr. Ellis's account of Owen Glyndourdw among Bishop Humphreys' MSS." Is it known where this account is?

ton. In 1415-16, Smert was still constable of the castle, and in receipt of an annuity for his life under letters patent of the lord. William Grenewey was the porter, and received 1*d.* per day. He was also bailiff of English Huntington, and was allowed in his account 20*d.* for the wages of two men watching by night in the castle, for its safe custody, from the 30th June to 29th Sept., by order of the countess. Repairs were again done. The old rafters of two towers, as far as the Octagon and Reeve towers, were renewed; the well within the castle was cleaned out; and two new fences of thorns from Snellesley, one extending from the prison tower to the western end of the paling by the wine-cellar, and the other from the west end of the large barn, as far as the paling at the entrance of the manor from Welsh Huntington, were erected.

The pacification of the Welsh soon caused the maintenance of this castle to be a matter of less importance. The expensive wars in France, and the wars of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, likewise contributed to its neglect. Once out of repair, in so exposed a situation, wind and weather soon completed its decay. On the death of Humphrey, first Duke of Buckingham, in 1460, it is returned as worth nothing *ultra repris*; and on the survey, after the attainder of Edward, the last duke (13 H. VIII), it appears that the town of Huntington was in manner decayed; and the castle all decayed, except a tower for keeping of prisoners. The office of constable, however, still existed, and was held by James Vaughan of Hergest Court, a gentleman of the king's household, and receiver at Brecon *temp.* Henry VIII, and Roger Vaughan, his brother, at £5 per ann.

The existence of a castle at Kington was in tradition in 1529. The rent of Castle Hill is accounted for by the reeve in 1403; but there is no mention of a castle in any of the early accounts or inquisitions. In 1529 rent is accounted for in respect of the herbage of the pasture of Castle Hill, in Kington, and of the moat of the same castle, demised to Walter Young for an

expired term of twenty-one years ; and also for the farm of the fish-pool and one pasture about the castle, of old belonging to the porter of the same castle. The Castle Hill overhangs Weythell Brook ; and to the west of it is a hollow field still known as the Pit Meadow, which with Castle Hill, until the middle of the last century, formed part of the demesne lands ; but there is no spring or course by which the pool or moat could have been supplied with water. The Castle Hill was probably, at a very early period, a fortified mound ; for which the inhabitants of Kington, in the absence of any authentic account, invented a traditionary history.

The burgage tenements in Kington were twenty-nine in number, and 6*d.* yearly was paid in respect of each tenement. They enjoyed the same immunity from labour-rents as the free tenants of the manor.

R. W. B.

(To be continued.)

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BUTTON.

IN a former volume of this Journal (viii, pp. 92 and 177, 1862) an account was given of the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Lythan, in Glamorganshire ; and under the latter reference were printed transcripts of various letters by Admiral Sir Thomas Button, a cadet of the family of Worlton or Duffryn St. Nicholas, and ancestor of that of Cottrell. Since those transcripts were made, other volumes of the Calendars of the Domestic State Papers have been published, from whence the following further particulars are derived.

The year 1631 found Sir Thomas aged, and broken in health and purse ; waging a bitter and incessant war with the Lords of the Admiralty, conjointly with Stephen Alcock, victualler of the navy, and apparently a very important personage, and a better accountant than the admiral. Alcock claimed £45 for provisions formerly

supplied to Sir Thomas's pursers; and the admiral, leaving town suddenly for the West, wrote letters to the Admiralty on the 2nd April, from Westminster and from Maidenhead, requesting that the claim might be satisfied, and praying for his own heavy arrears overdue four years. If this money be not paid, "his wife and seven children must beg." He mentions that he has the custody of a fort in Ireland. On the 7th he writes again, from Bristol, pressing the payment of the £45, without which Alcock will not victual the ninth whelp, and dwelling upon his fears from his private creditors. This letter the Admiralty referred, on the 18th, to Alcock. On the 24th Sir Thomas repeats his attack, commencing with Alcock. He then points out that the Severn and Irish Channel are full of pirates, and insists upon full crews. He seems himself to have victualled the hungry whelp, and puts in the accounts of his purser, Thomas Morgan. It appears, however, by a letter of the 26th, that Alcock is concerned in victualling both the fifth and ninth whelps. Sir Thomas again demands £358:13:4, arrears due to him.

On the 2nd of May he is preparing to sail from Bristol that night, but is in trouble with the victuallers. His post is admiral of the Irish and British Channels. He got to sea, but was detained under Penarth by adverse winds, almost in sight of his own house. At last he got free, and on his way to Dublin chased a Biscayan pirate. This he reported, 16 June, from Holyhead, commencing, as usual, with the victualling grievances. 5 July he told Nicholas, the secretary to the Admiralty, that he wished himself employed in any other way for the better good, and that "his nephew Will." (Capt. William Thomas) "was again with him; whereby the king would be better served, and the state better satisfied." He then, in reference to a letter from Richard Earl of Cork, complaining of Turkish men-of-war on the west coast of Ireland, added, "how dishonourable and how unchristian a thing it is that these Turks should dare to do these outrages and unheard-of villainies upon

his majesty's coasts, by reason of the weakness of his guards."

17 Dec., Alcock appeared in the field with a statement that he had overpaid Sir Thomas £17:1:4 for victualling the fifth and ninth whelps.

The Admiralty thus goaded into action, 28 Jan. 1632, summoned Sir Thomas and Stephen Alcock to attend the board. Sir Thomas then put in, by way of declaration, a breviat of the business between Alcock and himself, which the board proposed to consider on the 4th Feb. About this time the victualling of the ships on the Irish coast, which had so long been in the hands of the admiral, was committed to those of Thomas Morgan, purser of the ninth whelp.

The Admiralty referred the dispute to a committee of naval officers, who having examined into the dispute between Sir Thomas and the victualler, reported, 9th March, that the latter owed Sir Thomas £56:18:4; but that the admiral had to account for casks and biscuit-bags to the value of £84:10:4.

The admiral seems to have carried his point as to his nephew "Will."; for 23rd March, Capt. William Thomas, who was a son of William Thomas, of Moulton, and Mary Button, was his lieutenant in the ninth whelp; and was left in charge of her, as will be seen, while his uncle was engaged on shore in pressing his claims upon the government.

26th April, writing from Worlton (his mother, Margaret Lewis's house), he says he has been for twenty-four weeks attending the court at Newmarket without obtaining a penny either of the great sum due to him, or of the £358 ordered him by the Lords for his arrears. Probably these twenty-four weeks were at different times.

On his return from the court to London, his progress westwards was delayed through sickness. He then heard that the Lords intended to send a better guard to Ireland, and hoped to be able to discharge whatever duty may be entrusted to him. He also asked for orders to fit out the whelps at Bristol, as there were two or

three piratical men-of-war off the Irish coast and in the Severn.

In another letter from Worlton, of the same date, but of a more private character, he tells Nicholas that his journey home, of two hundred miles, has increased his indisposition; which was further added to by an attempt to do some service on a pirate which lay ten days in the harbour of Milford Haven; and now, on his return, he is taken seriously ill at his mother's. He sends up the bearer to let the Lords know the cause of his stay. All his desire is to depart the world with the reputation of an honest man, and a disengaged man in his estate. The ambition of the times is far from him. He begs to be commended to Jack Pennington, to whom he is more bound for his love than to any friend he has. He begs to know how he stands with the Lords, and how they intend to dispose of the ships that are to go out.

Sir Thomas struggled manfully to return to his command, and actually got as far, probably, as Milford; for 15 May he writes again from Worlton that he has been forced back eighty miles by sickness, but still hopes to be able to perform their lordships' orders. To add to his distresses, his nephew, Capt. William Thomas, whom he had left in charge of his ship, lost a prize reputed to be valuable, but of which the admiral denies the value. "The accident," he says, "might have happened to any one." Nevertheless, both the loss of the prize by Thomas, and the leaving the ship in charge of his nephew by the admiral, were made the subjects of charges against him.

Thirteen days later, 28th May, Sir Thomas had reached his house at Sandy Haven; but was very weak, and could not stir five miles. He is impatient at the non-arrival of the whelps. He took occasion of a letter to the Lords to put in a word for Capt. Thomas, who was under arrest, and he authorised Nicholas not to let him want for money. He seems again to have been forced back by illness to his mother's care, and was apparently at Worlton on the 30th. On the 2nd of June he has got the *Murderer* for his armament, but remains at Worl-

ton, where he was heard of on the 9th and 10th. On the 12th of July he ordered the ninth whelp to Milford as soon as possible.

Meantime the charge against Capt. Thomas had been made to include the admiral; for Sir Thomas's uncle, Sir Robert Mansell, a sailor of high rank, writing to Capt. John Pennington, mentions the prosecution against Sir Thomas, and advises an appeal to the king, who, he thinks, will see him righted. Sir Kenelm Digby now appears as holding the reversion of Sir Thomas's patent, and, probably anticipating his retirement, writes, 19 Sept., praying for the meanest command, so it be in action.

Capt. Thomas had been committed to the Marshalsea, from whence, 1st December, the Lords consent to his discharge, providing Sir Thomas will go bail for £600 for his meeting the charge against him. The bail seems to have been given.

7 Jan. 1633, Sir Thomas was at Sandy Haven busied with naval details; and on the 21st he wrote thence to Nicholas, claiming employment, as of right, should any ships be prepared for Ireland. He mentions his uncle [Sir Edward] Carne [of Nash], a teller [of the Exchequer, who had married Sir R. Mansell's sister Ann]; and alludes to the fact, that last year, on account of his own illness and Capt. Thomas's trouble, the Admiralty employed Capt. Plumleigh, of whom Button was evidently jealous; and with reason, for he was even then destined to supersede him.

On the 23 April Sir Thomas addressed a very touching petition to the king. He entreats his majesty to save from utter ruin himself, his wife, and his seven children:

"He prays payment of £358:13:4 due to him for service in the *Antelope* in 1627 and 1628; also that £280 due from him, as received from his sister, Anne Merrick, guardian of Barbara Merrick, the king's ward, may be allowed towards payment of £311 due for his service on the coast of Ireland from 21st Sept. 1628 to 20th July, 1629; also that the moneys due on his pensions of 6s. 8d. *per diem*, given him for his journey to the North-West, and 6s. *per diem*, out of the revenues

of Ireland, given him by Queen Elizabeth for nine or ten years' service done in her time, may be paid for the last half year, and from henceforward ; also that, for the arrears of his pensions, amounting to £3,706, with £500 for his expenses as one of the council of war (being two hundred miles from his own dwelling), he may be allowed to contract for some of his majesty's lands in fee farm ; also that, having served the state thirty-nine years, he may continue his employment of admiral on the coast of Ireland, given him by Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by King James by letters patent for life."

9 Oct., Henry Yonge founds a claim to be master-gunner in one of the new ships, on the fact that he served with Sir Thomas in the expedition to Algiers ; and about the same time Capt. Dawtry Cooper sought compensation because he was superseded by Sir Thomas, and was blown up in the seventh whelp. He also is ready to starve.

My Lords, it seems, contemplated building new ships in 1634, as suggested by Sir T. Button and others.

22 Feb. 1633-4 the Admiralty were to consider the appointment of the admiral to the Irish coast, and Sir Thomas was summoned to attend. This led to a statement of certain charges against him, unfitting him, if true, for the employment. These were ten in number, the chief being "that he left his ship in command of Capt. Wm. Thomas, whom he had been forbidden to employ, and who by his misconduct occasioned the loss of a prize ship worth £6,000 ; that in 1630 he sheltered from justice, aboard his ship, Capt. Seras, accused of piracy and murder ; and that he was guilty of various frauds in the victualling of his ships, which victualling he took upon himself by contract with Sir Allen Apsley, especially in applying to his own use a quantity of salt found aboard a captured Dunkirker." The Lords at once settled these charges, and 26th Feb. put a copy of them into the hands of Sir Thomas ; and early in March Robert Wyan, the king's proctor, took instructions from the board to put them into legal form, and prepare his proofs for the Court of Admiralty. For that purpose he was to attend Dr. Rives, the king's advocate, to receive

his advice. It appeared that Sir Thomas had been for some time sequestered from his employment as admiral of the ships employed upon the coast of Ireland, and was "a suitor to the king to have his charge, and be admitted to his defence."

6th March, Wyan appealed to Mr. Secretary Nicholas for information on five points :

"1. The ship's name, and the time when Sir Thomas neglected his charge in the Irish seas?—The ninth whelp. In March, 1630.

"2. What Gosnell is?—Gosnell was and is Chief Justice of Munster, and is now Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of Munster.

"3. Whether the fifth whelp was commanded by Sir Thomas as captain, and the like with the ninth whelp?—Capt. Hooke was captain of the fifth whelp, under Sir Thomas as admiral.

"4. The time Sir Thomas was employed in the *Antelope*?

"5. Who was Sir Thomas's lieutenant of the *Convertine* in 1629, and what voyage was she employed in?—William Thomas was his lieutenant. She was employed for guard of the Irish coast."

Wyan returned the charges to Nicholas 11th March, and proposed to begin the process before he left town. 29th March, Sir Richard Plumleigh, who seems to have been appointed to Button's command, offers witnesses upon the charges.

Sir Thomas, broken as he was, lost no time in his reply, "answering or explaining away each charge in the most direct manner." To each article he replied *seriatim* :

"He denied that he ever left his charge to his lieutenant in the manner stated. He defended Capt. William Thomas against the allegation of having tortured the gunner of the *St. John of Dunkirk*; and also against another charge, of refusing to give up the Portugal ship to Sir Thomas Harris. He alleged that he took on board Capt. William Seras as a prisoner, to bring him to the High Court of Admiralty; and asserted that he could not be responsible for Turks having carried away one hundred and twenty persons from Baltimore, and made them slaves at Algiers; inasmuch as he was then, by the Lords Justices' order, at Chester, in convoy of one hundred and twenty sail that came out of Ireland."

This, the effectual clearing of his name and fame, was the last act of the gallant old sailor's public life ; for a few weeks afterwards, in April, he was dead, and his widow proposed to press for the payment of the heavy arrears withheld from her by the government. After the Restoration his family petitioned for the license to make a baron,—a way of paying debt accorded to pressing and powerful claimants by both Charles I and his son. The petition proceeds from Miles and Florence Button, and Elizabeth, widow of Colonel John Poyer, governor of Pembroke. Miles had been forced to mortgage his estate of £250 per ann. to pay the debts incurred in the service of Charles I by his father. He himself served in Pembroke garrison, in Ireland, and elsewhere, and lost £5,500. "His wife was left portionless by the murder of her father, Sir Nich. Kemys, on surrender of Chepstow Castle. Elizabeth Poyer's husband, after a brave defence of Pembroke at his own charge, was compelled to surrender it, and afterwards murdered."

Whether the family obtained their arrears is doubtful ; probably not, for their only claim upon Charles was loyalty to his father. It is satisfactory to know that the existence of the admiral's family did not depend upon court favours or royal gratitude. Miles, the admiral's eldest son, obtained the estate of Cottrell with the hand of Barbara Meyrick, its heiress. Florence Kemeys was his second wife. In 1645 he was possessed of £400 per ann. rental. He was a steady royalist ; and besides other services was present at the battle of St. Fagan's, in 1648, fought on the border of the Cottrell estate. Miles left issue by both wives, and was succeeded by his son and grandson. Their remote successor in the estate was also a distinguished sailor, Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., who commanded a ship at Trafalgar, and whose son, Admiral Sir George Tyler, was distinguished in the same service.

Besides Capt. William Button of the *Garland*, the admiral's son, and Capt. Edward Button of the *Violet*,

already mentioned, there was another Capt. William Button, probably also a near kinsman, who, 20 Feb. 1633, is cited by the governor of Virginia as able to give a good account of that colony, and to shew a sample of its tobacco. He was, in 1634, agent for the Virginia planters, and addressed the government in their behalf. 22 July, 1634, the Privy Council informed the governor and council of Virginia that the services of Capt. William Button to that colony were to be rewarded by a gift of land on each side of the Appatamuck. This probably made him unpopular in the colony; for 3 April, 1635, Governor Hussey alluded to the preposterous haste of Capt. William Button and Sir John Zouch in leaving the colony, and attributes to faction, rather than to zeal for the king's service, their leaving behind the chief of this business.

About 1639 William Button was dead, and his widow had married Ralph Wyatt, who, under her assignment, claimed seven thousand acres of land in Virginia, and prayed, in her right, for a confirmation under the great seal. (State Papers. Cal. 160, 184, 785, 201, 306.)

The life and services of Sir Thomas Button passed away almost unnoticed, and his memory has been suffered to be forgotten even in his own town and county. Born a cadet of good, and, by his mother, of very ancient family, in the maritime county of Glamorgan, he served at sea in the last eleven years of the famous reign of Elizabeth; and that so bravely, that he won from the hands of the great queen, so sparing of honours and of treasure, the highest naval rank and a pension for services in Ireland and the West Indies, which must have been brilliant to have been so early distinguished.

Under Prince Henry, a discerning judge of merit, he succeeded, 1610-12, Hendrick Hudson in the career of arctic discovery. In command of ships bearing the names (then first made celebrated) of the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*, he pierced the straits called after that

great navigator ; and, discovering and naming Resolution Isles, reached Southampton Island and the mainland of America in N. latitude $60^{\circ} 40'$, within Hudson's Bay, at a point which he named "Hope Checked" or "Deceived." He thence, 15 August, 1612, discovered the mouth of Nelson's River (so called after his ship's master), where he wintered under circumstances of difficulty, which he conquered with great ability; and made himself remarkable for having employed his men during the arctic winter in out-of-door sports, and by himself instructing them in navigation. In the spring of 1613 he explored Button's Bay and the adjacent land of New Wales. He thence sailed northwards, discovered the islands which he named after his relative, Sir Robert Mansel; first penetrated the passage between Cape Chidley and Labrador, and thence returned to England in the autumn; having by his persistence, seamanship, and power of managing seamen, gained very great distinction. His journal, known to have contained observations on the variation of the compass, is lost. He discovered a current in lat. 60° , which led him to suspect a north-west passage. This was afterwards again examined by Capt. Gibbon, a cousin of Button, who took out Baffin as his mate. Knighthood and a confirmation of the patent office of admiral on the Irish coast, and a further pension of 6*s.* *per diem*, seem to have been the rewards of his arctic discoveries.

Like all honest public servants, he was more or less out of favour with Buckingham, for some time high admiral; but in 1620 his services led to his appointment as rear-admiral to the expedition to Algiers, commanded by Sir R. Mansel. His service on his return seems to have been incessant and severe, though confined to the west coasts of England and Wales and St. George's Channel, all then much infested by French, Spanish, and Barbary pirates. His complaint of want of ships and men, and of the scant quantity and inferior quality of his naval stores, are almost incessant; and even when successful in taking prizes, bitter controversies arose out

of their value and disposition. His correspondence exhibits very remarkably the shortcomings and dishonesty of the government of the navy in the reigns of James and Charles, and the degree to which the charges and responsibility of victualling the ships was thrown upon the captains. It often happened that unless they found the money, the ships could not be got ready for sea, and the appointments could not be taken up; but the arrears for such advances were allowed to accumulate; and when an officer became too pressing, he was threatened with a dispute upon his accounts. Sir Thomas's zeal for the service, his want of caution, and his exceedingly testy temper, laid him open specially to these annoyances. The victuallers and such subordinate officials were all against him; and the Lords of the Admiralty were evidently, even when not disposed to be unfair, not unwilling to silence him. In his correspondence, the mortgaged condition of his estate, the impoverishment of his family, the insufficiency of the naval force at his command, are his staple topics, and, with his temper, evidently preyed upon his health.

He was regarded not only as a gallant but a "scientific" sailor, and was in repute as a mathematician; and it must have gratified him much to have been called upon to report to the principal secretary of state concerning the prospects of a north-west passage. Nevertheless he commences with a growl alluding to his long laid aside papers, "which I thought would never have bin made use of, consideringe that these later tymes amonge our nation rather studies howe to forgett al thinges that may conduce to the good of posteritye by adventuringe sixpence, if they find not a greate and presente benefitt to insew thereof." He then goes on, in a noble spirit, to say: "But inasmuch as yet att length it pleaseth God to open the eies of som to looke after soe important a busines for the honor of his majestie, and not only the comon good of this our kingdome, but of all our neighbere nations," etc. He then lays down, as the great qualification for the commander of the expe-

dition, that "he ought first to be soe religiose as to hould his end the happiest that dyes for the glorie of God, the honor of his kinge, and the publike good of his countrey; all which, in this design, have their severall and particular interest; and therefore he must not looke backe for fear of the danger of either unknowne coastes, hideouse stormes, darke and long contineweal mistes, to lye amonge and all wayes to see more landes and islands of ice, then he can see of sea, and oft tymes rocks under him in sight, when he shall within thrice his ships length fynde twentye fathom water."

His advice is to avoid Hudson's Bay, which he says he and Hudson only entered in obedience to orders from home; and to anchor west of Nottingham's Island, and to proceed according to the set of the tide, "which is the only way to fynde that passadge, which I doe as confidently beleave to be a passadge as I doe there is on either betweene Calis and Dóver or betweene Holy Head and Ireland." The whole letter is a remarkable one, and shews that the mariners trained in the great times of Elizabeth and famous school of Raleigh were no unfitting predecessors of Collingwood and Nelson, of Parry and of Franklin.

The place of Sir Thomas Button's death or burial has not been discovered; but such times, few and far between, as he spent on shore, were passed in his house at Cardiff or his mother's residence at Worlton. He died, it is true, an impoverished man; broken in health by his long and severe service, and the irritation to which he was subjected by the servants of the Admiralty; but he lived to found a reputation as a gallant seaman and a bold and successful adventurer in the arctic seas, and to clear his good name from the stains sought to be fixed upon it. He is the one considerable man whom the town of Cardiff can claim as her own; and it is little to her credit that no memorial of him adorns her council chamber, or greets the mariner who steps ashore at her port.

G. T. C.

ROMAN ALTAR BEARING OGHAMS AT LOUGHOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

LOUGHOR, the mediæval Castell Llychwr, stands on the extreme western boundary of the county of Glamorgan, where the river of that name, coming down from the hills near Llandeilo fawr, divides it from the county of Carmarthen. At the present day it lies in two portions: the older comprising the parish church and some of the more considerable houses, one or two of which are old hostelries, and an ancient house, called the Sanctuary, close by the stream: the other containing the rectory, one or two good dwellinghouses, and many cottages,—quite a street of them, in fact,—situated about a mile behind the former, higher up, on a hill, and on the road to Swansea. The position of this latter portion is one of singular beauty. The view from it, up the vale and towards the hills, is one of much wildness; and at times, from atmospheric influences, even of much grandeur. In fact, the lower but undulating lands of Carmarthen-shire extend, by Llanelly and Kidwelly, to the estuary of the Towy, and die away, amid western mists, into the hills of Pembrokeshire. Towards the south and south-west the hills of Gower and the open channel towards Lundy Island complete the panorama, which is altogether one of the most lovely and extensive in this part of South Wales; rivalled only by that from the hill above the Mumbles on Swansea Bay, on that from Penarth Head, near Cardiff.

That part of the town which is down by the shore, the older and the more important, was once a place of trade, with metal and chemical works, and always of great passage; for here was the ferry when the great coast-line of road crossed the river; here a substantial wooden bridge, in very rapid and strong water, was erected some thirty or forty years ago; and here, in modern times,

the South Wales Railway now runs across the river on its course to Carmarthen and Pembroke. Old Loughor has always been a busy place: its very inns and a quay or two look worn out by frequent work, and it has gradually assumed almost an appearance of antiquity. Just opposite to it, on the other side of the tidal river, stands the busy establishment of the Spytt copperworks with its tall chimney, its smoky yards, and a long string of workmen's cottages stretching along the road; backed, a few miles further towards the west, by the thriving town and docks of Llanelly, with the tallest chimney in South Wales (230 feet high) rising up from the midst. Whatever may be appearances, the life of this part of the country has by no means fallen off, and the district is still one of the busiest and most thriving of the great South Welsh coal-field.

Below the town the river widens considerably, and winds, amid great tracts of sand, to the sea. There it changes its name, and is called the Burry. The whole of this part of its course testifies to considerable inroads of the ocean. It is thoroughly debatable land; and on both sides extend grassy flats, covered in spring tides, and affording that short, peculiar pasture for sheep, which French gastronomers appreciate so highly, and distinguish by the name of *pré salé*.

Southward of the town a marshy valley extends to the foot of the hills of Gower, and probably, in early times, was in good cultivation, with the little stream of the Lliw running through it; but it is now a very uncertain district, abounding in rough, wet pasturage, and difficult of passage, but capital for snipes.

Just where the present decayed town stands, or rather on the sandy and marshy ground south of it, was the Roman station of *Leucarum*; placed here, probably, on account of the water making a secure port, and as affording the first practicable ferry across the tidal river. Coins, pottery, and other traces of a Roman station have been found here; and tradition points to the site of part of it as just opposite the modern railway station, though

the tide has done its best to obliterate all traces. A small hill rises here immediately from the water-edge, and on it are the earthworks and a square tower of the Norman castle, as well as the parish church. An underground channel or aqueduct has been observed here, bringing down the waters of the river Lliw from the upper ground; but nothing positively Roman now remains, though very probably the mediæval castle was erected, with its mound, in the strongest part of the station. It was approached by a road from *Nidum* (Neath), which was nearly coincident with great part of the modern road from Swansea; and, indeed, on the higher part of this line, where it crosses a common, about three miles from Loughor, there may be seen a wide and deep ditch filled with coppice wood, on the south side of the road, which is probably part of the Roman road filled up by the wear and tear of ages, like that part of the Roman road eastward from Brecon, near Llanhamlach.

There was, in the middle ages at least, another ferry of importance over the Loughor river, at Llandeilo Tal y bont, three miles higher up, where, from its name, the existence of a bridge might be suspected; and where a small mound, probably fortified in former times, on each side of the stream, still marks the spot of passage. This is close to the old church of Llandeilo; and from the Caermarthenshire shore an ancient road, now a narrow lane, winds up the hill in the direction of Llannon and Caermarthen. There is reason to suppose that the Roman road from *Leucarum* to *Maridunum* ran nearly in the same direction; but its precise line has not been noticed. Here, however, in mediæval times, was one of the main lines of road from Swansea to Caermarthen; and, indeed, until the formation of the railroad through Loughor, a mail ran this way, with a slight deviation by Pontardulas for the sake of its stone bridge; independently of another line along the coast, very nearly followed by the rail through Llanelly and the ancient port of Kidwelly. These were, and indeed still are, the main lines of communication between Glamorganshire

and Pembrokeshire, and the passage of cattle along them must always have been of importance.

It is stated in Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* (a work generally of good authority), that a Roman milliary stone was found at Loughor, where it formed one of the steps leading up to the Rectory House. It was not a mile stone, but an altar; and it now stands on the lawn in front of the Rectory, in the upper part of Loughor, on the slope of the hill. It is rather plain; but its shape, as will be perceived by the accompanying engraving, plainly betokens its origin and purpose. The material is a fine-grained white sandstone of the carboniferous series, so close in texture, and so light in colour, that at first sight it appears to be marble. It is entirely devoid of any sculptured ornaments or inscription; but on examining it closely, and under a favourable light, in 1857, the author found, on the south-west angle of the lower portion, certain Oghams, which are here carefully represented. The edge which serves for the *fleasg*, on which these Oghams are cut, is chipped in two places, and the Oghamic inscription is, in so far, imperfect. Owing to the very light colour of the stone, and the almost total absence of shadow cast by their cuttings, the Oghams were extremely difficult to be made out; but considerable time was spent over the monument, and the accuracy of the delineation may be fully depended upon.

The Oghams, according to the alphabet used by Irish antiquaries, may be read as follows:

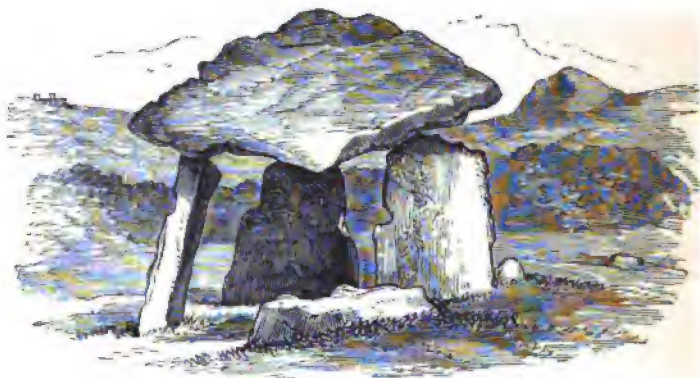
L (?)...AS IC

They begin from the bottom, and are read upwards, from left to right, as is usual in similar cases. At the top it will be observed that they bend slightly over, to accommodate themselves to the curve of the cornice or abacus of the top of the altar; and this circumstance induces the author to think, with great deference, in opposition to the learned authority of Mr. R. R. Brash, who has written so much and so well upon the subject of Oghams,

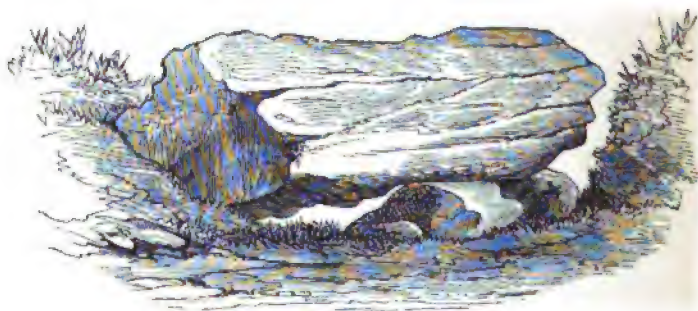
that these marks were cut on the edge of the stone after it had ceased to be used as an altar, and when it served for a commemorative purpose; and hence that it is to be considered, not as of pre-Christian times, but of a date later than the departure of the Roman garrison from the adjoining station. The stone is about 4 ft. 6 ins. high, and the width of its flat sides about 1 ft. 7 ins. At present it is in a most exposed situation; and unless its importance is properly understood by the possessor of the house for the time being, is subject to every kind of heedless injury. Although removals of monuments from their original sites are generally to be deprecated, yet, considering that this stone is not altogether *in situ*, it would be better preserved in the Museum of the Royal Institution of South Wales at Swansea, where it would have a good chance of being properly cared for.

Only two other Oghamic inscriptions are hitherto known in South Wales, on the coast of the Bristol Channel: one in the far west, on a tombstone in the chapel (not the monastic church) of Caldy Island; the other in the middle of this same county of Glamorgan, the *PVNPEIVS CARANTORIVS* stone, by the side of the road leading from Kenfig Church and Castle towards the great Abbey of Margam and the Roman station of *Nidum*, the mediæval Castell Nedd, and now the modern Neath.

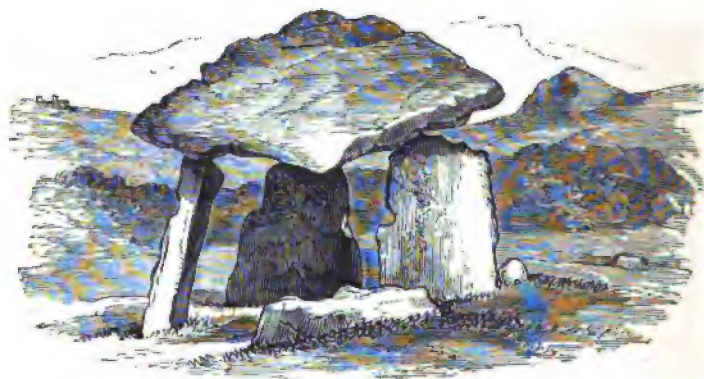
H. L. J.



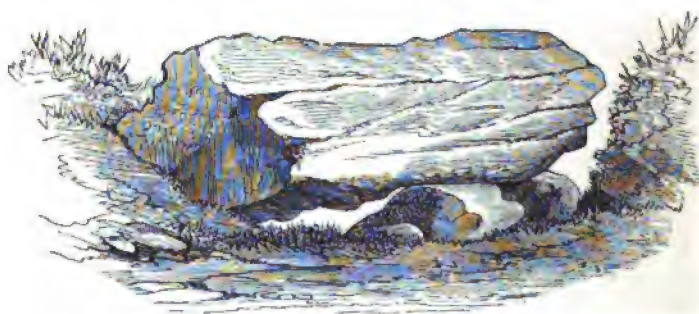
BODOWYE.



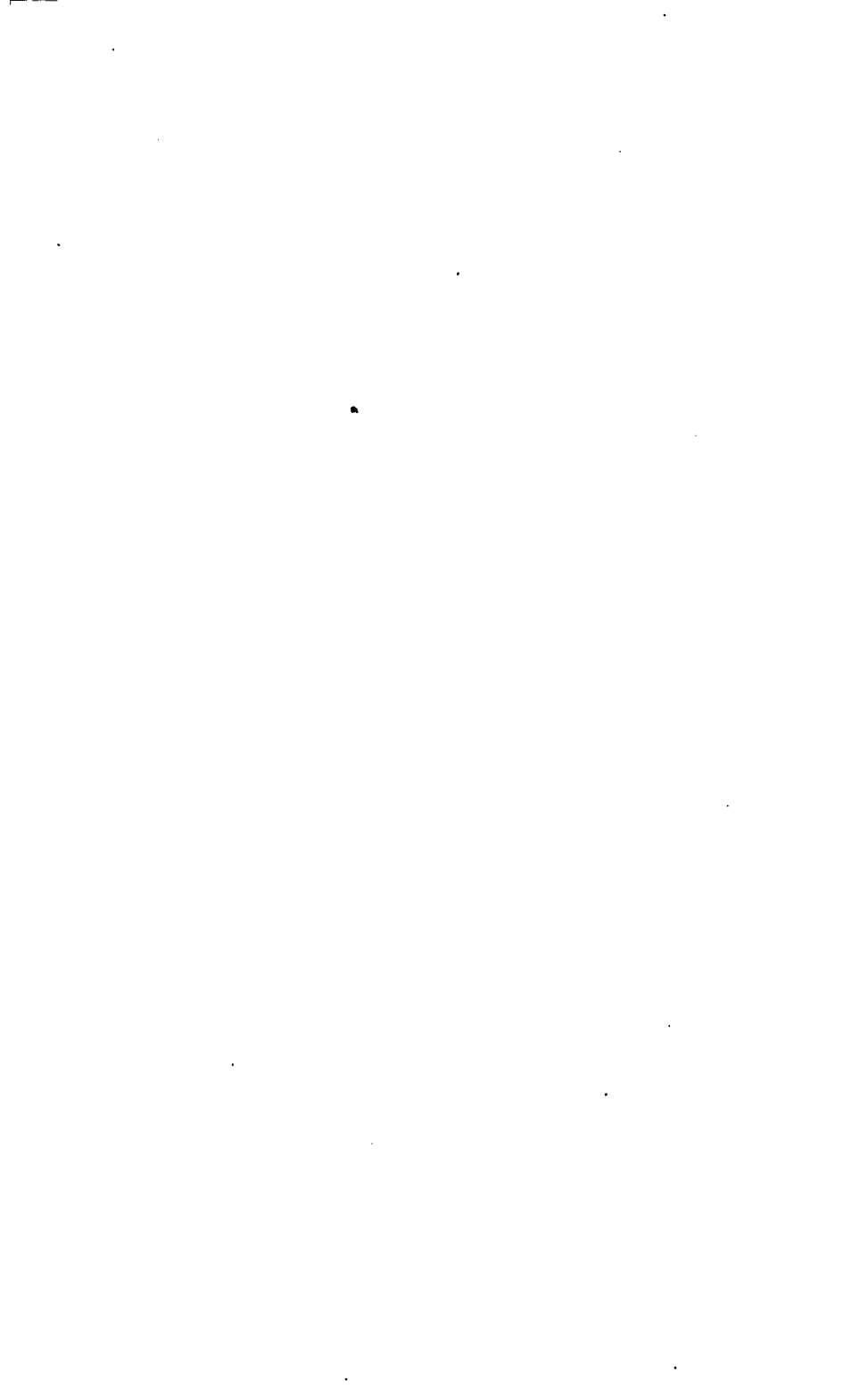
PERTHU DUON.

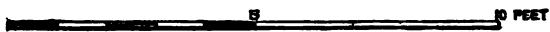


BODOWIR.



PERTHU DUON.





PLAN OF BODOWYE CROMLECH.

CROMLECH, BODOWYR, LLANIDAN.

THIS is mentioned by Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*, second edition, p. 93), who describes it as "a pretty cromlech standing at the top of a hillock at Bodowyr." He also gives a drawing of it (plate v, fig. 2), and the following dimensions,—“length, 7 ft. ; breadth, 6 ft. ; thickness, 6 ft.”; and adds, “y^e upper stone is a detruncated pyramid, and flat at the top.” The capstone is four-sided : the north-west side, which is the longest, measures 7 ft. ; the south-west side, 6 ft. ; the south-east side, 6 ft. 3 ins. (exclusive of the corner which is rounded) ; the north-east side, 4 ft. 6 ins. It has a pyramidal appearance when looked at from the south-west, but is certainly not “very flat at the top.” There are five supporters standing ; but the capstone at present rests upon three only, which are shaded in the accompanying ground-plan. From the smallest of these a piece has been detached, and now lies beneath the cromlech. The total height above ground is 7 ft. 6 ins. Several fragments of stone, all of which are marked in the ground-plan, are scattered about under and around the structure. Most probably these were originally used to close up the sides of the chamber. Miss A. Llwyd, in her *History of Anglesey* (4to., 1833, p. 287), describes the capstone as being “supported by *four* upright stones”; so that, if she observed correctly, one supporter must have given way after she wrote. Rowlands further remarks that “there is also, on a rising part of the ground there” (Bodowyr), “the highway leading through it, the remains of a small cirque” (*Mona Antiq.*, plate v, fig. 3) ; “and on another part of the ground there appear the marks of a carnedd, the stones of which, in times past, have been disposed of into walls and buildings.”

I have been unable to find the remains of either of these.

RUINED CROMLECH, PERTHI DUON, LLANIDAN.

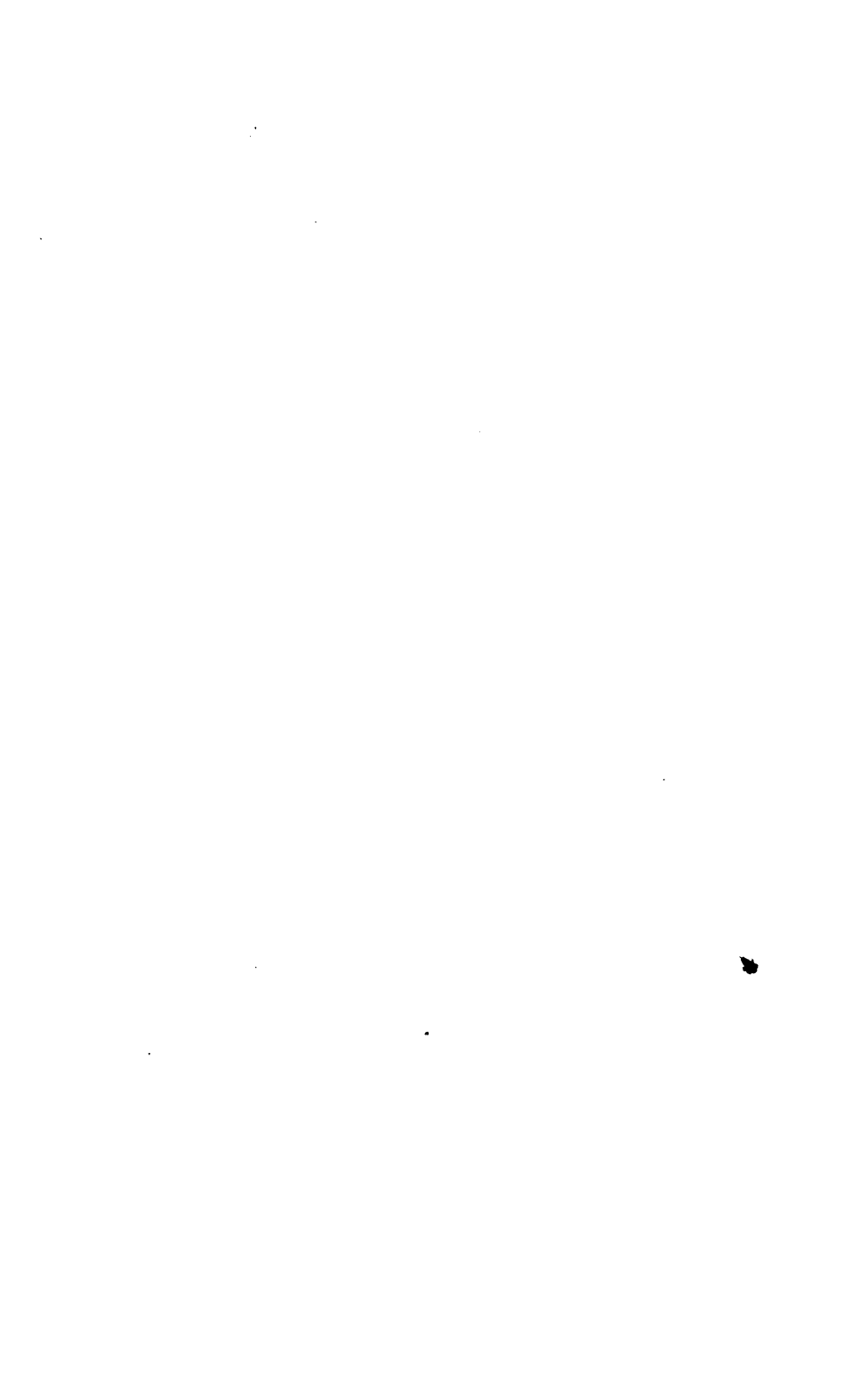
I believe this to be identical with that which is described in *Mona Antiqua* (p. 93) as "a shapely cromlech on the lands of Blochty, in the township of Tre'r Beirdd, now thrown down, and lying flat on its supporters." It is situated on the small farm of *Perthi Duon*, a furlong to the north-east of the line of road (the old Roman paved way) leading from Barras, on the Menai Strait, towards Caerleb; but it is not more than two furlongs from the farmhouse of Blochty, on the other side of the said road. Having fortunately fallen in with the line taken by a modern fence, of which it forms a part, it has been thus far preserved from injury. One end of the capstone rests upon the ground, the other upon two of the fallen supporters. In shape it very nearly coincides with that given by Rowlands (*Mona Antiq.*, pl. vi, fig. 3, p. 94); and the greatest length would be about what he gives there, viz. 10 ft. The exact dimensions are, north-west side, 8 ft.; north-east, 6 ft.; south-east, 6 ft.; and south-west, 7 ft., exclusive of the rounded corner. The greatest thickness is 3 ft. Two only of the supporters, much sunk into the ground, and the fragment of a third, are now visible.

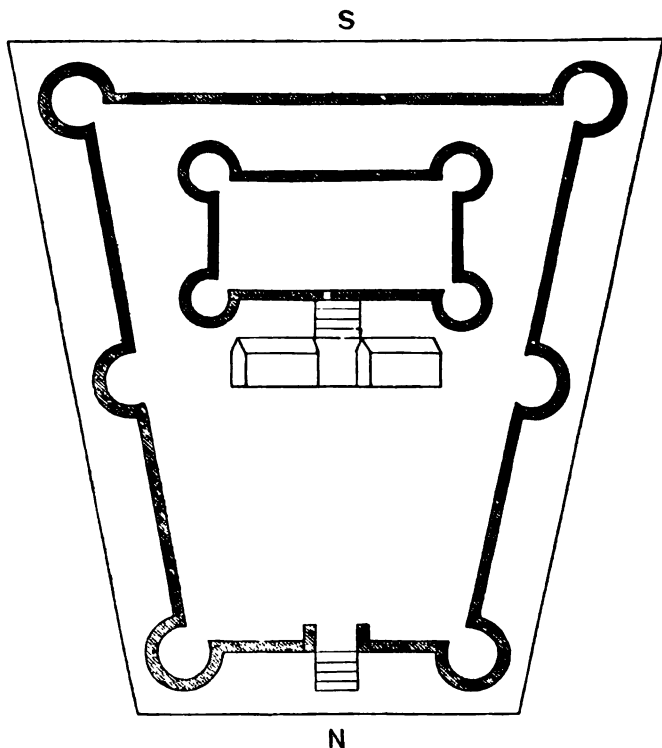
Many years ago some treasure-seekers dug close beside the cromlech, and found a number of bronze instruments, described to me as chisels (doubtless celts or paalstaves). I have failed to trace any of them.

With regard to plate vi in *Mona Antiqua*, I think there is an error in the numbering of the figures. There are but three drawings on the page, and whichever way you count, the middle one should be fig. 2, whereas it is labelled fig. 3. The "Carreg y fran" cromlech is mentioned as a double one, and to that the upper figure in plate vi must refer.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron. Nov. 1868.





THE TOWN.

PLAN OF WEOBLEY CASTLE.

(From a MS. in Brit. Mus., Harl., 6726.)

"Ichnographia Cast. antiquissimi de Weobley (olim Laciorum) ex Coll. MSS.,
Silas Taylor in Bibl. Harl."

(From a MS. book in Library at Belmont.)

NOTES ON WEOBLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 186.)

IV. THE LEY OR LAY.

WITHIN the parish of Weobley, at about half a mile's distance from the town, stands a house bearing this name, now a farm dwelling, but which evidently, in former days, was a house of higher rank and importance than at present. It is a well preserved specimen of timber architecture, of noble design, though not of vast extent. Over its porch are two panels, on one of which is a shield with a mutilated coat of arms surmounted by the initials I. B. ; and on the other, the words, "In . Dei . Nomine : 1589." This date is enclosed in a circle supported by oak-leaves. The initials, no doubt, represent the name of James Bridges, a member of the family which was connected with the Ley at an earlier period than any other whose history I have yet been able to discover. The earliest mention of this connexion is found in the will of Simon de Brugge, third son of Sir Baldwin de Brugge, and collector of tenths and fifteenths in the county of Hereford, 47 Ed. III (137 $\frac{3}{4}$). He was sheriff of the same county, 2 Rich. II (13 $\frac{1}{2}$), and 5 R. II (138 $\frac{1}{2}$). Simon de Brugge's will is preserved in the episcopal Register of Hereford, and is transcribed, though not correctly in all respects, in Collins's *Peerage* (ed. Brydges).¹ I subjoin a translation, very slightly abridged, of the original, which is chiefly in Latin :

"In the name of God, amen. Monday next after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross,² A.D. 1385, I, Simon de Brugge, being of sound mind, set out my testament in the manner following :

"1st. I bequeath my soul to God and blessed Mary, and my body to be buried in the church of the Priory of Friars Minors

Collins, vi, 709 ; Harl. 6726 ; Reg. Gilbert, p. 40. ² May 8.

at Hereford.¹ Also my best bed to Isabella my wife. Also to Walter, my son, one spotted (*pulverizatum*) bed with the furniture. Also to the same another bed, sad-coloured (*pallidum*), with one pair of sheets and two *wyttels* (coverlets). Also to the aforesaid Isabella all my sheep, and the whole crop in barns or growing, not already bequeathed, within my demesne of Hampton. Also to the sub-dean of Leominster one horse, viz. *bay horse*; and to Isabella, my wife, one horse, viz. *ffalel* (yellow, i. e., chestnut or dun). Also to Walter a white horse; also to the same *two mows of corn at the Ley, and the whole growing crop there*: also eight oxen with all implements both of metal and wood, and one tablecloth, with one *tuall* (napkin) and *savenapp* (mat or cloth-cover). Also to my wife two mares, viz. one black, and another of *greye* colour, and one mare *grunell*.² Also to Alice Browne four cows with their calves, at Manderfield; and all my goods in the same place to be equally divided between my wife and son. Also to the Rev. (*Domino*) Thos. Webb one saddle and bridle. Also to the shrine of S. Thomas (Cantilupe) of Hereford, 40*d*. But the residue of my goods I bequeath to my executors, to dispose of as they shall deem best for my soul's health; and I appoint Isabel Pecchee, my wife, and Walter, my son, my executors, to perform these duties well and faithfully, and to pay my debts in full."

This will shews that the family of Brugge, or Brydges, had property at the Ley; but that it was not then their principal seat, nor were they the sole proprietors.

Thomas Brugge, of Ley, is mentioned in the list of 1433; and the name of his son Simon appears in a purchase made in 1428, by which the interest of the family in the Ley was increased. Speaking of the Ley in general, Blount says:

"This is a gentile habitation in the parish of Weobley, and was anciently a village, where a family that bore name from the place had an interest in the beginning of Henry VI's time. Richard de Ley, for want of issue male, left this estate to his

¹ The Minorites, Franciscans, or Grey Friars, had a house on the west side of the city, near the Friars' Gate. (Tanner, *Not. Mon.*) Duncumb confounds it with the Black Friary (i, 402). In some maps it is called the White Friars; but there seem to have been no White Friars in Hereford.

² I scarcely dare to offer a conjecture as to this word. Can it be from *grommeler*, and mean "roarer," or does it denote colour?

daughters, Margaret and Mariot, of whom Simon de Brugge, in Brugge Solars,.... purchased it."

Blount then quotes the terms of the conveyance, as follows :

"To all cristen men be hit knowyn that we Jōn Ribbisford of Webley, and Jōn Goalthe of the same, hadden and haven true and feythfull knowleshing howe that Symon de Brugge purchased of Marget and of Mariot, the doghters of Richard of Ley all the right and claim that they hadden of all the londis, tenementys, medewys, lesewys, pasterys, woodys, rentys, and services, with all theyr appurteynance, at Ley within the lordship of Webbeley, with full graunt and wyll, and withouten cohersyon, *manerhing*,¹ or other compelling. Also at that time Mariot was a *meche*² woman, and of full age, and her hulde to paramor one Robert Cote, neybor to the same Symond, also one Thomas Mageson that tyme Baylly of Webbeley.

"That purchase and bargaen bytwyxe the forsaid Symond and the forsaid Marget and Mariot hulpe made and endyd ; wherefore all those that hereto lusten, to take evidence and credense upon the peril and the charge of our soule. This is trewe and feythful evidense, to the which we settythe to our sle. These witnessing : John Devereux, Richard Devereux,³ Thomas Branton, John Vintener, Sir John Glover, John Wall, Richard Baly, Willym Mym, Richard Heywood, Wyllm Disschewall, and Thomas Mym, John Disschewall.

"Written at Webbeley the Friday next afore Astyr Day, in the yere of K. Hen. the Sixt, after the Conquest the sixte." (1428.)

"This Symon," Blount continues, "I suppose was son of Thomas Brugge, returned among the gentry of this county in 12 Hen. VI (1433).⁴ From Blount and from other sources the following succession may be deduced with tolerable completeness, though no extant pedigree (says Sir E. Brydges) mentions Walter, son of the testator of 1385 :⁵

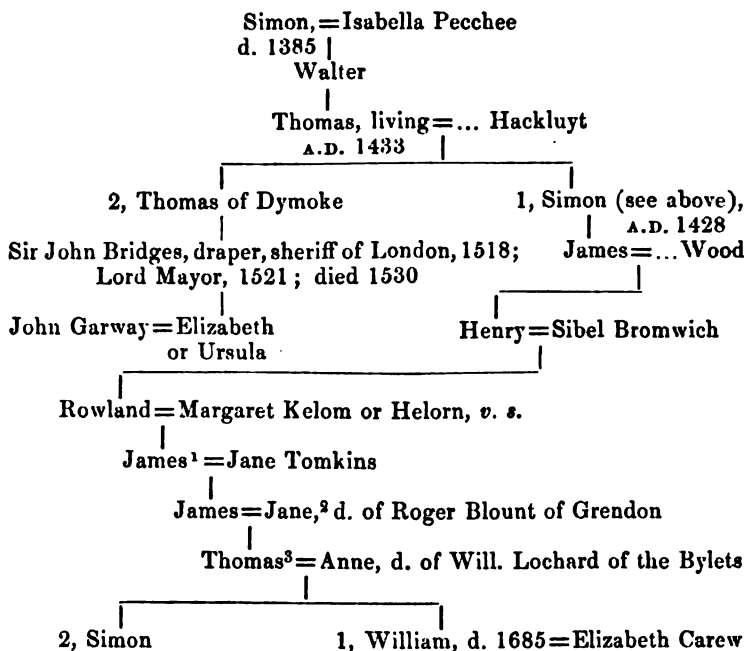
¹ "Interfering," from *manier*.

² Artful (see Nares, *Glossary*). "Sure she has some meeching rascal in her house." (*Scornful Lady*.)

³ Sons of Sir W. Devereux (v. *supr.*, p. 8) ; also Fuller, *Worthies*.

⁴ Fuller, *u. s.*

⁵ Collins, vi, 710, 711 ; Harl. 1545, 1159, 1140, 6726 ; Berington, *MS. Coll. for Herefordshire*, at Belmont near Hereford.



William Bridges, says Blount, "married Elizabeth, daughter of William Carne, of Nash in Glamorganshire, by whom he hath issue Thomas Bridges, an infant." In the parish Register we find this entry: "Feb. 5, 1682, Thos. Bruges, fil. Gulielmi Bruges, sepeliebatur." In 1684 the question mentioned above, about the seat in church, was settled; and in 1685 the following entry appears in the Register: "Gul. Bridges, Generosus, sepeliebatur." By his will he gave all his estate, freehold or other, to his brother Simon; and failing issue from him, to his sisters, Elizabeth Bridges, Mary Steward, and Anne Bridges.

Simon Bridges died 1702. By his will he left £5 to the poor of Weobley, and gave all his estate, real and

¹ Probably the builder of the Ley House, 1589.

² The recusant lady mentioned above.

³ Probably buried in Weobley Church. T. B., 1676, *u. s.* His estate is valued at £60, and Col. Birch's at £300; the whole parish at £680. (Harl. 6766.)

personal, to Jeremiah Tanner of the Ley. Mrs. Anne Bridges was buried Feb. 6, 1707, having left £40 to the poor of Weobley; and on Sept. 9 of the same year, Margaret Bridges was buried.¹

There is something touching in the very nakedness of these historical statements,—the death of the infant, the expected heir to the family estate, followed, three years later, by that of his father; and the extinction, by degrees, of the different branches of the stock; thus bringing to an end, after a descent of more than four centuries, the family which during that time had, to all appearance, established itself firmly in the ground; but of which nothing now remains but the stones in the church, the entries in the parish Register, and the fine old mansion house which bears their arms and name.

But, as we have seen, the Bridges family was not the only one which had possessions at the Ley. It was from the heirs of Richard de Leye that Simon de Brugge made the purchase above mentioned; and there exists also a notice of one “Stephen, son of Stephen de Leya, who sold to Thomas, son of Baudewyn of Ley, certain acres which lie in Westfield, towards Monmedewe and the Ley; and one acre in Bridworthin; another in Buysley Field, near the lands of John Monchet, and the way that leads towards Hereford; which Thomas, son of Baudewyn, gave to the church of St. Leonard of Wormesley, and the canons thereof, with his body. Stephen, son of Stephen of Ley, confirmed this gift.”² The date of this transaction is not mentioned.

We have also seen above Blount’s mention of the tomb of Watkin Garway, and how the mansion house of the Garways was “laid to that of Bridges.” The Garway family appear to have migrated to London about the sixteenth century, for we find that Watkin (or John) Garway married Ursula (or Elizabeth), daughter of Sir

¹ There is also a stone in the church bearing a shield in outline, the date 1676, and the letters T. B., which perhaps denote Thomas Bridges, father of the last William.

² Harl. 6726.

John Bruges or Bridges, lord mayor of London in 1521;¹ whose son, Sir William Garway ("civis Londinensis"), enlarged the church of St. Peter le Poor in 1615; and was buried there on Sept. 26, 1625, at the age of eighty-eight. He had two sons, Henry and William. His brother, John Garway, is said to have married a daughter of — Law, a privy councillor in the time of Edw. VI.²

The Ley now forms part of the Garnstone estate.

V. GARNSTONE.

Walter de Lacy, as we saw above, gave to St. Peter's Church, Hereford (afterwards annexed to St. Guthlac's Priory), the service of one villein in Wibelai; and at the dissolution the site and precinct of St. Guthlac were conveyed to John ap Rice, including messuages, etc., and at Webley and Garneston.³

In the ecclesiastical valuation under Henry VIII, certain lands in Weobley and Garnstone, paying to S. Guthlac, are assessed at 8s. *per ann.* These are probably the same, or part of the same, as those last mentioned.

In 10 Ed. I (128½), the names of Roger de Gerneston and his wife, Matilda, appear as petitioners against Walter de Monington, on the subject of land and messuages at Weobley, in the assize held before J. Berwyke at Hereford.⁴

John Gerner, with whose name Garnstone (*quasi* Gerner's Town) seems to be connected, gave to the church of St. Leonard, at Pyon (at what time I know not) a meadow called Brademedewe, that lies on the north side of Monmedewe; as also a certain yearly rent which he was wont to receive of the land which Henry, the son of Tage, did hold of him in the village of Wobbely; as also "a competent enclosure out of his wood at Gernesdon, to shut up the said meadow as oft as need requires."⁵

¹ Harl. 1140, p. 115.

² Harl. 6726, 1140; Hatton, *New View of London*; Paterson, *Pietas Londinensis*; MS. at Belmont Priory.

Mon. Ang., iii, 620; Harl. 6868.

⁴ Harl. 7519.

⁵ Harl. 6726.

In the survey of 1790, mentioned above, the name occurs of Bradmoor Meadow ; but whether this be the Brade-medewe mentioned above I cannot say.

We have seen above the connection between the Harford family and Garneston. At some time in the early part of the seventeenth century, a part—perhaps the chief part—of the Garnstone property came into the possession of the Tomkins family. A member of this family, Thomas Tomkins, is mentioned by Fuller as a gentleman of Herefordshire in 1433. James Tomkins was a royal collector of revenue at the time of the Dissolution, and in 1558 appears to have presented a clerk to the church of Monnington-on-Wye, the chief seat of the family. He died in 1562. He was twice married, and was succeeded by his eldest son by his first wife, Richard, who married Catherine, daughter of James Baskerville, of Cleere Park. Richard Tomkins, of Monnington, was sheriff in 1591.¹ His son James, also styled of Monnington, married Anne, daughter of James Boyle. He was sheriff in 1606, deputy lieutenant in 1618, and M.P. for Leominster in 1623, 1625, and 1628, and is called Lord of Weobley.²

His eldest son Richard, and also his second son James, died *s.p.* His third son, William, was M.P. for Weobley in the short Parliament of 1640, together with his brother Thomas, who is mentioned as a member of the Middle Temple in 1634. They were both of them staunch Royalists. William died in 1640. Thomas was knighted on January 2nd, 1661, and died December 31st, 1674. He was buried at Monnington, where his estate was valued at £300 per annum ; but his whole estate was estimated, probably over-rated, by R. Symons at £1200 per annum.³ He was twice married—first to Mary, daughter of Sir Walter Pye ; and secondly, in 1643, to Lucy, daughter of Sir W. Uve-

¹ Fuller ; Harl. 1545, 1159.

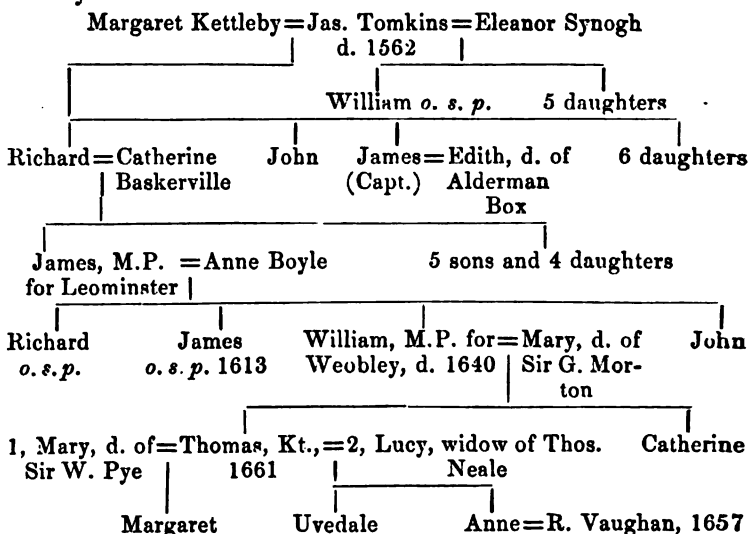
² Price, *Hist. of Leominster*, p. 144.

³ Symonds, *Diary*, p. 196 ; Harl. 6766.

dale, and widow of Thomas Neale, of Warnford. An entry occurs in the Weobley Church register of the baptism in 1636 of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Tomkins, probably the same person as the one now described. Anne, his daughter by the second marriage, was married in 1657 to Roger Vaughan, of Moccas, and had the manor and house of Garnstone entailed upon her, with remainder to her husband. It was sold by them to Colonel Birch in 1661, being then occupied by Bodenham Bradford, gent.¹

Blount says of the colonel that he has "a gentile habitation at Gerneston, in this parish (of Weobley), which he lately purchased of Sir Thomas Tomkins, Kt., and has much beautified it."² It will be seen that Blount has named the vendor incorrectly, and that it was not the worthy knight, but his daughter and son-in-law, who sold Garnstone to Colonel Birch.

I subjoin an abstract of the pedigree of the Tomkins family :—



I have now brought the estate of Garnstone and its "gentile habitation" into the possession of Colonel Birch.

¹ MS. at Belmont, by Mr. Phillipps, p. 107.

² Blount, *Coll.*

Of the personal history of the gallant colonel I say nothing, for the reason already given, but subjoin a view of the manner in which the property came into the possession of the Peploe family, its present owners.

Samuel Birch, of Ardwick, in Lancashire, had three sons—John (the colonel); Thomas, clerk, rector of Hampton Bishop and vicar of Preston, Lancashire, born 1621, died 1700; and Samuel, born 1621, died 1693.

I. (2) Winifred Norris, = John Birch = (1) Alice, d. of Thos. Deane, of Weobley, d. 1717 (Col.) citizen and linendraper of Bristol, d. 1677

John <i>o. s. p.</i>	Samuel <i>o. s. p.</i>	Thomas not m.	George not m.	Mary	Eliza- beth	Sarah = John Birch, 2nd son of Rev. T. Birch, <i>o. s. p.</i>
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II. Rev. Thomas Birch = ...

Sarah = John, sergt.- Birch at-law, <i>o. s. p.</i> 1702	Samuel, barrister, possessed Garn- stone, <i>o. s. p.</i> 1752	Thomas	Richard or George	Ambrose
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Elizabeth = Samuel Peploe, LL.D., Warden of Manchester,
or Anne Archd. of Richmond, Chanc. of Chester, d. 1781

John Peploe (Birch), b. 1742, = Anne, d. of W. Clowes, Esq., of
d. 1805, sheriff 1768 | Hunt's Bank, Lancashire, d. 1820

Anne = Dan. Webb, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn	Samuel Birch = Catherine Frances, d. of Peploe, d. 1845 Sir G. Cornewall, Bt., d. 1831
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Dan (Webb)-Peploe, Esq. (Capt.) <i>o. s. p.</i> 1866	Rev. J. Birch Webb-Peploe, vicar of Weobley, d. 1869, leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters
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III. Samuel Birch, b. 1621, d. 1693

John, b. 1652, d. 1728. His funeral sermon was preached
by Bishop Peploe of Chester.

Thus, out of the colonel's large family, his youngest daughter only inherited his estate, having married her cousin, John Birch; but as they had no issue, the estate

passed to her husband's next brother, Samuel, who likewise died without issue; and the estate came to his youngest sister, Elizabeth, who married Dr. Peploe. From their son, John Peploe Birch, who succeeded to the estate at ten years of age, in virtue of his uncle's will, it passed to Samuel Birch Peploe, Esq., and at his death, without issue, in 1845, to his nephew, Captain Daniel (Webb) Peploe, to whom at his death in 1866 his brother, the Rev. J. Birch Webb-Peploe succeeded, but died in 1869, leaving three sons and three daughters. The eldest of these, Major D. Peploe, succeeded to the estate.



Street in Weobley. From a Drawing by Lady F. V. Harcourt.

I add some miscellaneous notices concerning Weobley and Garnstone.

1. William de Fennehampton, the son of Richard de Fennehampton, a name still belonging to a farm in the parish, gave to the church of St. Leonard, at King's Pyon, certain acres of land lying in the field called Sythemore, with the homages, services, etc., thereto belonging.

2. Roger Hopley gave to St. Leonard's of Wormesley, and to the prior and canons thereof, a certain pasture without the village of Weobley, at the new bridge

by the cross, lying betwixt the land of Rogèr de Sarnesfield and the King's highway.¹ The dates of these gifts I cannot name.

In Harl., 6765, mention is made of certain payments amounting to 9*s.* 6*d.*, from Weobley to the priory of Lanthony, and to Crapnall Abbey of 13*s.* 6*d.*

4. A MS. at Thornbury Castle, transcribed by Lady F. V. Harcourt, of the date 1575, gives an account of the visit of the Duke of Buckingham to Weobley Castle in 1683. It states that he came from Brecknock with his wife and two sons, and stayed there a week, during which time he called together the country gentlemen. He then departed, having "made him a frieze coat,"² and left his lady and children there. The eldest son, Lord Stafford, was given in charge by John Amgasse, "in the little parks at Webley," to Sir Richard Delabere, and by him conveyed, together with Mistress Cliffe, the nurse, and Sir William Knevet, to Kinnerley, where search was made for him for some days without success. The duchess remained at Weobley, and was thence sent for by Richard III, and taken to London. A reward of £4000 was offered for the capture of the duke, a thousand marks for Lord Stafford, and five hundred marks for Lord Henry.

The whole of this interesting account will probably be shortly published in another work, and I therefore only speak of the portion which relates to Weobley.

5. The arms of the principal families mentioned in the foregoing notes are as follows, as nearly as I can ascertain them:—

LACY. *Or*, a fess *gu.*, or with the addition of in chief 3 martlets of the second.³

VERDON. *Or*, a fret *gu.*

CROPHULL. *Arg.*, a saltire *gu.* fretty *or*.

DEVEREUX. *Arg.*, a fess *gu.* in chief, 3 torteaux.

BRIDGES. *Arg.*, on a cross *sab.* a leopard's head *or*.

¹ Topographer, ii, 204.

² The Croyland Continuator says "*matato habitu*." (Gale i, 568.)

³ Duncomb, i, 78; Harl. 1140.

MARBURY. *Sa.*, a cross engrailed, between 4 passion nails, *arg.*

GARWAY. *Arg.*, a pile surmounted by a fess between 4 leopard's heads *gu.*

SOURDEVALL OF SURDWAL. *Gu.*, a cross between 4 crescents *or.*

TOMKINS. *Az.*, a chevron between 3 pheasant cocks *or.*

BIRCH. *Az.*, 3 fleur de lys *arg.*

PEPLOE. *Az.*, on a chevron embattled counter-embattled, between 3 bugle-horns stringed, *or.*, a mitre with labels of the field; on a canton *erm.* a crosier of second, and a sword *gu.* in saltier, the former mounted on the latter. These arms were granted to Archdeacon Peploe in 1753.

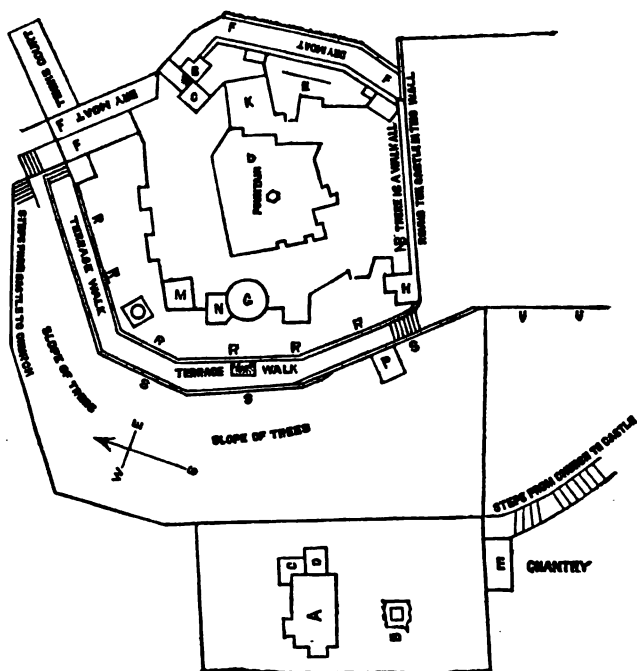
6. The reader will perhaps have noticed a mistake in the table of succession in the first part, viz., the omission of the name of Theobald de Verdon, who died in 1309, son of John de Verdon, and father of Theobald, who died in 1316.

H. W. PHILLOTT.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

WE are indebted to the owner of St. Donat's Castle, J. W. Nicholl Carne, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., for the accompanying ground-plans of the court and outer walls of that most interesting edifice; and we publish them at once, with the view of their being useful to members at the approaching Bridgend Meeting. No description of this castle is as yet ready; and, indeed, it would be premature to attempt the compilation of any, until the Association shall have had the opportunity, through the kindness of its owner, of thoroughly examining the whole pile. The architectural members of our body are, no doubt, fully aware of its very great archæological value, and we hope that some of them will be induced to undertake the compilation of a complete professional account.





PLAN OF ST. DONAT'S CASTLE.

Until quite recent times all ingress was denied by two tenants of the old building, who had suffered much from the impertinent curiosity, and even the devastations, of visitors making their way into it from motives of vulgar curiosity; but the property has lately been acquired by a descendant of its former owners, who thoroughly appreciates its value, and is now occupied in gradually repairing the pile, for he has made it his habitation. When the Association meets at Bridgend next August, members will be allowed to visit this, the most interesting specimen which Glamorganshire possesses of a feudal remain, that has never been totally abandoned.

It is difficult to say which predominates at St. Donat's, the great antiquarian and architectural value of the building, or the extreme beauty and dignity of its appearance. Very few castles of the period can compete with it in these respects; and taken in conjunction with its gardens and other precincts, with its romantic situation on the cliff of the Severn Sea, and with its proximity to Llantwit, the most mysterious place in South Wales, as well as with its family history, it constitutes a whole, upon the possession of which its owner may most justly be congratulated.

The following list of rooms actually existing within the castle, or to be traced by their remains, will give some idea of its size:

Number of rooms formerly in St. Donat's Castle, as shewn by the respective storeys,—(Ruins) gatehouse, 4; portcullis tower, 4; (ditto) second lodge by ditto, 3; (ruins) soldiers' rooms, 10; guard rooms, 2; (ditto) inner gate tower, 3; (ruins) Cromwell's tower, 8; (part restored) Lady Stradling's south quarters, ground floor, 7; (part restored) second ditto, 12; (ruins) third ditto, unfloored, 6; (part restored), west side, 7; (ditto) library, ditto, 3; (ruins) long gallery, 4; (ditto) Archbishop Usher's rooms, 3; (repaired) clock tower, 4; (ruins) Queen Anne's tower, 8; (ditto) magazine tower, 6; (restored) main tower, 6; (restored) inquisition, 5; (ditto) north side, ground floor, 9; (ditto) north side, second floor, 7; (ruins) north

side, third floor, 4,—total formerly, 126. Not part of the castle, but rooms within the outer walls, and no doubt were used as offices, 13. Total, 134; besides staircases, of which there are 14, 8 being stone, the rest wood.

PENMYNYDD AND THE TUDORS.

“PENMYNYDD,” wrote Mr. Lewis Morris about a hundred years ago, “is one of y^e antientest seats in Anglesey, honoured with a Welsh barony and a small jurisdiction, which it retains to this day. It is said to be once y^e seat of Aeden ap Blegored, and after of Gargi of Penmynydd; and through some tumultuous transpositions of the Welsh tenures, it came at length to y^e possession of Tudur Hên of Gronw, whose grandson, Tudur ap Gronw, was father to Grono Fychan ap Tudur, in whose line it continued to our times: from which not only the royal line of Great Britain hath descended of late, but also many sovereign princes of Europe.”

In recognition of this descent her present Majesty was pleased to contribute towards the restoration of Penmynydd Church, in which, as it is believed, rest the ashes of some of her ancestors. The church is some little distance from the seat of the Tudors; but shews, in many places and in diverse ways, the traces of their connexion with it. Originally founded in the seventh century, it was the cell or hermitage of Credifael, a son of Ifor Hael “the hospitable,” an Armorican noble; father also to Flewin, whose church was about the same time established just on the other side of the site afterwards occupied by the Tudor family.

The church of Penmynydd is really placed on the higher portion of an elevated ridge, as its name implies; and as the house, or Plâs, is on a much lower level, it is natural to conclude that the latter took its name from the former. The fund to which Her Majesty subscribed has been wisely and judiciously laid out, and the ancient

structure is now in excellent order. It consists simply of nave and chancel, and cannot boast of much architectural display; but it is pretty, honest, clean, always open, and always respected; and if its architecture does not indicate extreme antiquity in the existing edifice, there may yet be observed, built into the walls, scraps of carved stone, which were doubtless portions of a very much older church on the same site.

The close connexion of this church with the Tudors is shewn by the number and importance of their monuments within it, bearing the coat of arms which is identified with the more recent members of that family, by the sculptures, rude as they are, which are yet found about Plâs Penmynydd, as well as by other and documentary evidence. Their coat was "*gules*, a chevron between three close helmets *argent*." This appears on parts of the old house, accompanied by the initials of Richard Owen Theodor in 1546, 1553, 1576; and of another of the same name in 1650; and again on a very old carved stone built into the outside of the church wall, and two others on the inside. On one of these last traces of the original colour may be found, the chevron shewing *black*, and the helmets *blue*. In many heraldic collections this chevron is given as *ermine*s, and the helmets *proper*; and some heralds make a difference, in this respect, between different members of the Tudor family. But the most remarkable instance of this coat occurs on what is called the "Tudor tomb," a very handsome alabaster altar-tomb, which stands in a little chapel or side-aisle on the north side of the nave. Evidently this chapel, which is a mere "lean-to," formed no part of the original plan of the church. The monument itself is exceedingly handsome, and was removed into it from the chancel, for greater safety, when the church was repaired under the care of the author of *Mona Medieva*. Handsome and rich tracery decorates its sides and ends, in the form of panels and niches; the latter probably intended to receive statues, which are not, however, in their places now. The top is occupied by recumbent

figures of a knight and his lady; and on the knight's surcoat are engraved the chevron and helmets of the Tudors. An engraving of the figures was given in the account of the church published in a former volume of the *Arch. Camb.* The tomb is thus carefully described by Mr. M. H. Bloxam :

"This monument consists of a high tomb, each side of which is divided into eleven compartments; of these, five contain shields in sunk panels, arched and cinquefoiled in the heads: the remaining six compartments contain projecting housings for statuettes, the latter are gone.

"On this tomb lie the recumbent effigies of an armed warrior and his lady. The head of the former rests on a pillow supported by two small figures of angels, and is protected by a *basinet*, or helmet so called, with a *camail* or tippet of chain-mail covering the neck and breast; so attached to the basinet as to leave exposed a small portion of the face only, over the upper lips of which is worn the moustache. In front of the camail or tippet is a small shield. The body-armour is covered with the close-fitting jupon (a surcoat of linen, velvet, or silk so called), escalloped at the skirt, which reaches only to the upper part of the thighs. Round the jupon appears, horizontally disposed, a *bawdrick* or broad belt, and beneath the skirt of the jupon is the apron of mail. The shoulders are protected by *epaulieres* of overlapping and flexible plates; the upper arms are incased in *rere braces*, plates of armour so called; the elbows are covered with *coudes*; and the lower arms by *vam-braces*, defences of plate so called. The hands of this effigy have been destroyed. The thighs are protected by *cuissees*, the knees by *genouilleres*, the legs by *jambes*, and the feet by *sollerets*,—all pieces of plate armour, so called; whilst at the insteps and between the jambes and sollerets are small pieces of mail called *gussets*. The feet of this effigy rest against a lion. Both the sword on the left side, and the anelace or dagger on the right side of the effigy, are wanting.

"The effigy of the lady represents her attired in the veiled head-dress, with a chain round her neck; in a close-bodied gown open at the sides, the tight-fitting sleeves of which are buttoned to the wrists; about the gown is worn a bawdrick, the end of which falls down in front. At the feet two whelps were represented; one of these is gone. Over the gown is worn a mantle or cloak, distinctive of rank, fastened in front of the breast by a *fermail*,—a broach so called. From the chain round the neck depends an ornament like a fibula. The hands are engaged as in act of prayer."

Mr. Blore's note is as follows :

"At Penmynydd, in Anglesey, there is a monument of alabaster, which is not found on the spot, but is found in Derbyshire. The date will be about 1415. At that period there were considerable manufactories of monuments in the locality of the alabaster quarries, particularly at Burton-on-Trent, which was famous for its marblers. The monument at Penmynydd corresponds with other monuments of the same date made at that place, and distributed over the country north and south. It more particularly corresponds with the monument of Sir John Cockaine in the church of Ashbourne in that county, from the peculiarity of having a small shield on the hauberk. Sir John Cockaine fought in the battle of Shrewsbury, and was killed there. A large body of Welsh were engaged in that battle. It is, therefore, very probable that the Tudor whose monument is at Penmynydd was a leader of the Welsh on that occasion ; and this may account for his monument being made at the same place, and resembling so closely that of Sir John Cockaine. It may also account for the tradition of its being preserved from a wreck on the coast, as it must have been conveyed by sea, and may have met with the disaster. The arms, in each case, are not raised, but represented in line. Both are beautiful specimens of the monumental art of the period, and the production of first-rate artists."

It will by-and-bye be seen that about the time of the Battle of Shrewsbury (1403), there were several important members of the Tudor family serving with Owen Glyndwr, although it is not known that either he or they actually bore a part in that famous fight.

The tradition about being wrecked is shared by this monument with several others, and also with the stained glass in the east window at Beaumaris—said to have come from Spain—and a curious quintuple tablet near it. In both of these cases, the legend is absolutely false, ample evidence being at hand to prove that both the glass and the tablet were English, and put up in the ordinary way. Another legend says that this tomb, as well as three others now respectively at Llanheblig, Llandegai, and Beaumaris, was removed at the Dissolution from the friary of Llanfaes to its present position. The *pros* and *cons* of this matter will be better discussed after what is known of the history of

the family has been stated. The rank or family of the female figure is not in any manner indicated.

The chevron—plain or ermines—between three helmets was undoubtedly the coat borne by the Tudors—Owen Tudors—and Owens of Penmynydd until very recent times; but it is quite uncertain when or by whom they were first adopted. In most of the older registers, (and none of these are older than Elizabeth's reign,) the plain chevron is attributed to "Tudor ap Grono," or "Sir Tudor Vaughan ap Grono," and the ermines to "Owen Tudor." But recent research has hitherto failed to discover contemporary evidence of the arms actually borne by either of these gentlemen.

The family of Tudor came from the stock of Marchudd ap Cynan, who is dignified as the founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes or families of North Wales. It is said that he lived in the ninth century, and bore on his shield *a Saracen's head erased, wreathed about the temples*. All history goes to show that this piece of heraldry, at all events, is a fabrication of those enthusiasts who insist upon fitting a coat of arms on every distinguished person, whether he lived before the days of heraldry or not.

From Marchudd descended Ednyfed Fychan, who, in more historical times, is found to have been a very important person about the court of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales (who married the daughter of King John of England). Ednyfed resided chiefly at Tregarnedd in Anglesey, not very far from Penmynydd, and died about 1233, having been twice married. His first wife was Tangwystl, daughter of Llowarch ap Bran, and from her descend many distinguished families; and the second was Gwenllïan, daughter of Rhys, Prince of South Wales: from her came the Tudors. By his first wife Ednyfed had a son, Tudor ap Ednyfed, who is mentioned in King Henry III's Patent Roll for 1248. Those were crusading times, and as nothing is more probable than that the leading men in Wales, as in England and elsewhere,

adopted heraldic devices in due form, the following story preserved by Dr. Powell, on the authority of Gyttyyn Owain and others, may be readily believed :

“In the time of Prince Llewelyn grew a variance between King John of England and the said prince : whereupon Ednyfed came with the prince's host and men of war, and also a number of his own people, and met these English lords in a morning, at what time these English lords were hostied and slain ; and immediately brought their heads, being yet bloody, to the said Prince Llewelyn. The prince seeing the same, caused Ednyfed Fychan from thenceforth to bear in his arms or shield three bloody heads, in token of his victory, where he had born in his arms before a Saracen's head : and so ever after this Ednyfed bore the said arms, his son and his son's son, unto the time of Tudor ap Gronw ap Tudor ap Gronw ap Ednyfed Fychan. And after this Ednyfed wedded Gwenlian, daughter of Rhys, prince of South Wales, and had issue by her Gronw.”

This coat of the three bleeding Saxon heads is to the present day borne by all families descended from Tangwystl ; and it is to be observed that in the passage quoted above, the second family only is named, and there seems to be some especial significance in the expression, *unto the time of Tudor*, etc.

Ednyfed Fychan had great riches, and endowed the issue of his second marriage with the manors of Tre-castell, Penmynydd, and Erddreiniog in Anglesey, and many fine houses “royally adorned with turrets and garrets,” of which no traces now remain. Gronw was his son by Gwenllian, who inherited all this, and Tudor, afterwards known as Tudor Hên, his grandson. According to Mr. Pennant, the latter founded the House of the White Friars—Carmelites—in Bangor, about 1276, enriched it in 1299, and was buried there in 1311. The foundation still exists in the Friars' Grammar School there, but the traces left by the Carmelites are exceedingly meagre. During the lifetime of this Tudor occurred the final conquest of Wales by Edward I, which was consummated by the slaughter of Llewelyn in 1283. Anian, the then Bishop of Bangor, was in high favour with the English king, and it be-

came not only pious, but fashionable, to endow the clergy of Bangor. Among the Welshmen who did homage to Edward of Carnarvon at Chester in 1301, when the principality was formally handed over to him, was one Tudor ap Gronw, probably this man, although Mr. Llwyd considers that it was his grandson. The Tudors do not appear to have taken part in any of the numerous risings, which took place in the course of establishing the English rule in Wales.

Grono ap Tudor ap Grono, the third in descent from Ednyfed Fychan is known only by his benefactions to the White Friars. Mr. Pennant thought that he had found his tombstone in the old building of Friar's School, which in his time stood on the lower ground near "the Bishop's river," for he mentions a stone bearing the words "ap Tudor;" and another, which he found over the chimney-piece, bearing a long sword. When the old school-building was pulled down, several ancient tombstones were preserved, and built into the walls of the existing stable-yard. One has a curious figure of a monk; another seems to commemorate "Brother John of Llanfaes;" another—that with the long sword—has on it also a pastoral cross and the name of Griffith ap Iorwerth, who was Bishop of Bangor about 1309; but the only approach to the name of Tudor which can now be found is in the fragment, "ET. MAD"—"T. AP. TVD.", which occurs in very rich and ancient letters on a broken slab built into the stable wall. Mr. Pennant believes that this Grono was buried at the White Friars in 1331. His wife Gwerfil came from the line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, of Powys, founder of the third royal tribe or family of North Wales. Of their two sons, Tudor and Howel, some curious information is to be had.

When Wales was finally conquered, King Edward I ordered an extent or valuation to be made of Anglesey, showing what he might expect to derive from the island in point of revenue. The Commissioners who were appointed for this purpose met at Llanfaes, and made a

return by which the king's officers of exchequer for years afterwards checked the accounts rendered by his governors and other ministers in Wales. This extent did not include those places of local and self-contained importance, from which the crown, having seized only the rights of the Welsh prince, and not those of his subjects, could demand nothing. It did not include Penmynydd, Erddreiniog, or Tre Castell, the manors left to his second family by Ednyfed Fychan. By-and-bye,—seventy years afterwards,—Edward III bestowed Wales upon his gallant son, the Black Prince, and then a more complete extent was made to show the value of the gift. It bears date in 1352, and has since been printed in the *Record of Carnarvon*. Many proclamations had been made, and many arrangements effected, all of which tended towards the pacification of Wales, and the reservation to her native children of so many of their natural rights as the English king dared to leave them. He was particular in recognising these in all who swore fealty to him, and the very crown rents took the name of *tunc* rents, from the fact of the English Crown exacting just what used to be paid *tunc*—*then*, when the native princes reigned. Military tenure, of course, obtained in Wales as elsewhere, and, subject to such tenures, the crown claimed all the land. Most occupiers owed, in addition to this service, others of a more menial nature: repairs of the king's house, food for his troops, beef for his household, work in his fields, and many more remarkable feudal exactions. The manors, however, of Tre Castell, Penmynydd, and Erddreiniog were held free from all such claims as these—the first by Howell ap Grono and his brother Tudor; the second half by them, and half by the Abbot of Conway, to whom King Edward and Bishop Anian of Bangor had granted the tithes when the Abbey of Conway was removed to Maenan. The third manor was held by Howell ap Grono, his brother Tudor, and Res ap David. Their tenure is thus described in the extent:—"Tref Castell. This township is a free one. The tenants are Hoell

ap Grono and his brother Tudor, and they pay no rent or duty to the Prince, except suit at his court. And one man of the stock of that township, that is, of the stock of the grandchildren of Ednyfed, shall go to the king's wars for all the blood of the said Ednyfed, at his own cost within the marches of Wales; but beyond them, at the cost of the king. And they and their bondmen make suit at both of the great sheriff's tours in the year." Penmynydd was held on similar terms. These two brothers, then, with Rhys ap David, represented the Tudor family in 1352. Doubtless, the first Tudor ap Grono, grandson of Ednyfed Fychan, was then living also, because we find him constantly termed Tudor Hên *the Elder*, to distinguish him from his grandson, also Tudor ap Grono. This grandson, too, was termed Vychan, or the younger, and is commonly referred to in the documents and literature of the period in which he lived as Tudor Vaughan ap Grono, sometimes with the knightly prefix "Sir." Before following his fortunes, we will notice a proceeding taken after his death, in 1373, by which the manorial and other rights, then solely claimed by Hoell of Penmynydd, were called in question. John de Delves, representing the crown, impleaded Hoell in the King's Court, to know by what right he held a court of his own every three weeks, over which his seneschal presided; by what right he took assise of beer, and levied *amobr*, while owing none to the crown, nor even paying reliefs or heriots. Hoell's case in reply was, that he and his predecessors had owned these privileges from time immemorial. To the rejoinder, that he ought to have claimed them at the last preceding circuit of the justice of North Wales; that, Wales being a conquered country, all such privileges had been annulled; that the manors were not old manors, but newly erected by Hoell himself; that he did not even possess a tumbrel, by which judgment could be given in a case of breach of assise of beer; and that Hoell had badly and unjustly used the liberties and rights which he usurped: the freeholder put in, by way of

rebuttal, a denial of most of these allegations—an assertion that he used his family privileges well and wisely ; and a strong declaration that these rights had been those of his ancestors, and of all in whose position he stood. Further, Hoell insisted that even if the conquest of Wales had deprived him of that which was his, yet King Edward's numerous proclamations, and Hoell's acceptance of his terms and swearing allegiance to him, had caused every right and property to be restored to him. He insisted, even on these terms, in regarding his family privileges as of the highest antiquity, thus proving how much he thought of the importance of his family. The actual language of his pleading on this point is worth quoting : "*Quamvis ea teneat ex perquisito suo, tamen ipse et illi quorum statum habet et omnes ea tenentes a tempore quo non extat memoria de hujus modi libertatis seisiiti fuerunt.*"

The question of regulating the sale of beer seems to have given more trouble to the judge than the others ; it was adjourned ; but on the other and more material points the judgment was, "*Eat inde sine die.*"

It does not appear that Hoell left any heirs, nor is any further account of him available. The name is not an uncommon one, but yet it may be worth while to mention that about this time, 1370-80, one Hoell ap Grono was Dean of Bangor, and died at Rome, whither he had gone on ecclesiastical business. The connection between the Tudor family, our Hoell's ancestors, and Bangor, has already been mentioned.

The other brother is a more notorious personage. Grono Vychan ap Tudor seems to have had a taste for roving, a desire to see the world, and to have gratified it among the chivalry of his time, both in England and elsewhere. Of him Dr. Powell has thus written :

"In the time of Edward the Third lived Sir Tudor Vaughan ap Grono, descended lineally from Ednyfed Vaughan, a person as to estate, power, and interest, one of the chiefest in North Wales. Upon some motive, either of ambition or fancy, he assumed to himself the honour of knighthood ; requiring all

people to call and style him Sir Tudor ap Grono, as if he did prognosticate and foresee that out of his loins should arise those that should have power to confer that honour. King Edward being informed of such unparalleled presumption, sent for Sir Tudor, and asked him with what confidence he durst invade his prerogative by assuming the degree of knighthood without his authority. Sir Tudor replied that, by the laws and constitution of King Arthur, he had the liberty of taking upon himself that title, in regard that he had those three qualifications which, whoever was endued with, could by those laws claim the honour of a knight. First, he was a gentleman; second, he had sufficient estate; and thirdly, he was valiant and adventurous: adding this withal, 'If my valour and hardiness be doubted of, lo! here I throw down my glove; and for due proof of my courage, I am ready to fight with any man, whatever he be.' The king, approving and liking well the man's forwardness and resolution, was easily persuaded to confirm the honour of knighthood upon him."

The history of the reign of Edward III is one long series of wars abroad and tournaments at home. He is related to have given "an honourable reception to all persons of distinction that were pleased to be present, and caused a circular hall of boards to be run up, two hundred foot in diameter; and there feasted all the knights at one table, in memory of the great Arthur, who, as it is pretended, instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of the Round Table."

Now, it must be observed that Sir Tudor Vaughan ap Grono, of Tre Castell, as he is usually described, was the great-great-grandson of Ednyfed Fychan, and the very man "up to whose time" the family bore the *three Saxons' heads coupéd*. The document from which we quote that remarkable expression was compiled by order of Henry VII, many years after the death of Sir Tudor, and after the adoption by his family of the helmets as their badge. It has been already stated that the Elizabethan records ascribe to Sir Tudor the helmets, not the heads. He may have adopted them in commemoration of his prowess at some tournament or other: many occurred at Windsor, Dunstable, and elsewhere, during his time. Possibly he veiled with a vizor those bare

and bleeding Saxon heads, which might otherwise have caused offence to those among whom he had been hospitably received. If Sir Tudor ventured on his own authority to assume the honour of knighthood, he may well have adopted for himself a new heraldic device, especially as the men of Penrhyn, representing Ednyfed Fychan's first family, used as their arms the gory Saxons' heads. There is preserved in the *Myfyrian Archæology of Wales* a series of poems addressed to Tudor ap Gronwy of Penmynydd, in which his prowess and the grandeur of his position, as well as the great importance of Tre Castell and Penmynydd, are dwelt upon in general terms. But the language of this poetry is difficult and vague, and a very close examination of it has failed to extract any items of positive history. Mr. Richard Lhwyd, indeed, has seen in them proof that Sir Tudor "lived in a style of magnificent hospitality" at Tre Castell; he adds, "In the thirteenth century," which is evidently an error. He also affirms that Sir Tudor was succeeded at Tre Castell by his son Ednyfed, of whom, unfortunately, we can find no records at all. He had sons, Grono, William, Rhys, and Meredydd (whose mother was Margaret, the daughter of Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owen, a lineal descendant of that Rhys, Prince of South Wales, from whom came the second wife of Ednyfed Fychan. From the pedigrees, which are, however, but indifferently authenticated, it would seem that Sir Tudor was more than once married. That of the Penrhyn family, compiled by Mr. Thomas, incidentally mentions the knight's death in 1367, and that statement is supported by the circumstance that while in the extent of 1352, Tudor, as well as Hoell, is named as owner of Tre Castell, in 1371 Hoell alone is called upon to defend the family rights and honours. Mr. Pennant says that Sir Tudor was buried in the Friary at Bangor, which he and his ancestors had built and endowed; and several of the elegies upon him allude to Bangor as a place affected by his death. Mr. Richard Lhwyd thus translates one couplet, vague as they are all :

"For Tudor, dead, the tears incessant flow,
And Bangor suffers in the general woe."

("Aml uwch grann oe lynt Fangor
Ym di-dyr deigr am Dudur.")

The existing remains of the old house of Tre Castell consist simply of an angle of the building, and present no historical features whatever; neither is there available any record of the fortunes of that branch of the family of Tudor which lived there. Even the pedigree books are silent about them. Mr. R. Lhwyd sums up their history thus:—"This ancient castellated mansion, after having long been the abode of the descendants of Marchudd, Lord of Uwch Dulas, in Denbighshire, was at length conveyed into the family of Mostyn by the marriage of Evan ab Adam ab Iorwerth Ddu of that house with Angharad, heiress of Ednyfed ab Tudor of Tre Castell. It was afterwards purchased by the late Mr. Hugh Davies, and is now the property of Mrs. Owen, his niece and heiress, relict of Richard Owen of Sybyllidir, Esq." Now, in 1867, it is the estate of Henry Owen Williams, Esq. Mr. Lhwyd adds:—"Sir Tudor was one of the great proprietors who, holding their estates *in capite*, did homage to Edward Prince of Wales at Chester, in the twenty-ninth of Edward I. His three sons were in their time styled the three temporal lords of Anglesey, viz., Ednyfed of Tre'r Castell; Gronwy of Penmynydd, and Rhys of Arddreiniog; the three spiritual being the Archdeacon of Anglesey, the President of Holyhead, and the Prior of Penmon."

We believe, however, that Rhys of Arddreiniog was a cousin, although Tudor had a son Rhys, and another William.

It is clear that Grono inherited Penmynydd and Dinsylwy Res, together with most of the honours of the family. Grono—commonly called Grono Vychan ap Tudor, was in favour with Edward the Black Prince, and very probably accompanied him abroad. When, therefore, the entire government of Wales was placed by Edward III, in the hands of his gallant son, the

latter appointed Grono ap Tudor for life to the responsible office of Forester of Snowdon,—a district which comprehended the greater portion, if not the whole, of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey. His salary was 7*d.* per diem—£10 13*s.* per annum. This office he held until the day of his death. Although the Black Prince never succeeded to the throne, his son did, and, as Richard II, not only continued the prince's appointments, but promoted his father's friend, Grono ap Tudor. The Patent Roll for 1381 contains a grant to him of the office of Constable of Beaumaris Castle, with a yearly fee of forty marks,—he to provide a chaplain, sub-constable, and warder; but it would seem that he did not live to enter into possession of the post. The Chamberlain's accounts, which record the payment of salaries to all high officers of state, do not in any year include the name of Grono ap Tudor as Constable of Beaumaris. David Cradock, or Caradoc, whom he was to have succeeded, remained for many years in charge of the castle, and Grono, or his representatives, drew his salary as Forester of Snowdon only, up to the day of his death, March 23rd, 1332.

We have the following excellent evidence of this date. The lands of Penmynydd were taken possession of by King Richard's escheator, the heir being a minor, and the escheator recorded them thus:—

“THE LANDS WHICH WERE GRONO'S AP TUDOR.—Of certain proceeds or profits of lands or tenements which were Grono's ap Tudor, in the townships of Penmynyth and Dynsilwy Res, who died on the Sabbath day next before the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Virgin Mary, in the fifth year of the now king; and which the same Grono held of the king in capite by service of going with the said king in his war within the marches of Wales at his own cost, and beyond at the cost of the said king and suit, at the County Court of Anglesey: remaining in the hands of the lord the king by the death of the said Grono, on account of the minority of age of Tudor, the son and heir of the said Grono; and which are extended by the year at twelve pounds beyond, etc. He answereth not, because respited by the justiciary and others of the council of the lord the king until it should be discussed whether they ought

to belong to the lord the king, or whether they should be delivered to Mevanwy, who was the wife of the said Grono, for surety in answering the lord king, etc."

This entry, repeated year after year up to the end of the century and the reign of Richard II, seems to indicate that possession was taken by the heir about 1400. Whether that heir was Tudor named in the return, or some other relation, remains to be shown. It is rarely that we find the day of a man's death so precisely recorded in the records of the realm, and perhaps there was some special reason in the case of Grono ap Tudor, so important a man in Anglesey. His death seems to have been caused by drowning. A bard named Gruffudd ap Meredydd ap David wrote a very diffuse elegy on one Goronwy Fychan, "who was drowned"; but it is impossible to gather from his very obscure language whether the drowning was accidental, murderous, or in battle. It seems to point to one of the former classes, possibly the first, and to hint that a too liberal indulgence in the mead-cup had something to do with the matter :—

"Of excess of mead it happened—
His arms that prevailed in battle
Prove an utter evil to the leader of the host.
There was deep grief around
For the bright-helmed, wine-loving leader;
For the drowning of a leader of wolves—
A wild boar in battle—the eagle of the host."

The bard also says, referring to the suddenness of the event :—

"Many of the people will be astounded
In England, that the sleep of his eyes
Has come upon the leader of bright thousands.
Dire offence, double lament, heavy
Senseless loss the black pool caused
By covering the dread lion."

In another poem occurs this remarkable line :—

"*Côf garw o'i lwyf farw ei alarfedd oedd.*"

("The sad memory of his sudden death was his surfeit of mead.")

Although an eminent Welsh scholar has intimated his

assent to these translations, it is right to say that it has been suggested that the word *dirfedd*, translated "excess of mead," may only mean *any* excess—*e. g.*, excess of size, or unwieldiness—and that *alarfedd* may be *galarfedd*, and, after all, refer to either a monument or to funeral obsequies.

But the first of these poems contains a line or two which seem to be of real importance as to the burial of this chief:—

"The grief of Menai was placed in a marble tomb.
Sad indeed was it to put in oak and earth
A pillar of the coast; the ardent pursuer of France;
The powerful friend; chief of the court of Penmynydd:
The choir of the Barefooted Friars covered him."

Now, it has been seen that the original burying-place of the Tudors was at the Black Friars, or Friars Preachers, at Bangor: they were Dominicans. The only establishment of Barefooted Friars, or Franciscans, seems to have been at Llanfaes. In describing the foundation of which by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, the same expression (*troednoeth*) is used as in this line. But the living of Penmynydd was always connected with the cathedral of Bangor, of which it became a prebend; and it is possible that the bard might have alluded to the monkish establishment which ruled there. The date of Grono's death corresponds with the probable date of the tomb at Penmynydd, which may very well have been his monument. At the same time, this chance allusion to the "*Brodyr Troednoeth*" is almost, if not quite, the only evidence obtained hitherto of the truth of that tradition which states that the tomb once stood in Llanfaes, the house of the Barefooted Friars.

The first poem from which these extracts have been made contains a mention of the armorial bearings of the Tudors, in the form of an exclamation:—

"*Ochrog helm, och ehang galar,*" etc.
("The *side-faced* helmet.")

and another:—

"*Helm ddur hil i Dudur deg.*"
("The steel helmet for fair Tudor.")

It is much to be regretted that no translation exists of these poems, acceptable to all students of Archaic Welsh, and available for purposes of historical summary. The divergence of opinion of the highest authorities as to the various readings causes a sad but inevitable doubt as to the value of the evidence borne by these very ancient bards, even where no hesitation occurs in admitting the authenticity of the text preserved through the patriotic and enlightened exertions of Owen Jones (Myfyr), and his fellow collectors.

J. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

VINDOGLADIA CELTICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—To the name of Vindogladia, given by the Romans to this British town, we have affixed “Celtica,” to distinguish it from the Roman station adjoining. The Roman name, as it seems to me, was merely an adaptation of “Vin-do-cladh,” so called by the ancient inhabitants themselves; and although there are many suggestions as to its etymology, so there is likewise a certain concordance well deserving attention. Thus Sir R. C. Hoare and his friend, a learned Welsh antiquary (Mr. Fenton), thought the name Vindogladia to be composed of the Celtic “Fin” (an *end*), “dau” (*two*), “clawd” (*banks or ditches*), and in its meaning to have an especial reference to the relative situation of the town and the two banks of his *imaginary* cursus.

Baxter identifies Vindogladia with Wimborne, and applies *Vin-do-cladh* to the confluence of the rivers Stour and Allen at that place. Others, again, suppose the British name to be found in the Celtic “Gwyn” (*white*) and “gladh” (*stream*), or “kledh” (*a dyke or fosse*). A friend, to whose opinion I am always disposed to attach much weight, inclines to the former of these last two derivations; and as having reference to the winter-bourne, which in *wet* seasons breaks forth, and flowing along the valley at the foot of the hill north of Vindogladia, finds its way to the river Allen (known to the Saxons as the Win-bourne), which has its principal source a short distance to the east of Monkton, and joins the river Stour at Winborne Minster, as before observed. So that the Romans may have identified the little stream below the hill with the name of the town, and have called it *Vindo-* or *Ventagladia*.

For myself, I cannot think that a small stream adjoining the settlement, which *never* flowed except in *very wet winters*, and that ran in no bed or channel, would have been deep enough to give it such a limpid appearance as to lead the Britons to embody the characteristic in the name of their town. I am rather disposed to favour the etymology which considers "*Gwyn cladh*" to have reference to *white ditches*, as a by no means inappropriate method of nomenclature, and of frequent practice in later ages, as in White Parish, White Haven, White Church, etc., as applied to any extensive system of dykes, trackways, and earthworks such as at Vindogladia, formed, as they were, of chalk, and which must have been a striking feature in the landscape from many a distant mile.

I am, etc.,

C. WARNE, F.S.A.

PENIARTH AND HENGWRT MSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In an introductory letter from myself to a catalogue of the Peniarth MSS., published in the *Arch. Camb.*, vii, p. 164, I expressed a wish that there were a perfect catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. I now send to you for publication such an one as I have been enabled to compile. I only wish it were more satisfactory. I have taken Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogue as the basis of this, and have so added to and corrected the former, that it will now be easy to find any MS. in the collection. A *perfect* catalogue should comprise a notice of each separate article in each MS. This my imperfect knowledge of the Welsh language precludes my doing to the extent which would be desirable.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. W. E. WYNNE.

Peniarth. Jan. 25, 1869.

[This letter refers to the portion of the Peniarth Catalogue now published.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*]

NEGLECT OF CONWAY CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I am sorry to learn, from the North Welsh papers, that one of the arches formerly supporting the roof of the hall in Conway Castle has been allowed to fall down for the want of timely attention and repair. The arch in question, of which the *voussoirs* almost alone remained, was well known to all visitors of this fine old building; and I suspect that some underhand practices, such as stealing stones from the walls, etc., must have been going on to produce such an unfortunate result. I hope that the Board of Woods and Forests, if it has the power, will inquire into this case of gross neglect on the part of those who are the lessees or grantees of the Castle. It is too bad that, while Caernarvon Castle should be so well cared for by the adoption of a reasonable admission-tariff, under a vigilant deputy constable, this fine old ruin at Conway should be still left to the carelessness

and neglect of those who are supposed to be its guardians, and that an exorbitant scale of charges for admission should be kept up merely for the sake of the gate-keeper and his family. Utter neglect, and now destruction, are all that this let-alone system has produced; and it is high time that the Crown should interfere. As for the public spirit of the town and of the county, it is hopeless to look for any redress. The railway has been allowed to pierce the town walls, and now the Castle may fall to pieces ere any one in Caernarvonshire will stir a step to prevent it. The fallen arch might be put up again at the cost of a few pounds; but as the district is a miserably poor one, and the present holders of the Castle cannot spare the money, and there is no man of sufficient property in the county to come forward and remedy the damage, it will probably be considered irreparable, and the old building will be left to its fate. The gate-keeper pockets not much more than £100 per ann. by his admission-fees; and it is much more gratifying to spend money in building new sham castles, and to live in them, than to repair old ones.

What has taken place at Conway brings to my recollection the danger that exists, in Beaumaris and Pembroke Castles, of considerable portions of the gateway-towers, in each case, falling down inwards from sheer neglect. Very serious cracks in the wall of that at Beaumaris, and in the vaulted roof of that at Pembroke, have existed for some years past; but it is not too late to fill them up, and secure these portions of the buildings. I am aware that the lessees or grantees of the castles have, perhaps, neither the means nor the inclination to do anything of the kind; but a proper tariff of admission, as at Caernarvon, would soon furnish a good portion of the funds required; and in the mean time the influence of the Crown might be brought to bear upon the due preservation of these thoroughly national monuments.

I am, etc.

May 14, 1869.

AN ANTIQUARY.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 166.—**ABERNANT NEAR CARMARTHEN.**—In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, vol. v, I find the following statement under the head of this parish: "About ten years ago (*i.e.* about 1823) sixty silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, were found by some children at the vicarage house; and in repairing the road near Pant y Kendy, not long since, a Roman urn was discovered, at the depth of a few feet below the surface of the ground, containing ashes, with which also the place where it was found was discoloured to a considerable extent. The urn, immediately on its being removed, fell in pieces. Though no account of any Roman settlement at this place is on record, nor can any vestige of an encampment be traced, yet from its vicinity to Newchurch (about a mile and a half distant), where a battle between the Romans and Britons is said to have taken place (in commemoration of which a stone erected to the

memory of Severinus, the Roman general, still exists), it is not improbable that the spot may have been the place of interment of some who fell in the battle; and more especially as it is not far distant from the Roman road leading from *Maridunum* (Carmarthen) to the town of Fishguard." This statement seems to me worthy of making a note of; but the following queries are naturally suggested by it: (1.) By whom was this discovery made, and where were the coins preserved? (2.) Ditto, ditto, as to the Roman urn; and how was it ascertained to be Roman, not British? (3.) Where is the Severinus stone preserved? (4.) What proof is there that a *Roman* road led from Carmarthen to Fishguard?

H. L. J.

Query 167.—HENLLAN-AMGOED, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Lewis, in noticing this parish, says: "In a field in this parish, called Cern Varchen, is a Roman monumental stone, on which is inscribed, in rude characters, "*Caii Menvendani filii Barcuni*"; and in the neighbourhood are several remains of Roman and British antiquities." This statement is also worth making a note of, and inquiring about. I never heard it mentioned in Carmarthenshire; but the stone may still be in existence for all that, and I should be very glad if any correspondent could give me further information about it.

H. L. J.

Miscellaneous Notices.

PRINCE MADOC AND ANEURIN.—In the *Memoirs* of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, for 1867, p. 122, I find the following, which may interest those who still believe in Prince Madoc and his discovery of the Western continent: "A member recently returned from London has communicated some remarks on the subject of a life of Griffin, which he has found among the Cottonian MSS. of the British Museum. Griffin, son of Conan, was king in Wales towards the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. He died, in fact, in 1137; and his family is made to descend maternally from the Scandinavian kings of Dublin by an affiliation hitherto unknown. A circumstance which deserves to be mentioned is that Madoc, who is supposed to have landed in America towards the end of the twelfth century, was grandson of this King Griffin, and may be supposed to have been acquainted with the Northern narratives relating to Vinland and the other countries of the West, which were current among the Scandinavians in Ireland."

J.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES OF COPENHAGEN.—We are bound to recommend those of our members who have access to good public libraries, to look at the *Memoirs* of the Northern Antiquaries for 1867. The number so designated, which is written in French, is illustrated by numerous engravings of objects of the so-called Iron Age, of extraordinary beauty and singularity. They

are not likely to see these illustrations elsewhere, and the opportunity should not be lost. Many of the objects which were found at Vimose are supposed to date from the fifth century. Among other interesting discoveries is one made by the late King of Denmark, Ferdinand VII, of a grave lined with stone, like a cist, containing the remains of four bodies interred in confusion together. Among other curious articles are the ends of bronze spurs tipped with iron, as well as bronze ornaments of swords, and scabbards bearing Runes, which in one instance are accompanied by the Latin characters AEL. AELIANVS. The ornamentation of all the Danish arms, horse-furniture, etc., is peculiarly elegant, the arms very well formed, and everything betokening the high powers and influence of the hardy Northmen of those early times. The Danish antiquaries engrave very well, and with peculiar delicacy and good taste.

LONGEVITY AT LLANMAES, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, a work which, as far as it goes, is trustworthy, though totally innocent of all architectural research, I find the following passage referring to this parish. Perhaps the present incumbent will be at the pains of trying to verify the transcripts. Lewis says: "The salubrity of the air is attested by several entries in the parish Register of the burial of persons, whose lives had been extended to an almost incredibly protracted period. Among them the most remarkable are the following, which have been extracted *verbatim*: "Ivan Yorath buried a Saterdaye the xvii day of July anno dom' 1621 et anno regni regis vicesimo primo annoque ætatis circa 180. He was a sowdiar in the fights of Boosworthe, and lived at Llantwit Major, and he lived much by fishing.—John Sherry was buried 8th of December, 1624, aged 104 years.—Thomas Watkin sepultus fuit octavo die Martii 1628, ætatis circa 100.—Elizabeth Yorath, wife of Edmund Thomas, was buried the 13th of February, 1668, aged 177." Old Parr and old Jenkins certainly lived to very great ages. Why should not these humble inhabitants of one of the most tranquil and delightful districts of an exceedingly healthy county have been distinguished in a similar manner? J.

BATTLE BETWEEN CARDIFF AND BRECON C. 1094.—In Powell's continuation of Humphrey Llwyd's *Description of Wales*, it is stated: "About this time (1094) Roger Montgomery, Earl of Salop and Arundel; William Fitz Eustace, Earl of Gloucester; Arnold de Harcourt, and Neale le Viscount, were slaine between Cardiff and Brecknock by the Welshmen; also Walter Evereux, Earl of Sarum, and Hugh Earl Gourney were there hurt, and died after in Normandie." Is anything further recorded of this battle, and where did it take place? J.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—We are glad to learn from the Cardiff papers that the crowning stone of the new spire of Llandaff Cathedral has been placed by the Bishop in person. The completion of this noble work is highly honourable to all concerned in it.

JOURNAL OF THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—We have before us the third number of this journal, formerly limited to the Kilkenny Society. It contains many papers of interest, particularly on the primitive church of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillun, A.D. 518, by the Rev. H. Reade; illustrated with some excellent views of the early doorways, etc.: another on what are called Cyclopean churches in the vicinity of Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, by Mr. E. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A.; also illustrated with lithographic views and plans: and more especially a very curious memoir by Mr. R. R. Brash on the Ogham inscriptions in the church of Seskinan, county of Waterford. The stones bearing these inscriptions form the lintels of the rear-openings of windows of a building of the fourteenth century. One of them is perforated with a hole, and may be suspected of having been used as a gate-post even in mediæval times. Two of the inscriptions are fragmentary; but a third commemorates *Cir, the son of Muc*. How desirable it would be if the Irish antiquaries would publish a complete collection of all the Ogham inscriptions hitherto found in that country in one volume, to which those found in Wales might form a good appendix.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ULM AND UPPER SWABIA.—We have received from Ulm, where it is published, the first number of a new series of these *Transactions*. It is brought out in the quarto size, and being printed in the grand old German black letter type, carries with it a certain air of dignity which is highly befitting to its *status*. The association is under the “protectorate” of the King of Wurtemberg, and therefore affords another instance of the enlightened respect for archæological researches which actuates so many European governments. This number contains several valuable historical papers as well as others more essentially antiquarian. It is illustrated with an useful archæological map of the district round Ulm, and also with a few woodcuts of German ecclesiastical sculpture of the fifteenth century.

THE WORKS OF THE REV. WALTER DAVIES, M.A. (GWALLTER MECHAIN). This work, in three vols. 8vo, comprising the whole of the author's poetical and miscellaneous prose writings, has now been published, under the able editorship of the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D., Rector of Llanymawddy. We hope to give some account of it in a future number of our Journal.

* * We have to request Correspondents who may think of favouring us with sketches for engraving, that, if possible, they will not let their sketches exceed the following dimensions, viz. $6\frac{1}{10}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{10}$ inches, in order to obviate the trouble and expense of reducing them to the proper size of our pages.

Reviews.

SACRED ARCHÆOLOGY. By WALCOTT. Reeve & Co., London.

THIS is one of the best intended and most useful books which we have met with for some time. It supplies an almost universal want; and within the compass of 640 pages, in a goodly, well printed, well got up volume, offers a kind of cyclopædia of reference, or at all events of guidance, upon topics which historical and antiquarian students are continually engaged with. It does not pretend to supersede the great books of reference with which we are all acquainted; but it gives sufficiently copious sketches of the matters whereupon it treats, and may save the student much labour by bringing before him, in a ready and convenient form, the essential points, which he may afterwards work out at his leisure. The book, too, is compiled with great honesty of purpose. It is not a theorising book. It records the discoveries and the ascertained knowledge of others. It seeks to be comprehensive rather than exclusive; and while necessarily treating of many subjects upon which all kinds of controversy might be got up, it treats them with true archæological impartiality, and is calculated to wound the prejudices of few, if any, of its readers. Its author, the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., Præcentor of Chichester, has long been well known to the antiquarian world by his works on the English cathedrals and their cities, the English Ordinal, the Memorials of Westminster, etc., etc.; and he speaks thus in his preface,—

“Those who are experienced in literary labour will know that this volume is no mere compilation of fragmentary and disjointed extracts, but has been slowly, and with critical effort, constructed out of a mass of conflicting evidence, and has been elaborated as much amid historic monuments and the archæological wealth of museums as under the shadow of bookshelves. It is not a doctrinal or polemical essay, its purport and scope being purely archæological. My object has been to combine under one comprehensive and systematic scheme, in the full and true meaning of the word archæology, and for the purpose of mutual illustration, the varied information derived from the silent architecture and material remains of ecclesiastical antiquity, with the written records of the manners and customs of those who were their authors, and to exhibit the religious and social condition of our forefathers as if they lived again. To discuss one without the other of these essential elements of information is to produce an incomplete and unsatisfactory view of a subject which must, when an author writes in the interest of no party, embrace both. The history of dogma is thus studied by the aid of direct and incorruptible evidence, whilst the changes and diversity of ritual and discipline, the forms of popular superstition, and lingering tradition, lend their visible or oral testimony to the facts of the past for all who would understand the spirit of the Church, the shadow itself being but a deepened light.”

This really describes the character of the book most fairly. It might easily have run into an architectural dictionary; still more so into one of rites and ceremonies and doctrines, or equally so into one of ecclesiastical history; but it avoids these difficulties, and in its pages the

balance is very carefully preserved between the respective claims of its varied contents. The architectural and the doctrinal portions are treated in a more summary manner than others, for special works of that kind abound, and a real archæological student is not likely to be much at a loss in either of those departments of professional knowledge. The author would have done well, we think, if one or two chronological tables could have been introduced; though, indeed, matter of this kind might have swelled his volume out to double its present size. He includes in his preface a valuable list of the authorities whom he has consulted, and he appends the following sensible observations :

"I trust that readers of chroniclers and mediæval MSS. will find their researches rendered more easy, and that many travellers at home and abroad will be enabled to visit old minsters, and investigate the precious remains of antiquity with some better result than that of a mere confusion of images, which vanish well nigh as soon as they are created, or of an ignorant belief in a medley of arrangements in themselves perfectly distinct, and the propagation of infinite mistakes and misapprehension. I shall be still more glad if I have contributed my share towards the spread of that knowledge which can alone (by showing the true value of what has been bequeathed to our keeping) protect the contents of muniment chests, and stay the hands of irrational and ruthless destruction. A fury which is more dangerous than the ravages of armies, mobs, or fanatics, has recently, under the specious plea of restoration, chiselled over the fronts of walls and defaced mouldings, swept away ancient remains of woodwork and internal ornament, and made of glorious fabrics a havoc, now, alas ! irreparable, and a subject of lasting national shame."

We now proceed to give some short extracts, first of all remarking that the book is arranged in the alphabetical form of a dictionary :

"BELL (from *pelvis*, a bowl.)—The earliest mention of bells occurs in the descriptions of the dress of the Jewish High Priest in Exodus and Ecclesiasticus. They were not unfamiliar to the ancient nations, as they are alluded to by Martial, Pliny, Suetonius, Porphyry, Zonaras, and Lucian, in association with the public baths ; the chariot of Camillus at his triumph, the rites of a Syrian goddess, Indian philosophers assembling for prayer, pyramidal towers, clocks, and the covering of Jupiter's temple by the Emperor Augustus. The invention of bells has therefore been erroneously attributed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, by Durandus, Honorius of Autun, and Walafrid Strabo. The word '*nola*' applied to a bell does not date earlier than the fourth century, and that of '*campana*' not until the eighth century."

We do not agree with the author in his derivation from *pelvis* ; but let that pass.

"Probably the first step to fixed bells was made by the use of portable or hand-bells, which are mentioned by Giraldus, speaking of the time of Germanus, c. 430, and specimens of these are still preserved. The hand-bell is still rung at Oxford, in front of funeral processions of members of the University. At Congleton, on the eve of the parish wake, St. Peter ad Vincula, a man in whose family from time immemorial the bells have been preserved, walks through the streets, shaking three belts covered with bells, and this is called 'Ringing the Chains' (of St. Peter). A hand-bell

is invariably used at funerals in Italy, Sicily, and Malta, and commonly so in France and Spain, as a signal to clear the way, and elicit a prayer for the departed."

"THE EAST.—The Jews turned to the west in prayer, in the direction of the Holy of Holies (1 Kings viii, 48; 2 Chron. xxix, 6; Dan. vi, 10; Ezek. viii, 16, 17); the Christians, at least, from the second century, turned to the east, as to the true Light of the World, our Blessed Lord, who came in the east. In several churches at Rome, in the Castle Chapel (Caen), at Seville and Haarlem, and St. Benet (Paris), the entrance is on the east and the altar to the west,—the latter the invariable practice of the Jesuits. In such cases the priest, standing on the west side of the altar, which was interposed between himself and the people, faced east, as in churches of true orientation, whilst in the latter, the celebrant stood between the altar and the people, with his back to the latter; but it is an irregular arrangement, although a curious relic of the early parallelism between the Law and the Gospel."

"FRIARS. A corruption of *Fratres*, brothers. Mendicant orders in the mediæval Church, who adopted more or less of the Austin Canons' rule. Cranmer mentions that persons, in superstitious reverence, used to wear a friar's coat to deliver them from ague or pestilence, or when they were dying; and at their burial caused it to be cast upon them, in hope thereby to be saved. Charles V was buried in a friar's cowl. Their churches are usually simple parallelograms. The Cordeliers' of Toulouse was an apsidal oblong, with lateral chapel; the Augustines' a parallelogram, with a transept, forming chapels out of all orientation, and opening into two polygonal apses; the Jacobins', like the Dominicans' church at Paris and Abergavenny, consisted of two alleys, divided by pillars, opening on a common apse with chapels; the Dominicans' of Ghent is a long parallelogram, with altar recesses on the side; but in England the Friars imitated the Regulars, as in the fine nave of the Dominicans at Norwich, and that of the Austin Friars in London. In Ireland, a tall thin tower parts off the conventual choir from the nave. The regular canon had property in proprietorship, the regular and monk possessed all in common; the friar had none, and was a mendicant."

The articles of *Liturgy* and *Mass* are treated at considerable length, and with equal fairness and ability; but we must refrain from quoting. The same may be said of the articles *Plays* and *Pope*; and the head of *Porch* is treated of with satisfactory fullness. Under the head of REVEREND we find much useful and curious information in a small space:

"REVEREND.—A titular designation of the clergy below the rank of bishop and dean, in the seventeenth century almost invariably associated with the adjunct 'learned.' In the last century, judges were sometimes spoken of as reverend, as now they are called honourable. In 1727 the dignitaries, archdeacons, and canons of Chichester with superior degrees were called venerable, and the rest masters; in 1733, the former only; but in 1742 all were indiscriminately styled reverend. South, in 1693, speaks of Dean Sherlock as very reverend, but the ordinary almanacks do not give deans the distinction till 1807. Dean Nowell, in Elizabeth's reign, mentions only the titles reverend and most reverend; at the same time, the Dean of York was called 'right worshipfull.' Pope Gregory called St. Augustine 'your holiness.' In 673 the Archbishop of Canterbury mentions a Bishop of Worcester as most reverend. Six years later, the Council of Rome speaks of the 'glorious and most holy bishops.' In 747, Cuthbert

of Canterbury is called honourable ; priests are termed venerable, and bishops most reverend, approved, honourable, and venerable. The Bishop of Meath, like archbishops, is called most reverend. The primitive bishops were often called makarioi, blessed. In 1709, an Archdeacon of Lincoln was called very reverend, whilst his brother of Leicester was simply reverend. A Bishop of Peterborough in 1630 was most reverend, whilst his predecessor in 1594 was reverend. In 1696, a Canon of Peterborough is described as very reverend ; and a Prebendary of Hereford in 1497, and the Chancellor of St. David's in 1622, are dubbed venerable."

But we must curtail our quotations, for our space forbids indulging in them, and be content with only two more :

"SACRING BELL (*campanella*, *timbele*) was rung at the elevation inside the church, in England, by the Constitutions of Cantelupe in 1240, as a warning of devotion. . . . In Spain they use a melodious peal of bells, which chime a silvery music, instead of the ordinary tinkling of a single bell, at the moment of consecration, when the Divine words of institution are recited by the celebrant ; and at the elevation of the Host, Aubrey mentions that at Brokenborough, Wilts, there were eighteen little bells rung by pulling one wheel. Such wheels, it is believed, are still preserved at Yaxley and Long Stratton. In the Roman Church it is rung thrice at the Sanctus, once before and three times at the elevation of the Host, three times at the elevation of the Chalice and at the Domine non sum dignus, and once before the 'Pater' (the latter dating from the sixteenth century), and also at Benediction with the Sacrament.

"WATCHERS, or THE SLEEPLESS. (*Akoimetai*.) (1.) Monks who lived in the monastery of the Stoudion, near Constantinople. (2.) Also the keepers of the Easter Sepulchre. Usually there were two or three, who sang psalms and maintained the watch. In the early monasteries, the cross was laid on Good Friday in a space within the altar, across which a curtain or veil was drawn until Easter morning, but at length the fuller ceremonial already described came into vogue. Moleon says the watchers at Orleans, habited as soldiers, broke their lances before the third stall, in presence of the chanter, and marched round the church with bare swords, and the sub-dean began the Te Deum. (3.) The keepers of the church, who went the rounds at night. A curious pierced cross in the east wall of the choir of St. David's was used by them for looking eastward or westward."

The concluding sentence of this article refers probably to a beautiful perforated cross at St. David's, noticed in a recent number of the *Arch. Camb.* ; and it offers an explanation of something of the same kind preserved in a wall at the west end of New Radnor town, which had been perplexing our brains ever since we first sketched it. But the Association shall have it some day.

We cannot take leave of Mr. Walcott without thanking him for giving us a book so useful and so very readable.

COLLECTIONS HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL RELATING TO MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The Powysland Club has done itself great credit by the issuing of Part IV of its Collections, for it contains a series of papers of no small value, especially to the history of Montgomeryshire. The volume opens with a good paper on Prince Cynddylan, and this is followed

by the second part of a long and careful paper on ancient Arwystli, containing a good account of the researches carried on at Caersws by the late Rev. David Davies, incumbent of Dylife. Some portions of this have appeared in our pages, and some of our engravings have been used to illustrate it. Mr. Morris C. Jones, one of the secretaries of the Club, follows this up by a most carefully arranged paper on the TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE, civil as well as ecclesiastical. It extends to a considerable length, and forms a valuable foundation for the labours of future inquirers. We next find a good paper by Mr. T. O. Morgan, the other secretary, on THE TIME AND MANNER OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE BEING CONSTITUTED SHIRE GROUND, which puts the subject in a clear and satisfactory light. A rather long paper, entitled A POWYSIAN AT AGINCOURT, by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, goes into many details and arguments concerning the life and actions of Sir Griffith Vaughan, who distinguished himself at Agincourt, but lost his head in 1447 through the influence of a local magnate. This paper must be of peculiar interest to several Montgomeryshire families, and testifies to much labour and care on the part of its author. We then come to a careful paper by Mr. R. Williams, of Newtown, entitled, MATERIALS FOR A TOPOGRAPHICON OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE, and containing notes on the history of each place, arranged in alphabetical order. This paper is so well conceived that it ought to be imitated in every county. It is followed by a list of the sheriffs of the county, also by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, compiled from really authentic sources, and rectifying former erroneous lists published in the *Gwliedydd*; and this, again, is accompanied by a supplementary paper, giving the armorial bearings of the sheriffs, with genealogical and biographical notices of their families. The name of Mr. E. Hamer, of Abersychan, in Monmouthshire, is attached to this last paper along with that of Mr. Lloyd. It is very well arranged, and we hope the series will be continued. The Powysland Club is decidedly to be congratulated on these spirited beginnings, and the county of Montgomery ought to be proud of its existence.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. LX.—OCTOBER, 1869.

[The Editorial Sub-Committee have the pleasure of announcing to members that the following interesting Correspondence is presented through the kindness of the Earl of Powis, who defrays the expense of its publication.]

THE UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS AND THE MARQUIS OF ORMOND.

OF the following letters, twenty in number, each one, so far as I have been able to discover, is now printed for the first time. Seventeen of them passed between Archbishop Williams and the Marquis of Ormond, twelve being addressed by Williams to the Marquis, and five by the Marquis to Williams. These letters, and one other, written by Williams to Lord Bulkeley, are preserved amongst the Carte Papers in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and comprise, I believe, every letter of Williams in that famous manuscript collection which has not hitherto been printed. The earliest is dated November 22nd, 1643, and the latest April 8th, 1646. The remaining two letters, both written by Williams, and dated January 25th, 1645-6, are preserved amongst the Tanner Manuscripts in the same library.

Williams' correspondent, James Butler, who became in regular course twelfth Earl of Ormond, and was advanced to the dignity of Marquis, and eventually to that of Duke of Ormond, was born in 1610, so that at the period of this correspondence he was in the prime of life. In 1641, he was appointed Governor of Dublin, and in the following year he was raised to the mar-

quisate, and made Lieutenant-General of the Army. In Williams' letter of December 18th, 1643, there is, in strictness, a slight anticipation by him, for the appointment of the Marquis of Ormond as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was not completed until January 1644. The devotion of the Marquis to the Royal cause is a matter of well-known history, and is thus acknowledged by his Sovereign in one of the most interesting letters of that unfortunate monarch which have come down to us. "Ormond, it hath pleased God, by many successive misfortunes, to reduce my affairs of late, from a very prosperous condition to so low an ebb, as to be a perfect trial of all men's integrities to me, and you being a person whom I consider as most entirely and generously resolved to stand and fall with your King, I do principally rely upon you for your utmost assistance in my present hazards." The letter, which is dated from Cardiff, July 31st, 1645, thus concludes; "I know, Ormond, that I impose a very hard task upon you, but if God prosper me, you will be a happy and glorious subject; if otherwise, you will perish nobly and generously with, and for him, who is your constant, real, faithful friend,—Charles R." The Marquis of Ormond, of course, ceased to hold office during the Commonwealth, but after the Restoration he again became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, having been made Duke of Ormond in the peerage of that country. He was, however, coldly treated by the Court, and we hear of an impeachment intended against him by the same parties who promoted that against the Earl of Clarendon, and in 1669 he was removed from the Lieutenancy. His biographer gives a detailed statement shewing that his losses in the office exceeded his profits by nearly one million. In 1683, he was made an English duke, and he died in 1688, and was buried in the vault of his family in Westminster Abbey. The Marquis seems to have preserved and arranged his correspondence, including copies of letters written by him, with considerable care, and no doubt entertained a

just sense of its high value. It did not, however, long remain in the possession of his family, for his grandson, the Earl of Arran, delivered, by way of present, I presume, for they were not returned, one hundred and fifty-three bundles of his grandfather's papers, to Thomas Carte, his biographer. These papers were conveyed from Kilkenny Castle, the family seat, to Dublin, on three Irish cars, and having been there bound, were transported to England, and finally found their way, in part, at least, to their present resting-place, where they form the well-known Carte Papers, of the renowned library of Oxford. Some letters of great worth, forming part of the correspondence of the Marquis, are in private hands, and amongst the number is the letter of Charles I, previously referred to, which, itself alone, has realised by auction not less than seventy pounds.

The letters now printed possess considerable interest in more than one point of view. They illustrate an important period of the life of Archbishop Williams, one of the most eminent Welshmen of any time. Fifteen of them were written by himself, and form a further instalment towards a complete collection of his correspondence. As we read them, we can well understand that he should have died in debt, for the largest fortune would have grown small through an expenditure such as that which he, for public purposes, and in furtherance of the King's cause, took upon himself. When we remember the way in which he was treated, we cannot help giving utterance to the thought that no consideration which the Sovereign could have bestowed upon a subject so powerful, and so devoted to his interests, would have been misplaced. He had taken up his residence where he could be most useful to the King, and there, with characteristic energy, he was working with might and main for the royal cause. Such at least is the conclusion at which any one reading these letters of his must arrive, but in the very midst, something bitter springs up, and the endorsement on his letter to Sir John Watts of January 25th, 1645-6,

shews that, in the opinion of some, his loyalty was not free from suspicion. Let us hope that the letters now printed may be the means of others being made public which will elucidate to a later period, with all the freshness of contemporary documents, the biography of this remarkable man. Although relating chiefly to public matters, genuine touches of the man crop up here and there in the letters, and shew, as do many other letters of Williams, his readiness to use his great influence on behalf of those who solicited his interposition. The letters also form a contribution to the history of the civil war in Wales and the border counties; and those who are so disposed may compare with other narratives the flying intelligence of the day, as it reached the Archbishop, and was by him transmitted to the chief governor of Ireland. The delay and uncertainty attending the transmission of news in those troublous times is shewn in several instances by a comparison of the date at which the letter was written with that at which it reached its not distant destination.

I have added a few notes, and those who desire to pursue the subject cannot do better than consult Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, and Carte's *Life of Ormond*. I append a list of the letters, forming part of the correspondence, which have been printed by Carte, with the reference where each may be found in the Oxford edition of 1851.

1643, October 26—Ormond to Williams, V.	. 479
1643, November 12—Williams to Ormond	. 506
1643, November 18—Same to same	. 514
1643-4, March 7—Same to same, VI.	. 49
1644, April 29—Ormond to Williams	. 104
1644, May 6—Williams to Ormond	. 113
1644, May 11—Ormond to Williams	. 120
1644, May 19—Williams to Ormond	. 123
1645, March 25—Same to same	. 270

It only remains to state that the printing of the following letters is due to the liberality of the Earl Powis.

May 1869.

B. H. BEEDHAM.

LETTER I.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. vii, fo. 348.¹

Maye it please your Excellencye,

I haue troubled your Ex^{clencye} wth soe many of my letters of late, that it were a sinne to hynder your more necessarye Occasions, wth the relacion of impertinencyes. Capt. Bartlett can report, the progresse of your Armye thus farre. If any necessarye Occurrant, shall yeat happen, before his departure from this place, I will not faile to impart it.

My humble suyte vnto your Ex^{cy} (wth thankses for all former favoures) is to giue vs creditt for 10. Barels of powder to be brought for the vse of this Countye, by Cap^t Bartlett. and 6 for myne owne, at as lowe rates as may be pcur'de, because Dr. Ketelbye tells me, the price is somewhat risen. And I will vndertake, to paye the money forthwth, wth thankses. Or if your Ex^{cy} be overtroubled, I humbly desire your Ex^{cy} to send this letter to my most Reverend Brother and Cozen, my Lrd Archb^{bp} of Divlyn,² who, I hope, will finde som'e occasion to transport an Exchange of soe much money, w^{ch} I will see, duelye & truelye paide vnto his Grace his Correspondent. And not troublynge your Ex^{clencye} any further, I humblye take my leaue, beseechinge God to blesse your Ex^{clencye} and remayneinge,

Most noble lord,

Your Excellencyes most humble servant,

JO: BPP. OF YORKE.

Beaumarice, this 22th of Novemb. 1643.

To his Excellencye, the Lord Marques of Ormond
humblye p'sent these.

(Indorsed)³ Lord Archbushop of York

Dat. 22. No^{br}. }
Rec. 11 Ja: } 1643.

¹ This must be understood as referring to the Carte Papers when no other collection is mentioned.

² Lancelot Bulkeley.

³ "All indorsed with the name of the writer, the date of each letter, and the time of its receipt, marked in his Grace's handwriting." (Carte's *Life of Ormond*, preface.)

LETTER II.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original : own hand. Vol. viii, fo. 89.

Maye it please your Excellencye

Capt. Wake sent me your Exc^{lencyes} Letter of the 27th of Nouemb. about the 3^d. of December, havinge not seene him himself, as yeat. Whereby I perceiue your Exc. hath received somme, and not received many other of my letters. Whereof I doe not much mervaille, cōsideringe howe obstinately, the wynde hath remayned fixt, in one point, these six or 7 weekes, to the Admiracion of the verye Seamen.

But God Almighty His Mercye, wth your Excs providence, and (I verilye beleeeve it) the Fortune of Cæsar, nowe enclininge to the best, haue made all my letters vseles and my feares grōūdles, and reduced all thinges to such a passe as your Exc. may p'ceiue, by these enclosed letters, all written vpon the place, and left me nothinge to doe, but to remayne as long as I liue your Exc^s vassal, for your care of this place and Contrey, and to returne vnto your Exc^s all possible thankes, in our behalves, w^h I hope I shall, ere long, p'vayle wth his mtye to doe likewise, whom, by Command I am shortlye to visitt.

And yeat I dare not discharge your Excye of your intended favoures towards vs, but doe desire, we may still, if god for our sins, continue these troubles, relie vpon those 100 men, to be lent vnto vs. And I will acquaint your Excye (whose Judgemt I finde to excede much your yeares) wth my onelye Feares. We heare the Scots (that fatall Nation to this Kingedome, from whom once our happines¹ and of late all our miseryes haue beene derived) are somewhat buyisie and troublesom in that, and meane to be more styrringe by March and Aprill, in this Kingedome. And truelye, I ever feard, the last blowe, wold be struck, betwixt the Kinge and that nation. And I doe nowe belieue, your Armye and

¹ Alluding probably to James I.

theyres (if they advance to any purpose) will begin that playe, err long, vnder the conduct of the lord Byron. w^h your Ex^{ty} may p^ceive to be the opinion likewise of S^r Orl. Bridgeman, the Attorney of the wardes, and Maister (as they saye) in effect, the lord Treasurer onelye beareinge the name.

If therefore, vpon these troubles, we be forced in this place, to putt in a Garison, and can finde any meanes to support the same: I shall declare myself freelye to his mtye, I dare not relie vpon the Natives, but must advise his mtye to followe the auncient wayes of Garisoninge these Contreys w^h is, to mingle the forces, especially now, that my Contry-men haue shewed so much theyr inexperience.

And in this case (most noble lord) we are like to call vpon your Ex^{ty} agayne, for this favoure, as soone as ever, I can (by helpe of his mtye) procure any settled meanes from this, I cannot tell, whyther more poore, or more obstinate Contrey. The Castle here beinge repayred, well victuayled, & reasonablye amunitioned, but all vpon myne owne private chardges, whose poore meanes are (in England) destroyed by the Rebels, & nowe dried vp in Wales, for want of my Rents, caused by the want of our sale of Cattle, in these intestine troubles.

Your Exc^{tyes} Forces are indeed most opportunelye all, & the greatest part most convenientlye arrived, vnder Moston.¹ And such as by stormes were cast vpon these Coastes, will (I will hope) confesse, they were kindlye received, as we must alsoe saye, they made all possible speede to theyr Rendevous, and companions. And caried themselves, in theyr passage extreme civillye.

And when, we shall call vpon your Excye for Ayde, I shall not much trouble my self wth the profession of the officers, soe they be honest & the Kinge's liege subiectes and approved by your Ex^{ty}. And I haue known S^r William power ambiguously spoken of of late, & many other worthy men of that Name, some Irish & somme

¹ Mostyn in Flintshire, upon the Dee.

of Oxfordshyre, beside the late Viscount of Valencia, my Alliesman.

I haue allreadye sent by Capt. Bartlet, for some part of the powder, for the vse of Anglesey & myne owne private w^h I will see discharged God knoweth, we haue great neede of Armes in these partes, but the people are soe froward and some of the gentrye soe backward (out of slownes or popularitye) as they cannot be induced to furnish themselves. Besides that Bartlet, hath vnderaken to furnishe them with Muskets at 12*l*. a score, w^h is somewhat lesse, then 16*l*. a score for Muskets & Bandoliers vnles they be verye and compleatelye good. But if any Merchant will adventure to bringe them over to Bowmarishe, it shall goe very hard, but I will p^cure him riddance of most of his Commodities. And what shalbe remayninge, if he wilbe content to receive payment, vpon good Assignemts, at Yorke, Newarke, or London, I will take my selfe and disperse amongst my Tenants in this Contrey. And howeu' am most highelye obliged for this favoure, to your Ex^{tye}.

Nowe god Almightye blesse & p^rserve your noble Exc^{tye} and send you all possible ioye of this greate Office, His mtye hath most iustlye placed in your Person.

Si Troia dextra

Defendi potis est, etiam hac defensa futura est.¹

Your Excellencyes most humble,
and most obliged servant

JO: ARCHB^{ps} OF YORKE.

Conwaye this 18th of Decemb. 1643.

To his Excellencye, the lord Marquis of Ormond,
lord Lieutenant of Ireland humbly p^rsent these
in hast for his mtyes service.

JO: EBOR.

(Indorsed) L^d Arch Bipp of Yorke

Dat. 18. Dec } 1643.
Rec: 10 Jan }

¹

Si Pergama dextra

Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.

Virgil, *Aeneid* ii, 292, 293.

LETTER III.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy : vol. x, fo. 359.

Maye it please yo^r Grace,

This bearer, Captaine Cadowgan hath served his Matie in His Army in this Kingdom sithence the be-
ginning of the Rebellion. And hath not only dureing
that tyme expressed much vallor And industry but
alsoe great affections to His service which he doth now
more amply manifest in his resolutions to forward the
service on that side whether he is now repaireing with
his Companie. And therefore I may not in iustice to
his merrits but recomend him very effectually to yo^r
Graces favour. Assureing you that vpon any occasion
he will rather magnify then diminish this caracter giuen
him by My Lord.

Your Graces most
humble & faithfull
servant,

Dub. Cast. 11^o May 1644

ORMONDE.

Lord Arch Bpp of York

(Indorsed) A Coppy of a l^re to the lo. Archbpps. of
Yorke in the bhaulfe of Captaine Cadogan.

LETTER IV.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy : vol. xi, fo. 10.

Maye it please your Grace

When Coll. Trafford was redy to imbarque himselfe and
300 good well armed men, above twenty barell of powder
with mach proportionable and six peeces of Iron ordi-
nance well fitted being a board of Captain John Bart-
lett all for the defence of Anglesey, heere arriued two

parliament ships and a frigatt to hinder this preparacon made at my very Great and particler chardge. I haue since tryed from other ports to send them away, but the too good intelligence those ships haue from their frends on shore of all our motions makes mee vn-willing to hazard soe good men & provisions, the vn-fortunate takeing of Collonell Willoughby with about 150 men bound for Bristoll by some of their fellows. And their inhumane throweing over board of 70 men and two women vnder the nam of Irish Rebels, making the men alsoe very ferefvll to venture vppon the voyage, it being very well knowen to them that most of the men soe murdered had with them served against the Irish, And all of them liued dureing the warr in our Quarters, in adition to these difficultyes Wee are heere threatned with an invasion of the Scotts out of the North who haue treacherously surprised Belfast and attempted other English Garrisons, soe that vntill these seas be cleerer and the danger of the Scotts over, Anglesey can expect little (indeed noe) succor out of Ireland. I had a message deliuered mee from your Grace by Mr. Lutterell, And some intimacon of the same thing from my Good frend Mr. Trevor,¹ where-vppon I humbly besought your Grace's leaue to take notice of and vindicate my selfe from that very false and malicious scandall cast vppon mee by a person that I never iniured, vnless he vnderstand my preventing the seduction of the Army heere from his Ma^{ty} obedience by his instrum^{ts} and sons to be iniury to him, but my part being to iustify my selfe by other meanes then recrimination I humbly desire it may goe noe further vnless your Grace willbe pleased to tell it my accuser to heighten his malice which out of the cleereness of my soule I doe more desire then I wish to reveng. In this I most earnestly begg your Grace's speedy leaue that I may prove my selfe in some degree (att least as farr as inocency from so black a crime

¹ An agent of Prince Rupert, and very active as a news writer.

will make mee) worthy the continuance of yo^r favour,
And the name of

Yo^r Grace's most faithfull

humble servant

Dub. Cast. 27 May 1644.

ORMONDE.

(*Indorsed*) A Coppy of a Letter to the Lord Archbp.
of York dated the 27 of May 1644.

LETTER V.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xi, fo. 136.

Maye it please your Excellencye

Togeither wth these letters from Prince Rup^t. and the lord Byron, I receiu'd in this solitarye place, I am bold (in this peece of paper, yeat all I can com by) to pr'sent my humble service to your Excellencye, to whom I haue formerlye addressed my selfe, by the lord Dil-land¹ and Mr. Arthur Trevour.

Particularlye, to beseech your Excellencye, to bestowe vpon me, one of those 4 or 5 small vessels or Pinnaces, w^{ch} are yeat remayninge at Dublin, of those w^{ch} the King hadd p^rpared to land men in Scotland, & to lend me two pieces to be vsed in the same. And I shalbe at the charge to rigge the same out, & man it, for the service of these partes, and the vse of that kingdom, vpon sudden occasions of convayeinge dispatches. And rest most noble lord, more & more engaged to your Excellencye. I suppose your Excellencye is informed erre nowe, of as much Newes as I

¹ Lord Dillon was son of the Earl of Roscommon, and was "a young nobleman of great worth, zealous for the service, and had attended the Earl of Ormond as a volunteer, and behaved himself with great bravery." (Clarendon's *Hist. of the Rebellion*, ii, 290; edit. Oxford, 1849.

knowe. Leverpole, beinge taken,¹ is in fortifieinge by Prince Rupert. His Highnes marcheth thence to morrowe to beseege Warrington, where there is some division. His myte retraytes this waye, & is cōceived to be by this time at Shrewsburye. Waller, who attends his myte, is at Stafford, and hath allarum'd Chester. Essex, clog'd wth the London trayne bands, marcheth after Waller sharplye, wth an eie, vpon Oxenford where his matye hath left 8000 men, of all sortes as they saye. Vnles the plague shall scatter them. Pr. Maurice is still befor Lime & Hopton is recruetinge, to com after the Kinge. 5 shippes richlye laden & escap'te from Leverpole, are gon this morninge, for the North of Ireland or for Scotland.

If your Excellencye, shalbe pleased to gratifye me, wth the frigate & peeces, I hope Capt. Jo. Bartlet will toll hir hither after his ship, & I will requite his Courtesye. God Almightye blesse your Excellencye, wth health and all Happines.

Your Excellencies most humble

& devoted servant,

JO: EBORAC.

Glotheth,² nere Conweye,
this 18th of June, 1644

To his Excellencye, the lord Marques of Ormond
lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Dublyn p'sent these

(Indorsed) Lord Archbp. of York

dat. 18 June }
rec^d 9 July } 1644.

By Mr. Brent for y^e frigate & peeces.

¹ The Marquis of Ormond, a few weeks before, had caused to be represented to Prince Rupert the necessity of taking Liverpool.

² Gloddaeth, as more commonly written, is a fine old mansion of the Mostyns.

LETTER VI.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xi, fo. 148.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I humblye thanke youre Excellencye, for your great care of this poore Countrey, from time to time, and especiallye for this great provision, p'pared vnder Coronel Trafford, for whose person, I am, particularlye much obliged to your Exccye.

S^r John Mennes¹ is appointed Governour, by Prince Rupert, of these 3 Countyes, and abides, as yeat, at Beaumarice. But hath noe force at all in readines, nor hath hitherto, soe much as taken a gen'all & p'ticular Muster, & seemes not to like well of the imploym^t nor the people overmuch, of him. I receaved but even nowe, a letter from his mtye, to goe and peece vp, if I can, som breaches, between him and his subiects of Anglisey w^h I must goe to vnderstand from him, as soone as I can.

I found by his Highenes, Pr. Rupert, as he was puttinge into the Field, that he expected, and had somme designe vpon the 300 men and Coronel Trafford, and more particulars, I doe not vnderstand in that Buysines. Whyther his highenes intended, to have him alonge wth him, this voyage, or to place him here (for he is not to much in love wth Mennes) I knowe not.

But if your Ex^{tye} shall detayne the men, by reason of these Occasions in the North of Ireland, if you shalbe pleased, to let Capt. Bartlett, bring hither the Canon & Ammunition & to trust them at Conwaye, The canon shal be safe, and the Ammunition payde for, wth due acknowledgement of these great favoures.

I haue likewise p'sumed to be an humble suyter vnto your Ex^{tye} for the greater of som 4 or 5 skiffes or small frigates, w^h lie there vnvsed, and two peeces of Ordi-

¹ There was little love between the Archbishop and Sir John Mennes, who was a royalist commander, first upon land and then upon the sea, and was also a wit and a poet. (See Letter XI, *post.*)

nance, to be vsed in hir; in hope Capt. Bartlett (if this takeinge of Leverpole shall call awaye the shippes w^h gard him) will doe me the favoure, to hale hir, to Bewemarice, after his shippe. And it shalbe kept readye, to serve your Excye from time to time.

My most noble lord. For Mr. Lutterell his relation, I haue allreadye written vnto your Excye by Mr. Arthur Trevor from Worcester,¹ and sithence by the lord Dillon, that wthout wrongeinge that lord (wth whom I desire to haue neither freindshipp nor enmitye) I cannot iustifie vpon him any wordes to that effect mencioned in your Lpps letter, to witt, that he shold ever saye in my heareinge, that your Ex^{ty} was the cause of that Rebellion, or the first mover in this same. Hadd he said any thinge of that nature vnto me, I hadd vndoubtedlye, acquainted his mtye wth the same. Beinge sworne of his Consaile, as well as his lordshipp. But Mr. Lutterel might be mistaken in my wordes or relation. Because I told him indeed that the lord did noe waye loue your Ex^{ty} and that your Ex^{ty} was to accompt of him Accordinglye. That his Lpp. saide your Excye hadd lost nothings in point of private estate by the warre (wherein he was contradicted openly by my selfe & another gentleman), and that your Ex^{ty} brought not ten men, of all your retayners, to Ayde the Kinge, but rais'd your Ex^{ty}s reputation by his the saide lordes forces, and p'paration. To w^h, he was soe roundlye Answered vpon the place, As in truth, most noble lord, it needes noe further expostulation, especiallye it beinge but Table-talk.

I am not soe punctuallye informed of the Occurrents of the time, as to p'sume to giue your Ex^{ty} any tast of them. Pr. Rupert, after the takeinge of Leverpole (but not 9 of the great shippes, which are falne vpon the north of England or Ireland) is gon, in full speede to relieve the Marq. of Newcastle at Yorke,² If the ill conduct of

¹ May 6, 1644. Printed by Carte.

² The King had written to the Prince, June 15, hastening him to York; and pressing letters to the same effect had been sent to him by royalist commanders.

the Court-Armye, doe not call him thither (the wordes of the letter I nowe received from his camp nere War-rington). His mtye seemeth to be draweing backe agayne to Oxford. My lord of London Derye, writes, that he heares the scots were repel'd in 3 Assaults they made vpon Yorke, wth the losse of 3000 men. And that they haue rais'd theyr seege. I wold there were as much truth in this, as in another part of the Newes, that those rogues are gott into Hull. Prince Maurice is still at Lime. W^h is all I can adde, to what I formerlye wrote vnto your Ex^{cy}. I beseech your Ex^{cy} to extend your favoure to one Mr. Evan Lloyd, a p'bendarye of one of the Cathedralls in Dublyn, & one whose honestye & good partes, I haue knowne of a chil'de, he haveinge beene my puple. His mtye hadd given him the poore Bppricke of Kilphanore in that Kingdom, but because he stop't vpon his Comendam, I return'd it backe to his mtye agayne. Because it hadd beene much to his losse.

God Almightye, ever blesse and præserve your Ex^{cy}.

Your Ex^{cy}'s most humble

and devoted servant,

JO: EBORAC.

Conwaye 19^{no} Junij 1644.

To his Excellencye, the lord Marques of Ormond,
lord Lieutenant of Ireland p'esent these.

(Indorsed) Lord Arch^{bpp} of Yorkes

Dat: 19 June } 1644.
Rec: 10 July }

LETTER VII.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy. Vol. xi, fo. 297.

My Lord

I haue conferred the Com'and of the Swann Friggott vpon the bearer, Captⁿ Floyd, haue victualled & furnished him, here, in present (notwithstanding o' pressing wants) as befits. Soe as now this Friggott (if it

scape y^e Parliament shippes still rideing before this harbour) may be mutually serviceable to both sides, by conveying intelligence, packetts, and otherwise, as occasion shall serue. I doe therefore intreate yo^r lo^p that in case his victuall, or other prouisions, on y^t side grow short, he may be fittingly resupplied there by the country, who will equally partake wth vs of the benefitt of his imploy^mt wherein yo^r Grace will be pleased to afford him yo^r fauo^r and countenance, w^h I am confident he will by his Faithfullness and diligence in his Ma^{ties} service, well deserve, Soe I rest,

Dublin 18th July 1644.

Lo. Archbys^h of Yorke his Grace.

(Indorsed) Coppy of his Ex^{ty} l^re 18. July to his Grace of Yorke, 1644, by Captain Lloyd (*sic*) & in his behalfe.

LETTER VIII.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original : own hand. Vol. xii, fo. 80.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I haue but latelye received that of your Excellencies of the 22th of Julye. And another, of almost the same date, by Capt. Lloyd. For him I haue procured (and indeede drawne) Prince Ruperts letter, to the Countye of Anglissey, to that effect your Ex^{ty} desires it, and I hope he will be convenientlye accommodated. I will take the best care I can, for the post-barke or Fisher-boates (w^h are but foure on our Coastes) that the packets & addresses to your Ex^{ty} maye not staye so long as of late they haue done. But the preventinge of the like inconvenience, was the onely cause w^h imboldned me, to becom a suyter vnto your Ex^{ty} for one of your small Pinnaces at Divlen, whereof I heard there laye yeat 5 or 6 vnmployed, w^h if I hadd here,

I wold rigg & sett forth, & keepe eu' readye to serue your Ex^{tye} in that kinde. Nor did I p'sume to desire this favoure (especialye of haveinge two small peeces therein, w^{ch} I can, for a neede, supplie of myne owne) vntill your portes were open, & the Seas free, & not infested with the Parliame'taryes shippes. Onelye powder we infinitelye want, & haue noe hope of supplie but from thence, and for w^{ch} (sent vnto me) I wold paye downe in Coine or Money. As I nowe haue done, for the fewe Armes permitted to be brought hither by the Governour of Tredagh.¹ w^{ch} notwthstādinge I wholye submitt, to your Ex^{tyes} wisdomes & greater occasions.

For the Buysines of that great lord, your Ex^{tye} hath done well to laye all his Extravagences aside. As indeed, beinge in themselves, altogether inconsiderable. But nowe least of all to be thought vpon, when his Lpp. by travayelinge on the highe waye, is fallen to that miserye as to be taken by the Parliametarye forces, & caried to London. For I hope your Ex^{tye} will not cast that suspicion vpon this disaster, as Prince Rupert & many others doe, to conceive that his Lpp. was not vnwillinglye surprised.

I doe conceive the bearer, & your other intelligēces can better informe your Ex^{tye} of the occurēces of this Kingdom then I can doe. Sithēce our disaster at Yorke, & the takeinge of that Cittye (w^{ch} yeat in affection is the Kinges entirelye, & cōsulted by the Enemye to be demolished & quitted), the Scots haue beene at Newcastle, beaten and are retrayted, the newe recruyt vnder the E. of Colander, to Scotland to resist the Irish poured in those Contreys, & Lesley himselfe to the Bppricke of Duresme, to followe his contreyemen, if the lord Antrim advance farre into that Kingdom. Bruerton² (wth a 1000 horse sent from Fayrefax) is about Leverpole,

¹ Drogheda, of which Sir Arthur Aston was governor.

² Sir William Brereton was M.P. for Cheshire, and was active for the Parliament in that county and elsewhere; and for his successful services had been allowed, three or four months previously, the personal estates of all Papists and delinquents within twenty miles of London.

menaceinge lowdlye the regayninge of that harbour, befor wynter. The lord Byron is to face him, and the onelye want (in the Towne & wthout) is of powder, w^h vnder god, your Ex^{tye} is the onelye meanes, they relie vpon for relief.

The Prince is recruytinge a mayne, and will gett vp Armes & Canon, Ammunition wilbe found, his greatest difficultye. He hath sent allreadye horse & foote to Shrewsburye (cōplaints & suspicions beinge cast vpon Hunkes, the newe governour), and will, as we heare, drawe that waye himselfe, to p^{re}vent Denbighe, who is comminge backe agayne, not wthout some noise, as thoughe Manchester & Cromwell, shold likewise com to these p^{ar}tes, to compleate theyr victorye, as they call it. I wold they hadd not soe much foundacon soe to doe.

Oxford is stronge, although Waller be still at Abington, & Martyn (at the intreatye of the Cittye) made once more Governour to quitt Rideinge the second time.

His Mtye & Prince Charles are at Bodmin in Cornwall & Essex at Sct. Foy & Lisard, very nere vnto him. Whyther in Treatye, or in retreate, or wth a resolution to feight, the place is soe remote & rumors soe vncertaine, that I dare not p^{re}sent your Ex^{tye} wth myne owne or other mens Coniectures. Brian Oneale comminge vnto your Ex^{tye} wth a newe Commission, to cōclude a peace, we must henceforward, looke for somme overture of Newes from thence. And god blesse your Ex^{tye} in that & all your other important Negotiations.

It is the prayer of

Your Excellencyes

most humble and

affectionate Servant

Conwaye this 20th of August 1644.

Jo: EBORAC.

To his Excellencye, the lord Marques of Ormond
lord Lieuetenant of Ireland p^{re}sent these.

(Indorsed) Lord Archbipp of York

Dat: 20	} Aug. 1644.
Rec: 24	

LETTER IX.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy. Vol. xii, fo. 189.

My lo.

The shippes y^t haue of late so much infested this harbour and Committed so many depredations vpō His Ma^{tyes} good subiects tradeing hither haue now wayed anchor, and are all departed hence. I thought it fitt therefore hereby without delaye to aduertise yo^r Grace hereof, That vpō this intelligence, whilst y^e sea is open the marchants there may renew their accustomed tradeing, and bring over hither their coales, Commodities, & other prouisions w^h those parts afford and this place hath vse and need of.

Touching y^e particulars of your Graces last l^re you shall very speedily receive a good accompt, but I might not for any instant of tyme delay the sending this notice of these shippes departure, least perhappes by some vnexpected returne of others in their roome, one faire opportunity at least, both of advantageing y^e owners there & supplying the inhabitants here might be lost. Soe in hast I rest

Your Graces most humble servant

ORMONDE.

His Ma^{tyes} Castle of Dub. 9 7ber. 1644.

Lo. Archbp. of York his Grace.

(Indorsed) Copy of his Ex^{ces} letter to y^e lo. Archbp of Yorke his Grace, 9 7ber. 1644.

sent theis by Arthur padmore to Hoathe to be conveyed by Jasp of y^e postbarke.

LETTER X.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy. Vol. xii, fo. 299.

May it please your Grace

There is a Vessell belonging vnto Capten Thomas Bartlett now goeing ouer in those partes with intencon to make a returne wth corne and other prouisions for

the furnishing of this Citty, and for the reliefe of his Ma^{ty} Army heere. In w^h regard I haue thought good to desire your Grace not onely to bee pleased to affoord your assistance, and Countenance to this end vnto the M^r and merchant of the vessell (by name the Confidence) But also to take such Course as that what prouisions they shall bring hither may be Impost free, otherwise they must vppon their arriuall att this place bee forced to sell it at such Extreame deare rates as will render the voyage altogether vnprofitable As to the Guarrison. And soe desiring your Graces pardon for this trouble, I rest

Your L^{ps} affectionate and
most humble servant,

ORMONDE.

D. C. 17^o 8bris, 1644.

(Indorsed) My Lord Grace of Yorke.

D. C. 17^o 8bris, 1644.

To my Lo. of Yorke's Grace concerning Capten
Tho. Bartletts barque.

LETTER XI.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xii, fo. 325.

Maye it please your Excellencye

When I heard last from your Ex^{ty} about tradeinge in Corne and Coales, befor I could gett shipps Laden for this latter Commoditie, a great Navye of the Rebels were com to Leverpole, and soe little supplie could be sent in that kinde. Corne from this harbour is gon out, hitherto in greate abundaunce, but if your Ex^{ty} doe not provide for it, from the Court, it is not like to doe soe hereafter. The sherif of this Countye (one Johnes of more boldnes then witt) doeinge what he can to hyn-der Corne to be carried thither without a licence from the lord Byron (that is some sharkeinge proffit to him- selfe), vpon prætence the Kinges Proclamation for ex- portation to that K^{dom} shold be determined, w^h is more

then I knewe, and more (I am sure) then the Kinge and Consayle intended, when I cam from Oxenford. This Johnes (as Chedle heretofore) hath seazed the last weeke vpon a Scottish barke w^h cam to Caernarvon wth salt, wth a passe from your Ex^{cy} imprisoned the poore men, & sould theyr salt, wthout consultinge your Ex^{cy} as will appeare vnto your Ex^{cy} I conceive by theyr cries & supplications. And I feare me much, this headye man (linked in faction with S^r John Mennes) will vtterlye destroye all tradeinge in these partes. Howebeit I doe and will (as long as I am entrusted) keepe this Porte free from these concussions.

Your Ex^{cy} vnderserved favoure towards me, putts me to this boldnes, and your Ex^{cy} to this trouble, that I p^sume to becom a suyter vnto your Exc^{cy} in the behalf of the bearer, Mr. Malorye, who intends to live in Ireland, is a kinsman of myne by the Mother's side, and by the father's descended from an Auncient & noble howse of that Name in Yorkshyre, where I am noe reall but a Nominall Bpp onelye. What favour or encouragement^t your Ex^{cy} shall vouchafe to affoord him, accordinge to his partes and callinge in the Ministreye, I shall accompt it as done to my selfe.

I hadd not beene silent thus long, noble lord, if I hadd any certaynetye at all of our Informations, coyn'd for the most p^te at Shrewsburye or Chester, for the meridian of this poor Contrey, in a maner abandoned and deserted. And what I write nowe, is but a mere coniecture at the Truth, w^h cannot comme vnto vs but through the enemyes Commande. The Kinges mtye (as your Ex^{cy} maye alsoe picke out of this p^clamation, w^h I haue caused to be coppied frō a printed one) is inclininge towards London. At Henley, somme saye, more, that he is not yeat wthin 80 miles of that cursed Cittye. His forces, 20 dayes agoe, were 8000 foote and 3000 horse, besides 7000 left vnder Grenevill and Jo. Digby at the siege of Plimmouth. Some saye his mtye his Armye is sithence encreased. His battle and Conquest of Waller nere Bathe, grewe to be but a beateinge onelye

of a Quarter, & that is beleevd to be little or Nothinge. My coniecture is, that his mtye intendes Surrey or Sussex for his wynter Quarters (with a Neutralitie of Kent), and that they p'pose, with all the forces of the Rebels, to oppose & hynder his vicinitye.¹ And that this p'clamation is to amuse them, vntill his mtye shall lose himself either in those Contyes, or slipp awaye suddenlye to Norfolk & Suffolc, contreys vnharrowed as yeat, and not soe Armed for the Rebels, or disaffected as we hope. Oxfordshyre is eaten vp, the Cittye defaced by Fyre & still infected wth the plague.

The Prince our Governour² is at Bristol or thereabouts, much discouraged with the badd successe in Yorkeshyre, & the worse (for soe it was) at Montgomerye.³ Yeat if your Ex^{tye} will beleeve Chester Newes, he is comminge downe wth 3000, and Charles Gerrat wth 5000 &c.; but if your Ex^{tye} will cōsult our feares, who see his regiment cal'd away to goe to his Highenes, he is not in that Forwardnes, to come to these p'tes, but is rather draweing towards his mtye.

Of our selves & Neighbourhood, I can write noe good Newes, Leverpole remaynes sore besieged, and the Governour & I haue made bold wth your Ex^{tye} Pinnace & servant Captayne Lloyd, to attempt the relievinge thereof with victuayles, from Bewemarice. God Almighty speede him. For from Chester, there is little hope. Worrall is all lost to the Enemye, and plüdered to the ground, by S^r W^{illm} Bruerton. Middleton (quietlye possessed of Montgomeryshyre by the help of S^r Jo. Price) did enter Ruthen nere Denbighe 19th of this month, at 2 of the clocke, admitted into the towne by Trevor & his horse who ran awaye, but Sword puttinge himselfe into

¹ Under date of October 2, 1644, Sir Edward Nicholas wrote to the King that Lord Byron was advertised by some of the most knowing men in London, that if His Majesty should march suddenly towards London, or into Kent, the rebels would be absolutely ruined, but that they had such good friends near the King, that they would divert him from marching into Kent.

² Prince Rupert.

³ Lord Byron wrote to the Prince, September 26, 1644, anticipating the worst results from the ill-success of the obstinately fought battle of Montgomery.

the castle wth som' 80 men (the place beinge but in repayreinge) did beate him away wth stones & shott, that vpon 2 of the clocke vpon Mūdaye he retir'd to Weme, and left 100 men slayne behynd him. Whyther he will advance frō thence, vnto Merionythshyre, or make once more for Denbighshyre, is the dispute of your Ex^{cy}es servants in these partes. In Yorkeshyre 5 or 6 Castles, who hold for the Kinge, keepe the Contrey in reasonable good Obediēce. And Yorke it self is very stubborne, as the Rebels terme it, that is affectionate to his mtye where S^r Thom. Fayrefax is in recoveringe. The gen'all lesley with his Scots, haveinge plundered Cumberland & Westmoreland, is returned to the seege of Newcastle, as we heare, but his approaches are not nere the Towne as yeat.

Chester was sett vpon Mūday last, & the outworkes entered, but regayned agayne. 14 of the Enemyes kil'd, who are not retired farr from the workes. It is thought, that Cittye is full of disaffected p'sons & certayne that they doe not loue theyr p'sent Governour,¹ as it is alsoe, that the Enemyes knowe to well what little accord there is between Legg² & the Prince his creatures, wth that poore Lord who commaunds, or shold commaund, in chiefe,³ in these partes. A most worthy man, but unfortunately matched in his Governm^t.

God Almighty blesse your Excy, in all your Indevoures, & I doe & shall ever remayne your

Ex^{cy}es most humble and

obliged servant,

JO: EBORAC.

Conwaye, this 30th of October, 1644.

To his Excellencye the lord Marques of Ormond, his mtyes Livetenant of the K^{dom} of Ireland, p'sent these
(Indorsed) L^d A^r B^{pp} of Yorkes

Dat 30 8ber } 1644.
Rec 21 10ber }

¹ Sir Nicholas Byron.

² Major William Legge remained throughout faithful to the royal cause, and was united to Prince Rupert by ties of the strongest friendship.

³ Lord Capel, Lieutenant-General of Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales.

LETTER XII.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original : own hand. Vol. xii, fo. 402.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I haue received 3 or 4 letters and some small Com-
mands latelye from your Ex^{cy} wth w^h I haue ende-
uoured to complye. And am nowe an humble suyter to
your Ex^{cy} in the behalfe of this poor man, who, rob'de
of his boate (his liuelyhood) hath hope onelye left him,
to finde it, at some easy Composition, in those partes,
by your Ex^{cy}'s meanes and favours.

I stayde him the longer, in hope of som good &
certayne Newes, to impart vnto your Ex^{cy} w^h I cannot
light on. Fires haue beene at Chester, and at Beauma-
rice latelye, but wthout any great cause I can heare of,
vnles it be a very happye escape his mtye hadd from the
Rebels in 2 or 3 incontres, wherein beinge double to his
Mtye in Number, they were rather worsted, then other-
wise. In the meanetime, the North is lost. All, but
the west entangled with the Rebellion, & Wales (North
and South) wholye vpon theyr defensive.

What further Newes are written your Ex^{cy} may find
in this enclosed, and beleeeue it as p^bable, but not de-
monstrative, comminge from a Castle¹ of Sir Thomas
Middleton, nowe little better then besieged.

And not further troublesom, I beseech god to blesse
your Ex^{cy} with all prosperitye & successe in your great
Affayres & Governm^t. And am, most Excellent lord

Your Excellencye's most

humble and Faythfull Servant,

JO: EBORAC.

Conwaye this 28th of Novemb. 1644.

To his Ex^{cy} the Lord Marques of Ormond lord
Lieuetenant of Ireland, p^sent these.

(Indorsed) L^d Ar. Bpp. of York

28 : 9ber. }
Re: 21 10ber. } 1644.

¹ Chirk in Denbighshire.

LETTER XIII.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xiv, fo. 236.

Maye it please your Ex^{ty}

I humblye thanke your Ex^{ty} for that Barrell of powder w^{ch} Mr. Lloyd delivered vnto me, for that tun'e of wheate, w^{ch}, together wth 500 weight of Cheese, I hadd delivered for Leverpole, without expectation of any returne. But of the price of the Commodities I knowe nothinge, as haveinge onelye delivered money to buy them : w^{ch} one Owen, a buysie cōpanion, imployed by the lord Byron, layde out, as he sawe cause, & hadd beene like to haue defeated me of your Lopps favoure, if Cap^{tn} Lloyd hadd not overruled him.

I liue here, in the qualitye of a poore private man, and seldom heare, vnles it be by publike Vogue, of any Newes worthy the rep'sentinge vnto your Ex^{ty}. Howe Chester & Hawarden¹ are besieged, noe man can enforme your Ex^{ty} better then Captⁿ Lloyd, who cam latelye out of Chester. I doe beleeeve, that the Kinge is at Worcester,² & will followe Prince Rupert his Armye this sommer. I doe also beleeeve that the mayne designe is for the North, there to meete the E. of Montrose. S^r Marmaduke Langdale, who hath the power of Horse, enclines him much that waye. But we well hope that both Princes will cleare these contreys of the Enemye, befor theyr passinge Northward. And to that Effect, that Prince Maurice, is allreadye advanced to raise a seege of 3000 men befor Arc-hall,³ in Shropshyre, a house of the lord Newport, bravelye defended. Som say that prince is allreadye at Chirk Castle, but I doe not beleeeve it.

The Westernne Newes are uncertayne, but report cōfidently the Prince of Wales is gon thither frō Bristol, that ye Lord Hopton is 5000 strong, Goringe & Greenfield⁴ somewhat more then that, & that they

¹ In Flintshire. Often, for brevity, called Harden.

² His Majesty was at Oxford. ³ Erccall. ⁴ Sir John Grenville.

haue defeated Waller's forces, kil'd & taken 800 of those, who were, vntruelye, saide to haue p'ished in a storme by sea. That the Parliament forces (though they p'paracons be verye greate & formidable) yeat appeare not in the * * * * about 3 or 4000 vnder Waler, 1500 horse of the * of Essex (who, after som stickinge, hath surrēdred his Commission), w'h lie vpon a free Billet in a kinde of Neutralitie, upon the borders of Buckinghamshire; som 3000 before Chester & Hawarden Castle in our Neighbourhood (whereof about 1000 are your English-Irish turn'd vnto them, but readye to mutinie agst them, for want of paye, If they hadd an Eletto or a head, and the principall reason of this draweing into Wales is to stopp their mouthes wth plunder) and the lord Fairefax, wth som 3000 befor Pomfret, the 2^d time, where he is hitherto, stoutelye opposed & much p'iudiced. Prince Rupert & Gerrat are yeat about Bristol, but (as I beleeeve) recruyteinge maynely for the North. And when I haue saide, that Abbington nere Oxford is strongly garizond, & that Cittye in danger of a siege, as alsoe, that the hopes of the Rebels are in theyr Inuincible Armye, w'h is to be raised vnder theyr Newe generalissimo S^r Thom. Fairfax, and our Coūter hopes in our Assistance frō Ireland pacified, & from Scotland overrun by Montrose, I shall have rep'sented vnto your Ex^{cy} all my Conceptions of the state of thinges in this Realme, though (p'adventure) farre from the right in sūdrye particulars.

S^r John Owen,¹ designed a newe Governor of this Towne, had (vpon an Alaruū of Shippes, w'h I feare me, your Ex^{cy} by this time, doe heare of about divlyn) seized on Lewys & som other merchants' corne, imbarked for Ireland. But vpon my rep'sentation, of the ill cōsequēces thereof, and of our many Obligacons to your Ex^{cy} they are all sett free, & assured from any Imbar-

¹ Sir John Owen made himself extremely unpopular at Conway, and behaved with great discourtesy to the Archbishop. (See Hackett, ii, 217-220.)

goes hereafter. At leastwise, if it be practised vpon any of your people by the King's side I will leaue this Contrey suddenlye, & laye my bones in Fraunce or some other place.

I am verye troublesome & tedious. And beseechinge god to blesse your Ex^{cy} in all your great Affayres, doe remayne,

Most noble lord,
Your Ex^{cy} most humble servant,
Jo: EBORAC.

Conwaye this 20th of April 1645.

To his Ex^{cy} the lord Marques of Ormond, lord
liuetent of Ireland humbly p'sent these.
(Indorsed) Lo. Ar. Bpp. of Yorkes
20 Apr. }
Rec: 23 May } 1645.

LETTER XIV.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xvi, fo. 1.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I shall not neede to trouble your Ex^{cy} wth any Relation of his mtyes mocons, w^h are better knowne to Coronel Barnwell then to me, whom I found wth the Kinge in greate esteeme and fawoure, and who parted with his mtye 3 dayes after I left him.

Chester, I doe feare indeed, but not despayre of: and haue vndertaken (and god willinge will performe it) to send your Ex^{cy} word wth the first, Si quid aduersi venerit.

I am bold to recommend vnto your Ex^{cy}, the bearer hereof (if his resolution still continue) Captⁿ Roger Moston,¹ a Kinsman of myne, and one that hath enabled

¹ Mostyn, "a great subject" in North Wales. (See Dineley's *Notitia Cambro-Britannica*, pp. 43-47.)

himself, to command either horse or foote, and is not without meanes of his owne for cōpetent maintenance, besides the helpe of a kinde & loveinge Mother, not vnknowne to divers in that Kingedome.

I am here by his mtyes command for the supplyeinge of Chester wth Victuayles, and doe finde this little Island growinge to more vnanimitye and soe, by degrees, to a better posture for defence, then formerlye it was in, and then we in the Neighbourhood, yeat are. Because, hitherto, in these partes, som 3 or 4 bold people, of little vnderstādinge, and noe loue or power in ther Contrey, had putt themselves into Offices, w^{ch} they managed soe indiscreetelye, that hated by all the rest, they left these partes, to much disposed, to be a praye, to the first Invader. His mtye, god blesse him, hath beene verye vnfortunate, in the choice of soe many debauched Commanders in that kinde. And, if this maligne constellation shall hang still over this place, I am an humble suyter to your Ex^{cy} to p'tect me (wth 2 or 3 men) to lurke privatelye in that Kingedome, to liue a few monethes longer, then are spun and destined for me by this Parliament, if it be God's pleasure, soe to permitt.

And I cannot sufficientlye wonder at your Roman Catholiques that they will thus delaye theyr vniteinge of themselves wth the Protestant partye against the Common Enemye, being appointed to the slaughter, as soon as ever they of the Rebellion shall haue reduced this Kingedome, to theyr owne Obedience, in w^h designe they are, (oursinnes soe requiringe) but to much advāced.

I humblye take my leave, and beseechinge God still to blesse and protect your Ex^{cy} doe rest

Your Ex^{cy}'s most humble

and obliged servant

Jo: EBORAC.

Beaumarice the 2d of 8ber, 1645.

To his Excellencye, the Lord Marquess of Ormond,
humbly p'sent these.

(Indorsed) Arch. Bp of Yorkes

2 }
Rec. 5 } 8ber, 1645.

LETTER XV.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xv, fo. 443.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I send your Ex^{ty} here inclosed, the best returne, I as yeat can doe, of your Ex^{ty}'s queeres in your last letter, of the 12 of december and that naked as they come to my handes wthout any Glosses or Comentaryes made vpon them, knoweing wth what a Textuarye, in matters of estate, I haue to doe. What concerns the lord Digbye¹ (to whom I doe not write by this bearer) about the deliverye of his Packets, your Ex^{ty} wilbe noblye pleased to impart, wth the remembraunce of my humble service, vnto his Lpp.

The Enemyes are retrayted to theyr Quarters befor Chester haveinge kept theyr Christmas in Flintshyre and Denbighshyre, and that wthout beinge once forced by our Forces, though they were 200 good horse and 300 good foote, well Armed. Our Commander in chief, Coronel Gilbert Byron, though chosen by our selves, yeat latelye married, & very indulgent to his Ladye, hath deceived our Expectation, and don nothinge. I pray god this Monsieur, the Count of St. Pol (a verye valiant and active gentleman, who hath nowe vndertaken to leade our little Armye) doe not overdooe it. They are still alive in Chester, and full of courage, and haue, within these 3 dayes, fetcht in a mayne guard of the Enemye's (consisting of 60 persons), and some sheep & a fewe cattle from Dodleston's² side of Chester, where Johnes and his horse-quarter lieth. By that time your Ex^{ty} will haue received this letter, we shall haue essayed to putt some

¹ Secretary of State.

² A village about five miles south-west of Chester, in Cheshire, but on the borders of Flintshire and Denbighshire. The Archbishop would well remember it, for here he had buried his early patron, the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere.

victuayles into the Towne by sea, as we have done by land. And more we hadd done for our owne relief, if these small contyes, were not vtterlye eaten vp wth Castles and Governm^{ts}, w^{ch} swallow vp all the Contributions of the Contreys to noe purpose, and (Cherk onelye excepted) haue never hitherto, nor indeede were able to looke an Enemy in the Face, who is become lord of all we haue in the Contrey, whilst these Governoures drink theyre Ale in these heape of stones, not p'mittinge any Armye to quarter nere vnto them (where they might doe service) for feare of hyndringe theyr contributions. I am afrayde, his mtye hath lost soe much of England vpon this foote and Reckoninge.

Here is a greate noise about the imprisoninge of the E. of Glamorgan,¹ especialle amongst those of his Religion, as though this Accident hapninge so long after the Date, might frustrate or alter at the least the vertue and vigour of your Ex^{cyas} letter, w^{ch} is sent to the lord Byron, being putt into Cyphers. But because the bearer of that letter cam awaye after those last circumstances, I doe p'sume by your Lpps silence in that point, that the substance and foundacon, is still suer and sounde. And doe intend to give, what directions I can, for the provisions requisite to the passage of 3000 men, in soe bare and poore a Contrey. The best is, that this is the best time of the yeare for such a purpose.

If it be not against some Rules of your Ex^{cyas} I doe p'sume to becom a suytor for one Mr. Thomas Johnson, one of your six Clarkes in that Kingedome, that he may haue your Ex^{cyas} Licence to come into England, and returninge home, wthin the yeare, he maye not be

¹ Edward Lord Herbert, eldest son of Henry Marquis of Worcester, was commonly so styled, having a warrant for that title, though it had not passed the great seal. He was a Roman Catholic, and was imprisoned on suspicion of high treason; but was let out upon bail, his release being pressed as absolutely necessary for the relief of Chester. (See Carte, vol. iii, 51, 203, 222; also Letter XVIII *post.*)

damnified by reason of his Absence. I praye God Almighty to blesse and p'serve your Ex^{ty} in all your great Affayres.

Your Excellency's most
humble servant, JO: EBORAC.

I p'sume to send your Ex^{ty} another packet of the wickednes & Follye of these times. I meane printed Follies.

To his Excellency, the lord Marques of Ormond,
the Lord Lieuetenant of Ireland, humbly p'sent
these.

(*Indorsed*) The Lord Archbishop of Yorkes, 1645.¹

LETTER XVI.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xvi, fo. 242.

Maye it please your Excellency

Yours of the 12 of December, I received not vntill yesterdaye w^h was the first of this instant, by the w^h space of time twenty dayes is allreadye expired of the time to drawe the men to the water side. I haue sent for S^r William Gerrard, who hath a Cypher of the lord Byron's, to communicate the contents of that noble letter to Chester, w^h, wth the helpe of somme relief put in, on the Welshe side, maye hold out 3 weekes, and much more, were not the poore vnrulye, w^h upon the pullinge downe of soe many suburbes, doth pester that Cittye. The maior's wife, always suspected, is gon to the Enemye. Our Forces from Wales of some, 100 horse (for foote we haue non), under the conduit of Maïor Evet, putt in this last supplie of Meale & powder, whilst the Enemie were withdrawne

¹ January 1645-6 (?).

in parte to meete S^r William Vaughan, lingringe at Highe Arcol¹ wth 1500 Horse & Foote (nere w^h place he cutt of 300 of the Rebels in one quarter) in expectation of the mayne supplie from Oxford & Worcester, vnder the Lord Asheley & S^r Charles Lucas, who shold add vnto his Number in Horse & foote 2200 more. We of the Welsh beinge quite frighted (and 3 of our fiue Contyes beinge for a greate p^t of them vnder Contribution to the Enemye), are not able to make aboue 300 horse, & scarce soe many foote, beinge by a peece of ill conduict in Prince Rupert, when he was last in these partes, quite disarmed & discouraged. All these, ioyned with the Foote mentioned in your Excellencye's letter, wilbe more then able, wth god's leaue, to relieue Chester, and lesse will not doe it. For they sett their rest upon this buysines, and beinge defeated in this Attempt, are broken in these p^{tes} of the Kingedome.

And although, Most Excellent lord, the place be in extraordinarye danger, & that the losse of it will drawe alonge all those hideous consequēces, mencioned by your Excye, as the sudden losse of these portes and all Communication with that Kingedome, yeat dare not I advice your Excye to shipp your men, vntill I doe heare more certaynelye of the Approach of such succoures as are destined by his mtye, S^r William Vaughan himself beinge drawne vp to Wenlock to meet them, but expected by a French lord, who serves the Kinge, Monsieur de Saint Pol, nowe in my Howse, to come downe the End of this weeke. I doe therefor send a Coppye or the Effect of your Excyes letter, to Cherke & soe to Wenlocke to vnderstand punctuallye & p^{cise}lye, the time of the succoures theyr fallinge downe, that I maye send your Excye, the verye dailye Mocions of that Armie. And hereof I looke for an Answer wthin 3 dayes.

But the Exigencye of Chester soe requireinge, I

¹ Ercall, see Letter XIII *ante*.

humblye submitt it to your Ex^{cyes} better Judgem^t whyther your Ex^{cyo} will not wth all speede transport those men, who need not Advance further then Anglesey, Caernarvon, & the skyrtes of Denbighshyre, but remayne soe vningaged, vntill the Kinge's Horse shall meete & receive them, and they, in the meane time, will secure, these Totteringe Countyes. And the Vessels that transport them, maye for 8 or 10 dayes lie or ride very securely in that Sleeve between Anglesey & Caernarvonshyre vntill the Foote shall punctuallye vnderstand what to trust vnto.

If your Ex^{cyes} men doe arive here, they shalbe, by god's blessinge, provided of good and safe quarters, all along to theyr ioyneinge wth the relief, and have necessarye Refreshm^t but I fear me the buysines will not suffer them to vse that plentifullye vntil the Action be p^rformed. But who shall assure your Ex^{cyo} of this, my lord Byron, beinge in Chester, I doe not knowe, but doe write vnto him likewise of that point. And doe promise faithfullye myne owne diligence to the vtmost of my power to effect it. But I must be cleare wth your Ex^{cyo} that his Mtye hath given me, noe reall Commission or Aucthoritye in this place (although I could haue given him whilst my Bodye was able to beare it, a better Accompt, then he hath hadd of these Townes & Contreys) but what I doe, is by private Interest, & hitherto for p^rticular Endes. thwarted & opposed by such as shold further the service. yeat I hope in god, I shalbe able to doe what your Lpp. desires, in this iust & reasonable demand.

I haue acquaynted your Lpp. Allreadye, of my intencion to cōicate your Ex^{cyes} letter, & soe the Answer to the Lord Byron's letter of 22do Novembris, to that lord by Cypher. And these worthy Gentlemen comminge from the poore Court of England & full of those Newes, I shall trouble your Ex^{cyo} noe further, but thankeinge your Ex^{cyo} for your favoureable thoughtes of that powder, and beseechinge God Almighty to

blesse your Ex^{cy} in all your Negociations, I shall ever remayne

Your Ex^{cy} most humble

& faythfull servant

Jo: EBORAC.

Conwaye, 2do Januarij, 1645 [6].

For his Ex^{cy} the Lord Marques of Ormond, lord

Lieutenant of Ireland humblye p'sent these.

(Indorsed) Bip. of Yorkes Dat. 2^o January 1645.

LETTER XVII.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xvi, fo. 257.

Maye it please your Excellencye

Your Ex^{cy} maye vnderstand by this enclosed what case Chester¹ is in, and like to be, without the immediat transportation of those Forces your Lpp. was pleased to mencion. And as soone as they are landed, they shall not onelye be provided of good Quarters for theyr Passage, but attended wth 300 Horse, vntill theyr meeteinge of those other succours. This bearer is a learned and well Experienced gentleman, though of myne owne Coate, and can satisfie your Ex^{cy} in all particulars better then my Letter is able to doe. I send your Ex^{cy} both the letter in Cipher (w^h S^r Robt. Byron is able to discipher) and playnelye rendred word for word, by S^r William Gerrard. Doe what you can most noble lord by your power in speedeinge this relief, to saue this Cittye, the losse whereof draweth after it a long chayne of ill Consequences, and in the first linkes of the same, the rendringe of these Countyes disobedient, and of that Kingedome altogether vnuseful to his Mtye. I send your Ex^{cy} somme more of theyr printed follies, to shewe vnto your Ex^{cy} what it is, they wold infuse into the subiectes of England, concerninge the

¹ Chester surrendered Feb. 3, 1646, to Sir William Brereton. To celebrate the surrender a day of thanksgiving was appointed by the Parliament.

disposition of those of Ireland, w^{ch} I hope those good people wth theyr tymelye arrivall in these partes, will fullye and reallye confute. God Almightye blesse your Ex^{cy^e} in all your Negociations. I rest,

Most Excellent lord,

Your Ex^{cy^e} most affectionate

and humble servaunt,

JO: EBORAC.

Conwaye the 9th of Januarye 1645[6] ten at Night

To his Ex^{cy^e} the lord Marques of Ormond, the lord

Lieutenant of Ireland humbly p'sent these.

(Indorsed) L^d Arch B^{pp} of Yorkes

9 } Jan., 1645. Concerning Chester.
Rec. 26 }

LETTER XVIII.

WILLIAMS TO LORD ASTLEY.¹

Original: own hand. Tanner MSS., vol. lx, fo. 386.

Most noble lord

Your Lpps letter of the 12. of Januarye, I received late at Night 24th of the same Moneth. I haue communicated to the Lrd Byron, the lord Marques of Ormond, his letter of the 12. of 10ber, and by this time (not sooner) the lord Byron's Answere is at Divlyn w^{ch} I sent by his Lpps Chaplayne. It implied some feares of holdinge out Chester, thus long. Coronel Butler tells me even nowe that the men & shippinge are still readye in Ireland, though retarded hitherto by reason of this distraction w^{ch} sithence Tuesday last, is soe composed, that the E. of Glamorgan is out vpon Bayle of 6. or 8. noble men, whereof the Lrd Marq. of Clanricard is one. From the lord Lieuten't, I haue received noe Answer in writeinge as yeat (though my letters to his Ex^{cy^e} were many sithence the 1st of Janu-

¹ Sir Jacob Astley greatly contributed, on several occasions, to the success of the royal forces, of which he was serjeant-major-general, and for his services received a peerage.

arye), nor from the Lrd Digby any more to the purpose, then this inclosed.

There is, noble lord, noe relieinge vpon these Irish forces for this service, though if they com they shalbe carefullye transposed to such a Rendevous as I shall heare, is most fittinge for the passage of your Lpps Armye. And for that end, your Lpp shall surelye be punctuallye informed of their landinge and Condition. In the meane time, it is fitt your Lopp shold understand, that vnder Coronel Gilbert Byron, the lord of S^t Paule is in these partes in the head of 600 (as he sth) but I beleeeve of 500 horse & foote good men & well Armed, to be directed and imployed by your Lpp. Next that, that Lievt^{nt} Coronel Roger Moston, is landed wth a peece of a Regiment (somme 160 as Coronel Butler tells me) of the lord Digbys rais'd in Ireland, of English & some Loraineses and he wilbe able to make it vp 200 vpon his owne Credit (a Commissioner of Array and peace in this Contye) and wilbe, after a daye or two his Refreshm^t at your Lpps dispose.

I conceive your Lpp. will receive better information then I can give you, of the Forces that our Garisons are able to affoord, frō the worthy Governour of Chester. But I haue it from good & knoweing handes, that the Armed and Feightinge men, at Chester are aboute 4000. whereof many may yssue forth.

I praye God heartilye (as I haue cause) to blesse and prosper your Lpps honourable designe And desire your Lpp. to esteeme of me as of one, who hath long loved your Lpp. and may truelye write my selfe

Your Lpps. most affectionate

& humble servaunt

Jo: EBORAC.

Conwaye this 25th of Januarye 1645 [6]

I haue imparted your Lpps letter & S^r Jo: Watts to Coronel Gilbert Byron, to be sent to Chester.

(Indorsed) To the Right Honourable the Lord Astley humbly prsent these.

LETTER XIX.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JOHN WATTS.

Original : own hand. Tanner MSS., vol. lx, fo. 379.

Noble Governour. I thanke you for this and all other Courtesies. Be pleased to reade & then to seale this enclosed, and you shall thereby vnderstand, all I am able to saye of this great buysines, w^h God Almightye prosper.

Coronel Butler who wilbe wth you at or before this letter will impart all the Newes of Ireland. He is a servant in Ordinarie of the Queenes. And soe beseeching God to blesse you, I remayne, Noble Governour,

Your affectionate freynd

& servant

Jo. EBORAC.

Conway 25 of January 1645 [6].

To his much honoured & worthy freynd, S^r John
Wattes k^{nt} Governour of Cherk Castle these.

(Indorsed) A treacherous Lre of W^{ms} A. B. of York
Jan. 25, 1645.

LETTER XX.

WILLIAMS TO LORD BULKELEY.

Copy. Vol. xvii, fo. 62.

Right ho^{ble} & my very good L^d

I thanke yo^r L^{op} for being mindfull of me in a season when money shall be verie welcome if it be without too much discomodatinge yo^r L^{op} w^h I would not haue done for any care of mee.

But my noble lord giue me leaue to owen my selfe freely vnto your L^{op} in a businesse w^h doth but too much concerne yo^r L^{op} yo^r Lady, and yo^r Children, & will wth in very few dayes, bee too late to be advised on, and howeuer not like to have me of counsaile whom I perceiue

this storme ere long will drive out of sight, if not out of the world. I am content in my owne p'ticular to be misinterp'ted by those men of whom I have most deserved of the Gent' of Anglizy & Carnarvonshire as too much adheringe to y^e L^d Byron and of the L^d Byron as havinge marred y^e Gent' by too much indulgencie and p'tectinge them from the discipline w^{ch} his L^{dship} and others intended to put vpon them, because my Conscience (grounded vpon as good grounds of Exp'ience as either his L^{dship} or y^e gent' are owners of for ought is p'ceived) assureth me y^t I haue carried my selfe evenly & fairely wthout inroachinge in any one point vpon the Countrey or leauinge any iust and warrantable right or power w^{ch} his L^{dship} could challenge. And therefore I doe incline to beleeeve that his L^{dship} aimes at some other matters then his Comission (for ought I can see) extended vnto, And the gent' of that & this County were either mutined against mee by one or two meane & vn-worthy people or have some further ayme then the present service of the King or y^e com'on good of the Countrey in this their discontentm^t howsoever I am (I thanke God) a single man, & now of yeares so as fortune can have no great blow at me however things fall out wherein if reason or iustice shall be heard I doe not feare the triall of y^e worst of my Actions at any Barre of this Kingdome.

But my noble L^d I doe very much pittie y^r L^{dships} condition, charg'd with a Lady and so many sweet children and yet by trustinge of others (in whom the house of the Bulkeleyes have no reason to confide over much) thrust into such an estate y^t you are not able (the storme beinge soe high) to defend yo^r selfe nor yet as yo^r L^{dship} hath beene daudled wthall to shewe yo^r selfe in any Court considerable to be offered faire & equall conditions: Yo^r Castle & gouv^t of ye Towne¹ kept as God and the King had plac't them in yo^r owne & your sonnes hands (A sonne whose abilityes you doe not sufficiently vnderstand though you be his ffather) had rendred you

¹ Beaumaris.

in an estate to be courted and sought vnto by those men whom you are fforc't to seeke vnto, and who intend (as is g'n'rally coniectured) to deliu' vp yo^r Hold and y^r estate too for y^e makinge of their owne peace w^t else is the p'per meaning of this quittinge of Comand of severing yo^r sonne from yo^r affections by thrusting soe obstinately vpon yo^r L^{dship} a poore gent' in nothing of soundnesse & reality comp'able to Dicke Bulkeley if yo^r L^{dship} would turne yo^r snibbing (w^h yet I cannot beleeve to be serious) to an heartning & encouraginge of him.

I beseech yo^r L^{dship} for yo^r Childrens sake, to reflect vpon these things suddenly for the time is very much lapsed & slipt away & not disgracefully but fairely & bountifully to part wth Mr. Lloyd (who is but starv'd there by y^e Comissioⁿ & kept in of purpose to p'serve their power & interest in y^t ffort) And to place in yo^r sonne who will be obedient to you in all things and whom (in point of right) you cannot hinder from a concurring power in the Towne & Castle & by these meanes & worthy deportm^t of yo^r you shall pr'vent his Exclaiminge heareafter y^t by yo^r L^{dships} owne wilfull act & y^e seducem^t of y^e Enemies of yo^r family he is brought to ruine & miserie. This you can easily helpe if you will suddenly & secretly resolve to doe it, And y^t wthout any noise or puttinge of him in this change to derive any dependance vpon either y^e L^d Byron or y^e Countrey for he needs neither of their Power as I am fully p'suaded. This is my last motion vnto yo^r L^d in this p'ticular & if you shall desire some further conference with me in y^e prmisses, I doe purpose, for one night onely to waite vpon yo^r L^{dship} in y^e end of this weeke being in the meane time & euer

Your Lo^{p^s} most faithfull
Cozen & serv^t

JO: EBORAC.

Conway 8^o Aprilis 1646.

To y^e r^t ho^{ble} & his very noble L^d the L^d Bulkeley
at Bewmaris these prsent.

ON THE STUDY OF WELSH ANTIQUITIES.

(Continued from p. 193.)

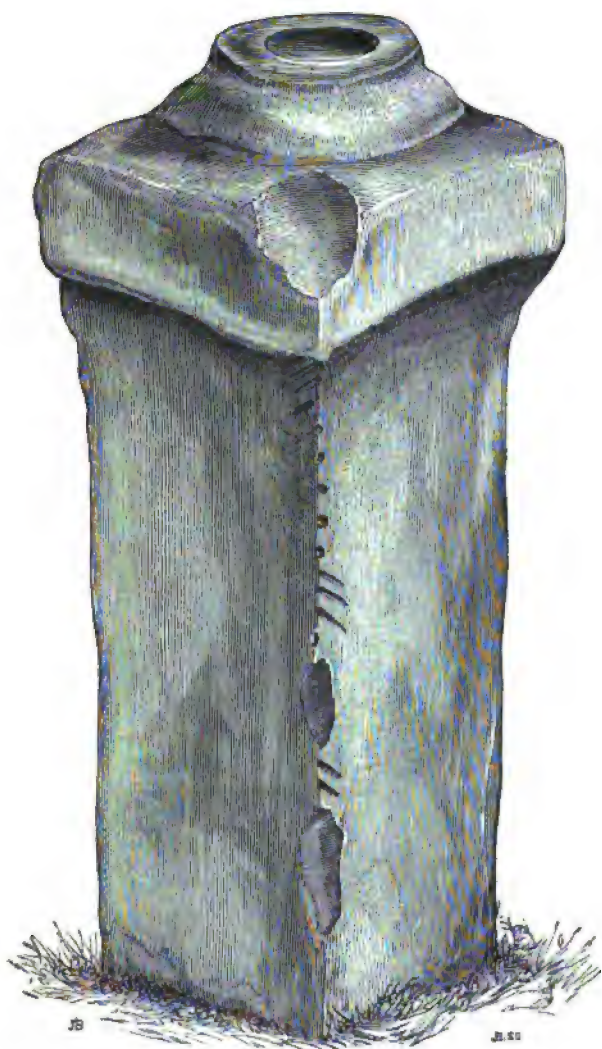
(READ AT BRIDGEND.)

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—NO. III.

MEDIÆVAL REMAINS, CHURCHES, ETC.

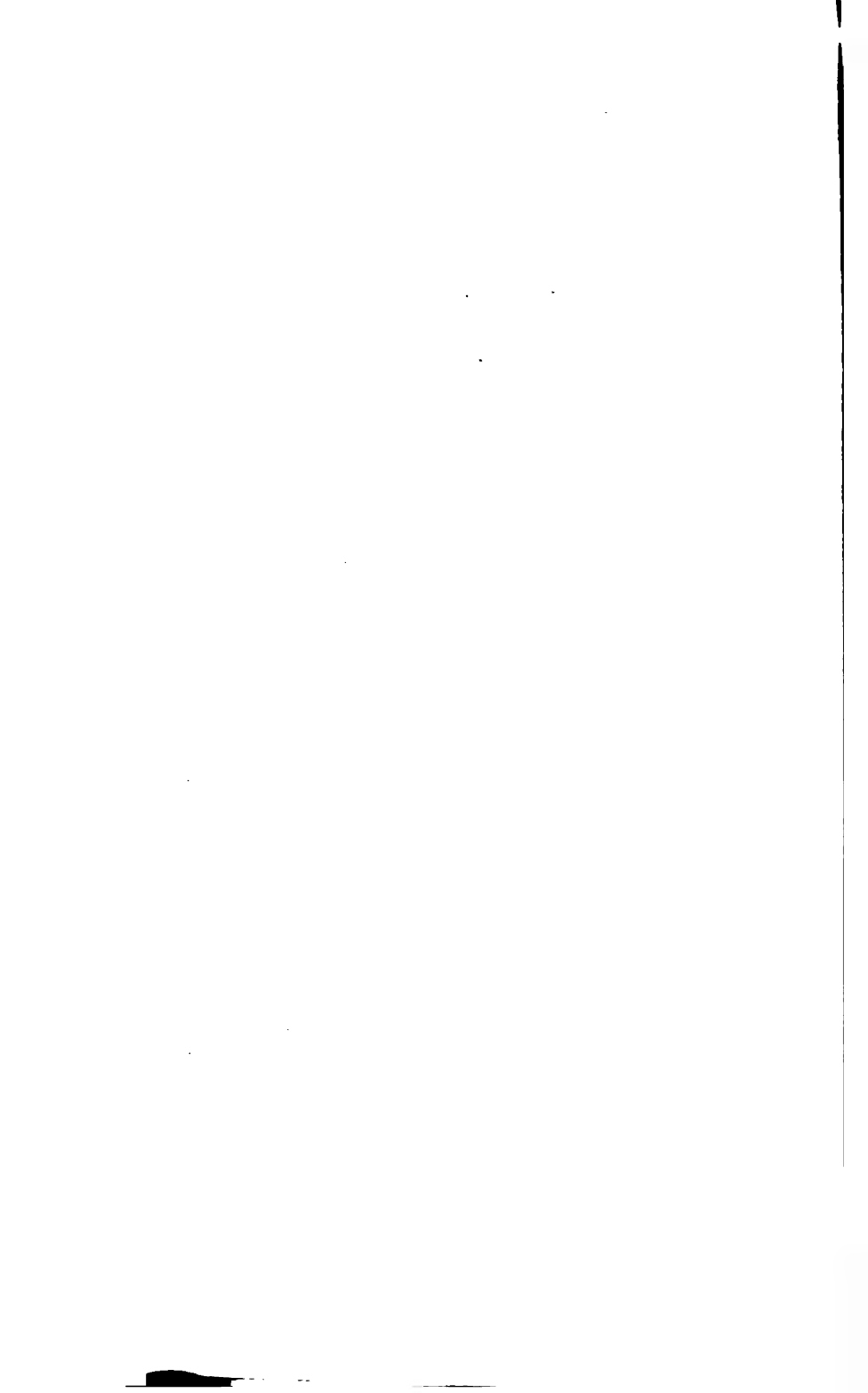
THE architecture of a country is the product and exponent of the wants, the resources, and the intelligence of its inhabitants; witness the monumental remains of Egypt, Greece, Rome, and mediæval Europe, telling in their own peculiar language the histories and the varying fortunes of the countries wherein they are to be found. So it is even with Wales, and with the county in the midst of which we are now assembled. Much of the past history of Glamorgan is to be read in the stones of its churches, its castles, and its manor-houses; and it is one of the duties of this Association to examine and interpret these monumental remains for the benefit of those that have inherited their possession,—happy if such an inheritance be valued and preserved, and even increased as it deserves.

The physical conformation of the county with its well marked divisions of the Hills and the Vale, has had its influence on the history of the county itself, and also on its architecture. Among the Hills it would be vain to look for important churches; for the populations were too scanty, and too much exposed to social changes, to have turned their attention to architectural excellence in early times. They neither needed it, nor had they the material resources wherewith to cultivate it. Up among the Hills we find the old churches to be plain, substantial buildings, not unsuited to the wants of the people, and strong enough to have lasted to our own times, with a fair prospect of duration even for future years. Modern architects may erect buildings more decorated, more ample; but they have not yet put up



ROMAN ALTAR AT LOUGHOR.

(From a drawing by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A.)



any more solid, or more in harmony with the character of the district and its inhabitants, than those which the piety of the middle ages has handed down to us.

The old church of Aberdare, for instance, is a good monument of its date ; and many a small village church stands an index of what the surrounding district once was, and able, by a little care and improvement, to meet the requirements even of the nineteenth century. One of the most remarkable of the old churches is that of the ancient town of Llantrisant, just on the edge of the Hills where they rise from the Vale. The town itself is one of the most curious in the county, both from its position and from the abundant signs of its former importance ; with only a fragment, indeed, of its castle remaining ; but with its paved roads still climbing up the hill, its massive, sombre houses, and its primitive population, as hospitable, as contented, and as quiet as for any time within the last two or three centuries. In quaintness it is only to be compared to Llantwit Major, though in outward appearance no two places can be more dissimilar ; and its church is in strict harmony with the history and actual condition of the town, large, strong, and stern in architecture ; but well warmed up within by the affectionate zeal of its clergy, as shown now throughout the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is a building to be visited even by a fastidious architect ; for he may learn something from its stern severity of appearance ; and the town itself, when once seen, is not likely to be soon forgotten. The architectural character of the whole is peculiar,—*sui generis*, in fact ; and much the same may be said of the whole district of the Hills, the ancient ecclesiastical buildings of which all deserve study for their peculiarities, and are to be classed by themselves. They are worthy of careful examination and respect.

The moment we descend from the Hills into the Vale, we are struck with a great change in the ecclesiastical architecture. The low country was always, comparatively speaking, a district of peace and prosperity. Natu-

rally fertile in itself, and possessed of the advantages of its ports and rivers, the people prospered at an early period; the great religious houses lent their aid; and the feudal lords of all the castles throughout the Vale proved themselves true friends of the churches on their estates. The consequence has been that in few districts of Wales are better churches to be met with than throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.

The county is one of the richest in this class of remains of any in the Principality, being rivalled in this respect only by Pembrokeshire, and perhaps Denbighshire.

The cathedral of Llandaff has been well described and illustrated, not only by the present Bishop of the diocese in a well written volume full of good engravings, but also by Mr. E. A. Freeman in our own pages. Still these accounts might be made more ample by descriptions and delineations of the tombs in the cathedral,—a work that certainly ought to be undertaken.

Sketches and summary accounts of Ewenny Priory, and of some churches in its neighbourhood, as well as of the churches in Gower, have also been published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by Mr. Freeman; but all this does not supply the want of a general account of the churches and other ecclesiastical remains of the whole county. A book on Neath Abbey, very ably written and illustrated, was published some years ago, with which the Rev. H. Hay Knight and Mr. G. Grant Francis were connected; but it has now become scarce, and a new and enlarged edition, in probably a more convenient form than that of oblong folio, is wanted by the antiquarian public. Margam has not had its architectural features recorded in any publication, although some excellent and large photographic views of it have been taken. Its cartulary history has been well treated of by Mr. G. T. Clark in our own pages; but what is specially wanted is a complete architectural account of this fine old remain. There was another religious house, that of the Grey Friars at Cardiff, close to the castle on the east, of which very

little is known. Part of the domestic buildings remains, of late date, but of good style, and this ought to be delineated at the same time that some account of the foundation, its charters, etc., should be compiled ; but of all these monastic establishments, an antiquarian and architectural history is decidedly wanted, and the attention of our Association would be fittingly turned in this direction.

The ecclesiastical architecture of this county, indeed, deserves much more extensive and careful examination than it has yet received, and there is enough of interest in it to occupy the skill of Welsh antiquaries and architects for a long time to come. The churches among the Hills are chiefly, as we have hinted, of the humbler Welsh type, low and generally single-aisled buildings, with bell-cots in the western gable, and with very little architectural enrichment in any portion of the buildings. Still they are often curious in detail, and worthy of examination. Those of the Vale constitute a more important class of buildings, very frequently with towers and chapels, carefully constructed, and testifying to the early wealth of the district. At Cardiff, the lofty tower of St. John's church, of the Somersetshire type, is one of the best examples in the county ; but all through the Vale, and more particularly round Cowbridge and Bridgend, as at Coychurch, Llantwit Major, Laleston, St. Fagan's, etc., churches of much architectural value are to be met with. In other places, as at Briton Ferry and Llantwit, near Neath, the churches are remarkable for their small dimensions and certain quaint peculiarities of detail. At Neath and Swansea, the old parochial churches attain dimensions proportionate to the importance of the parishes, though they have been so sadly mutilated in modern times as to have lost all architectural value, except for their towers and chancels. Still, they ought to be studied, with a view to architectural delineation. Gower, as we know from Mr. Freeman's comprehensive sketch, is full of churches of an almost peculiar type, well worthy of observation and delineation upon a

larger scale than he has adopted. The fact is, that the churches of Glamorganshire and its Monastic Houses deserve to be thoroughly studied and described by such an architectural critic as Mr. Freeman, or some other competent authority; and our pages could not be better filled than in recording the results of such labours. The district and parochial history of Glamorganshire is in intimate connection with the architecture of its churches, and may draw from thence a most fitting and instructive illustration.

There are a great many monuments, incised slabs, coffin-lids, etc., to be found in the parochial churches of this county, as at Llandaff, Llantwit, Margam, Swansea, etc. All these remains ought to be engraved and published, and a most interesting volume would be the result. Local antiquaries would do good service by turning their attention in this direction, for the archaeological harvest they might thereby reap would be very varied and extensive. It forms part, indeed, of a richer subject; for the monumental history of Wales in general is very little known; and yet it contains enough to reward the diligence of many observers. It is one which should by no means be lost sight of by such an Association as our own, and a good beginning might be made by an extended account of the monumental remains of Glamorganshire.

Churchyard crosses are natural adjuncts of churches, and should be described as well as those buildings. This county is rich in them,—witness Llantwit and Margam,—and they should not be forgotten by our architectural members. No more should the Holy and Parochial Wells, of which many highly interesting examples are to be met with all over the county; as at Newton, at Nottage, and in many churchyards both of the hills and the Vale, as well as frequently in Gower: almost all in a sad state of desertion and neglect. There is enough to be said about them to fill a goodly volume, and, like the funeral monuments, they belong to that large class of similar remains, the existence of which

was in former times one of the distinctive honours of Wales.

CASTLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

Glamorganshire is peculiarly rich in remains of this kind, and a good beginning of the history of them has been made by Mr. Clark, with other local antiquaries. It is not enough, however, to have described the castles of Caerphilly, Castell Coch, Cardiff, and Fonmon—we want further accounts than have yet been published of all the castellated remains of the great Norman families who came in with Fitz Hamon. We look for more ample histories of the castles at Coity, Neath, Swansea, and all over Gower; and in particular do we require as full and as richly illustrated an account as possible of the great gem of this class, St. Donat's, which in some respects is the most interesting and instructive building of its kind in Wales. This want, as far as regards St. Donat's, will very probably be satisfied by the results of the present meeting at Bridgend, when members will, no doubt, have the opportunity, which could not be fully enjoyed on the occasion of their two former visits to Cardiff and Swansea, of examining that most interesting building, now at length rescued from the danger of further neglect by its having passed into the hands of a highly intellectual and public-spirited possessor. On the whole, the work of describing the castles of Glamorganshire has been well begun, and confident expectations may be entertained that it will be well continued. Fortunate are local antiquaries in having such a rich prospect before them; they should not neglect it, but they should not forget the two active influences against which they have to contend,—the sweeping scythe of old Father Time, and the still more destructive hand of man.

The ancient domestic buildings of this county are, from their general comparative rarity, not less interesting than its castles. A copious and interesting book might be compiled upon this subject, for treasures of

this kind are still scattered broadcast both over the Hills and the Vale. The great mansions of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods have, indeed, been allowed to fall into unmerited ruin. Still, there is much to be seen, as at Beaupré, Llantrithyd, Boverton, Oxwich, etc., all worthy of architectural description; while among the minor houses of the clergy, the farmers, and the peasantry, there is a great amount of curious constructive detail that ought to be delineated and preserved. Near Margam, Caerau, etc., some remains of the fourteenth century still exist; but, very possibly, portions of buildings of still earlier date, though of uncertain detail, may be found there, as well as in other parts of the country. The villages round Bridgend, and more especially round Llantwit Major, are full of remains of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and, in fact, hardly any part of Wales, except Pembrokeshire, so abounds in specimens of these dates. There is a peculiar air of solidity of masonry and quaintness of design, amongst Glamorganshire farmhouses and cottages, not to be forgotten by whoever has well examined the nooks and corners of the county. It is, indeed, a characteristic of other counties of South Wales, especially of those touching the sea-coast; but it is much less so of those in the northern division of the Principality, although there, too, some striking peculiarities may still be detected by the careful observer. At the Bridgend meeting, the curiosity of members will be fully gratified, especially if they visit Llantwit, the great repository of all that is most curious in South Wales; still more if they pass through Llanmihangel, between that place and Cowbridge, where a most interesting and picturesque example of a sixteenth century house still fronts the village church. This ancient house, which we hope will some day or other be fully described and illustrated in the *Arch. Camb.*, is said by Lewis (*Top. Dict.*) to have been, for many generations, the seat of the family of Thomas; was sold to Sir Humphrey Edwin, lord mayor of London, some time in the

seventeenth century ; was subsequently the residence, for sixty years, of John Franklin, Esq., one of the Welsh judges ; and is now the property of the Earl of Dunraven. The pleasaunce of yew trees behind the house is quite unique.

It is to be hoped that the architectural members of the Association will frequently enrich the pages of our Journal with views of the buildings of this date, in which Glamorganshire is still rich ; but, whatever diligence is required in the speedy delineation of castellated remains, much more is wanted in the case of those of a domestic nature. When St. Fagan's castle was being repaired, with considerable taste, some ten years ago, a row of old cottages just beneath the castle had its windows of double pointed lights, of the fifteenth century, all in good condition, removed, and replaced with the commonest flat-headed sash-windows that the local carpenter could produce : all ancient character was obliterated, and the triumph of modern ugliness was complete. The village was considered to be improved, and the builders were satisfied. For one Goth that would injure a mediæval castle, there are a hundred others that would demolish an Elizabethan cottage. Members of the Association, if they have any taste, should all lend a hand to preserve—or, at all events, to record—the features of early domestic architecture ; and especially in the county of Glamorgan.

H. L. J.

(To be continued.)

CATALOGUE OF THE HENGWRT MSS. AT PENIARTH.

(Continued from p. 225.)

67. A Tract on Palmistry ; quarto, vellum. Fifteenth century.

71. Notes written out of "Coch Asaph," by Mr. Robert Vaughan. See "List of Peniarth MSS.," *Arch. Camb.*, vol. vii, p. 166, No. 26.

73. A large collection of Welsh poems by the more eminent of the bards. This volume was written in the sixteenth century, and in 1576 belonged to Sir Thomas ap William (see No. 60), much of it being in his hand. Also, at folio 70, are the Statutes of Gruffith ap Cynan. Some few of the poems, at the end of the volume, are wanting.

74. I suspect that there is some mistake in all the catalogues of these MSS., at this place. No. 73 is marked outside "74", and in Mr. Aneurin Owen's 4to. MS. catalogue I find,—“74. By mistake in the catalogue, Llyvyr cywydau ac ynddo casgliad o gerddi Iolo goch, Rhys goch o Eryri, Gwylim ab Ieuan hen, Deio ab Ieuan ddu, Llowdden, Ieuan deulwyn, Guttyn Owain, Davydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Grufudd. 4to, 3 inches.”

76. “Llyvyr o Gerddi Tudur Aled, Lewis Morganwg, Howel David ap Ieuan ap Rhys, Howel Dafi, Sion ap Felpod, Hugh Dafi”; the whole, with the exception of a note signed “Jane Davies,” widow of Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh and Latin Dictionary, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt. At the commencement of this volume is an account of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, which must have been written after the 16th Nov. 1660, as on that day Serjeant Glynne, mentioned as a knight, received that distinction ; and before the end of August, 1665, as on the 12th of that month, in that year, William Roberts, Bishop of Bangor, mentioned as living, died. This tract also is in the

autograph of Robert Vaughan. It is printed in Pen-
nant's "History of the Parishes of Whitford and Holy-
well." 4to; seventeenth century.

78. This volume is described in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, as "Welsh proverbs, translated into Latin by Dr. Davies" (I do not find the Latin translation). 2. "Y Pedwar Camp ar hugain." 3. "Casbethau Gwyr Rhuvain, yn Lladin" (I do not find the *Latin*). The greater part of this MS. was written in 1561 and 1562. At the commencement, is a pedigree of "Master Risiart ap 'Thomas," of the family of Mostyn; at the end is a collection of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey pedigrees, in the same hand as great part of No. 225. It also contains some poetry. The present volume appears to have belonged to "William Salesbury" (query, if the editor of the Welsh Testament, etc. ?) 4to.

85. A volume of pedigrees, containing the fifteen tribes and five royal tribes,—"*Y Llyfr Gwyn*." It is entirely in the hand of Robert Vaughan. At the end, is a statement of the number of men, and their pay, in the army of William Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, in his expedition against the Lancastrians of North Wales, 1468. Folio; seventeenth century.

87. Extent of the Lordship of Denbigh, transcribed by Robert Vaughan; also Extent of the county of Carnarvon, transcribed by him; and two Extents of the county of Merioneth, one in the same hand, the other a fragment endorsed "*Thescheators Accompte of Merionethshire written for Mr. Salisbury xxix^{mo} Novembr. 1615.*" All but one of these extents are more or less injured by rats.

92. An English book of husbandry, translated from the French, by Robert Grostete, Bishop of Lincoln. 2. "A goode booke of Saint Gregory, and of his moder," English poetry. 3. A large collection of receipts for cooking, in English, somewhat imperfect. 4. "A good book off keruinge, and seruys vnto a prince or eny of y^r Estat." 5. Some medical receipts, a fragment. At the commencement of this MS. is a fragment of a poli-

tical tract, relative to war between England and France, in the same hand as the rest of the volume. Folio; fifteenth century.

94. Part of an old Book of St. Albans, treating of St. Albanus and King Offa. 2. Preface to the "History of Cambria," by Dr. Powell. 3. "History of Wales from Cadwalader to Gruffydd ap Cynan." Latin; folio. All in the autograph of Robert Vaughan. Somewhat imperfect. The preface here referred to does not agree with the printed one, in English, to Dr. Powell's "Historie of Cambria."

96. A large and thick folio collection of pedigrees, mostly of Wales, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan; a most valuable collection, arranged on a singular plan, by him. Seventeenth century.

98. A Chronicle containing—1, "Notes out of the Ecclesiastical History of Britain"; 2, "Notes out of Usher's Primordia"; 3, "Leland's New Year's Gift," with John Bale's Commentary; 4, a charter of Ethelbert, king of Kent, granting land to the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Canterbury; 5, a copy of a book against Camden. A large folio, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan; seventeenth century, imperfect at the beginning. This MS. is in a case with No. 101.

99. Topography and heraldry, in Welsh, containing the cantreds, etc., of Wales, and at the end of the volume, part of a pedigree, the shields of arms in which are well coloured; it is in the autograph of Simwnt Vychan. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.") The greater part of this MS. was written by one John ap Ivan of Brecknockshire (see folio 102). It was written after the foundation of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1566, and before that of Jesus College. 4to.

101. The earliest copy of the "Chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon" extant. It is of the twelfth century. Folio, vellum, imperfect at the commencement. This MS. is in a case with No. 98.

102. The Church History of Venerable Bede, a very

fine MS. of the twelfth century, in folio. There is a good illuminated initial letter at the beginning. On the first page is written, "Liber Johannis Canon de Blagdon unum necessarium," and "Clement Burdett," in characters of the sixteenth century.

103. An Extent of the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, and other records relating to those lordships, commencing 8 Edw. II, and extending to 7 Hen. VI; folio, the last two pages partially injured by damp. Bound up with another Extent of the same lordships, No. 222. Folio.

104. "Llyfr Gruffith Hiraethog, Achau ag Arfau." This MS. is referred to in many of the MSS. in this collection, as "G. H. A. A." The greater part of it is in the hand of Gruffith Hiraethog. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.") The index is in the autograph of William Lleyrn (see ditto); and at folio 74 is some of the handwriting of "Rhys Cain" (see ditto). On a blank leaf is written, in the hand of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, "Llyfr. Gr. Hiraethog Achau ag Arfau yw hwnn. Gh. A. A." 4to, sixteenth century.

106 is omitted in all the catalogues.

107. "Gr. Hiraethog (y Llyfr Mawr)", a genealogical MS., mostly in the hand of Griffith Hiraethog (see No. 104). The index is in the hand of Wm. Lleyrn (see No. 104). It also contains some of the handwriting of Simwnt Vychan (see folios 3, 5, 216, and Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen"). At the commencement, Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, has written, "Y llyvr mawr ymae Gr. Hiraethog yn galw hwnn. Gh. M." 4to, sixteenth century.

109. Another genealogical MS., in the autograph of Griffith Hiraethog ("Y Llyfr tene, G. H. T.") The index to this also is in the hand of Wm. Lleyrn. At the end of it he has written, "Llyma llyfr wiliam lleyn a ysgrivennodd G. h. penkerdd." On a blank leaf at the beginning of this MS., Robert Vaughan has written, "Y Llyfr tene i Ruffydd Hiraethog yw hwnn medd Rys

Cain yn 4. ddalen o lyfr mawr, ac yn 5. o M. H. L." (See 436). 4to; sixteenth century.

110. The pedigree of John Trevor, of Trevalyn, Esq., in the autograph of Wm. Lleyn. This MS. must have been written before or in 1587, as it has notes in the hand of Edward ap Roger, otherwise Eyton, of Bodylltyn, who died in that year (see No. 308). At the end of the volume are a few other pedigrees, some of them in the autograph of Griffith Hiraethog. The cover of this MS. has been cut out of a beautifully illuminated missal. 4to.

111. A thick volume of pedigrees, stated, in all the catalogues, to be by Griffith Hiraethog. I very much doubt its being in his autograph. If so, it differs very much from his usual handwriting. The writing is much better, and more careful, though there may be some letters like his. Quarto, sixteenth century.

112. Two thick volumes of pedigrees, mostly in the hands of Griffith Hiraethog and William Lleyn; but they contain pedigrees and notes in other hands; for instance, Simwnt Vychan and Rhys Cain. 4to, sixteenth century. Separate from these volumes is an index to them, nearly all of it in the autograph of Wm. Lleyn.

113. A genealogical MS., 8vo, fifteenth century. Much of it is in the autograph of the celebrated poet and genealogist, Guttyn Owen, who was one of those commissioned to make out the Welsh pedigree of King Henry VII. (See Wynne's "History of Wales," 8vo, 1702, p. 344; and Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen," p. 368.) This MS. contains some of the handwriting of Griffith Hiraethog, and the index is in the autograph of Wm. Lleyn. Bound with No. 414.

114. "Llyvyr Ieuan Brechva." This MS., which was discovered in a chest of old deeds, at Rûg, is the same as No. 414. Mr. Aneurin Owen had not found it, and consequently he represents it as missing, in his catalogue. Bound with No. 113.

115. "The Brute Chronicle," folio; a MS. of the fif-

teenth century, imperfect at the beginning. The writer of this chronicle entertained an amusing notion of the climate of Wales, showing how little respecting Wales was known in England, at the time he wrote. Speaking of the Welsh wars of Edward I, he observes, "wonder harde was for to werre tho, ffor hit is wenter in Walys whenne in other contres it is somer." This chronicle ends with the death of King Henry V, about which time, probably, this copy of it was written. (See 320, 429.)

117. "Gildas Sapiens Badonicus." This MS. appears to have been in the collection when Mr. Aneurin Owen made his catalogue; but it has never come to me, and I have never seen it.

118. This MS., which is entirely in the autograph of the antiquary Robert Vaughan, contains—1, Petitions from the men of North Wales to the Prince of Wales, at Kennington, 33 Edw. I; 2, "Compositio monete & mensurarum"; 3, A note of some curious proceedings upon the complaint of two persons of the county of Carnarvon, alleging that they had been much aggrieved and impoverished by many fines of "ammobragia," in consequence of the immoral conduct of two kinswomen. There are also in this volume, a few genealogical memoranda; one of them a brief pedigree of the princes of North Wales. 4to.

119. A volume, with the exception of a modern transcript at the end, the whole of which is in the handwriting of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt. It consists of transcripts of ancient records relating to Wales, viz.—1, The articles of several agreements between the kings of England and later princes of Wales; 2, "Rotulus de Aprisa & Certificatione factis in Wallia a° regni regis Edwardi, nono," and proceedings thereupon; 3, A charter of Gruffydd, son of Gwenwynwyn, to his son Owen; 4, Extract from an ancient record relative to the descent of the Earls Warren, etc.; 5, "Inspeximus" and confirmation, 30 Hen. III, of a charter from King John to Wenwynwyn de Keveliog; 6, "Carta de Mowthwy," 18 Edw. I; 7, Grant, 12 Edw. I, of the advowson

of Ruthlan to the Bishop of St. Asaph, consequent upon his having given the advowson of Eglwysvach to the Abbey of Aberconway; 8, Grant to Wrenok, son of Kenewricke, of all the lands in Wales which the said Wrenok held on the day on which David, the son of Llewelyn, formerly Prince of North Wales, gave them to him, 30 Henry III; 9, Copy of an inquisition relative to the cantred of Arwystly, the lordship of Powis, and other lands in Wales, 6 Henry VI; 10, Another inquisition relative to the cantred of Arwystly, in the forty-eighth year of "domini Regis nunc Anglie"; then several other ancient grants, charters, inquisitions, and pleas; in particular, some pleas relative to a moiety of the manor of Hendour, and other lands in Edeirnion; 11, The charter of exemption for North Wales, by Hen. VII; 12, Copies of records relating to the lordship of Mowddwy. This volume also contains a short pedigree of the house of Mortimer. 4to.

122. A Welsh vocabulary by, and almost wholly in the autograph of, William Lleyrn. This MS. is repeatedly referred to by Dr. Davies in his Welsh and Latin Dictionary. In the preface he observes: "*Voces denique Brit. antiquas, præfixis asteriscis inserui, adjectis ferè vbique significationibus, sæpiùs cum bâc notâ Ll. quâ designari volo Vocabularium illud antiquarum dictionum Brit. quod vulgo circumfertur sub nomine famosissimi poetæ W. Ll. ipso tamen antiquius multo esse constat, nec omnia antiqua vocabula continet quæ hîc habentur, nec quæ habet omnia rectè explicat.*" 4to; sixteenth century.

123. "Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum, per William Salesbury, in tempore Henry VIII." This very rare volume is a printed book, and, therefore, was not sent to me with the Hengwrt MSS., though catalogued with them. There is, however, a copy of it at Peniarth. It has an amusing introduction on the title-page: "A DICTIONARY in Englyshe and Welshe moche necessary to all such Welshemen as will spedly learne the englyshe tōgue thought vnto the kynges maiestie very mete to be

sett forthe to the vse of his graces subjectes in Wales." The definition of *onion*, too, in the Dictionary, is very amusing: "Wynwyn, Llyseun o ddyryr gwragedd wrth eu llygait er kymel wylo pan vo meirw eu gwyr." 4to, printed in London, it is supposed, in 1547.

124. A valuable genealogical MS., in Welsh, written, probably, at the end of the reign of Henry VII, and early in that of Henry VIII. 4to, in its original binding, with some elegant stamped patterns upon it. This volume is, in a slight degree, imperfect.

125. "Peth o eiriadur Dr. Powell." The MS. thus described was not found by Mr. Aneurin Owen, but I have no doubt that the one which I have placed under this number is the missing one, marked in his catalogue, "125." With it is another vocabulary, somewhat imperfect, nearly the whole of it in the same hand as a considerable portion of No. 125. Perhaps they belong to each other. For Dr. Powell, see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." Upon examining the handwriting of this vocabulary with a letter, in my possession, of Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh and Latin Dictionary, I have little doubt that the former is in his autograph. Also, upon comparing some of the definitions in MS. 125 with those in his Dictionary, they are many of them almost verbally the same. These are additions to the Dictionary of Dr. Powell, of a much later date. The MSS. catalogued under number 125, are in 4to, and of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

128. A small thick 4to MS. of Welsh poetry, in a hand of the sixteenth century, by far the greater part by Howel and Hugh Davi; but this volume also contains poems by David Lluyt, Llewelyn ap Morgan, Gytto or Glynn, David ap Gwilym, John ap Ffelpod, Howel Kae Llwyd, and Bedo Brwynllys. Some few of the pieces are imperfect.

130. A small 4to MS. of poetry and genealogy, in the autograph of the eminent poet, Simwnt Vychan. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.") Amongst the pedigrees is that of Gawen

Goodman, of Ruthin, at folio 46 ; that of Tudur Aled, the bard, at folio 60 ; and at folio 66, that of some of the descendants of Osborn Wyddel. (See Williams's "Dictionary," above referred to.) This MS. is soiled, and at the end the edges are considerably worn, but it is a valuable collection, particularly considering whose hand it is written in. Sixteenth century.

133. This MS. is described by Mr. Aneurin Owen, as "an old volume, containing: 1, Prophecies and Poetry by Merddin; 2, Cerdd Adda Vras ai bergam; 3, Prophecies." The prophecies in this volume are in Welsh, English, and Latin. In it, is a short obituary and register of remarkable events, written in the fifteenth century, on vellum, recording, amongst its contents, the death of Owen Glyndwr, upon St. Matthew's Day, 1415. 4to, fifteenth century.

134. This MS., all in Welsh, is represented as missing, in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed and MS. catalogues. I have, however, been able to find and identify it. It is in a very mutilated condition, and probably was so when a catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. was made by Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, in 1658; for, from his description of this volume, "Llyfr o law Gwilym Tew ag ynddo lawr o hên bethau," it would seem that he could not very easily give a list of its contents. The same description is repeated by Mr. Aneurin Owen. Amongst the contents, I have been able to make out: a tract on physiognomy; a few pages of genealogy; poetry by Gruffudd Gruc, Dauit ap Gwilim, Madoc Benfras, Iolo Goch, Ednyved ap Gr., Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap dd (David), Gruffudd Vychan ap Gr. ap Ednyved, and Rhys Brydydd. For Gwilym Tew, see No. 34. He, as also many of the poets named here, will be found in Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." Small 4to, fifteenth century.

135. "Llyvyr compot manuel (Computationum Manuale, or Manual of Computation, for the regulation of the Calendir), o waith David Nanmor (see Williams's "Dictionary"), and old Cywyddau to Rys of

Tywyn." It is quite certain that this MS., which also contains poetry by the celebrated David ap Gwilym, is the same as appears in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue, under 264, as a "Volume of Poetry by Davydd Nanmor," and is so described, under 266, in Mr. Owen's 4to MSS. catalogues; indeed, it is numbered 266, inside. It is extremely probable that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the present volume is in the autograph of David Nanmor. On one of the leaves is written, in a contemporary hand, "wrytyn at Bethkel" (Bethgelert), in which parish Nanmor resided. Thin small 4to, somewhat torn and imperfect at the end. Fifteenth century.

145. "Aluredi Beverlacensis Historia de gestis Regalibus Regum Britanniae." At the end of this MS. is a passage, commencing, "Datus est eciam Episcopatus Couentrensis", etc., which is not to be found in Hearne's edition of the writings of this historian. The passage is in a different hand from the rest of the MS. On the last leaf of the volume, Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, has written: "Totum transcripsi fideliter Ego Guil. Mauricius Lansiliensis. Anno Dni. 1663. Laus Deo." 4to, fifteenth century.

150. The contents of this MS. are thus given by Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, in his catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., made in 1658, and Mr. Aneurin Owen has copied him: "A very fair ancient Book in vellum, containing the Charters of Burton-upon-Trent; Item, the Laws of Glanvill; Item Literæ de summa Bernardi; Item, a number of old State-letters, betwixt the Pope, Emperor, and Kings and Bishops of England." Almost throughout the volume, which is a closely and beautifully written one of the thirteenth century, are letters or charters, amounting to a very great number, relating to the Monastery of Burton-upon-Trent. It contains several documents of the same sort, which appear but *forms*. Towards the end, is a collection of letters or charters of the Saxon kings of England. 4to.

154. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," vellum, folio;

written about 1420. This MS. is about to be published, under the editorship of F. J. Furnivall, Esq. It is somewhat imperfect.

155. "*Vita Griffini filii Conani Regis Venedotiæ*," a translation from Welsh into Latin, by Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor. See Wynn's "*History of the Gwydir Family*," 8vo edition, page 2, and No. 406. Upon comparing the handwriting of this MS. with the bishop's autograph signature to a deed at Peniarth, I am inclined to believe that the MS. is in his hand. Folio, sixteenth century.

156. "*Poems of Tudur Aled*," who was living upon 20th July, 1523, in a hand contemporary, or nearly so, with the author. A notice of this poet will be found in Williams's "*Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*." The index to these poems, at the end of the volume, is in the autograph of Dr. Davies, author of the Latin and Welsh Dictionary. They are all in Welsh. Folio.

157. "*Life of St. Cadoc*" (see No. 227), and the "*Liber Landavensis*," in Latin. This is the transcript from which the "*Liber Landavensis*" was published by the Welsh Manuscript Society, and a fac-simile from it is given at pages 2 and 8 of their volume; but the original MS., which formerly belonged to the Cathedral of Llandaff, was afterwards in Selden's Library, and is now in that of P. B. Davies Cooke, Esq., of Owston, in Yorkshire, and Gwysaney, in Flintshire. When the binding of the original was perfect, it was of oak boards, one of which remains, and they were overlaid with gold and silver, and partially jewelled. Some of the small pins, which fixed the metal work to the oak, are also yet remaining; and there are traces of precious metal round a bronze figure in the centre, formerly gilt, and still partially so. This figure, until lately, was supposed to represent St. Teilo, but there is now no doubt that it is an image of Our Lord. (See "*Archæologia Cambrensis*," for July 1868, page 311.) Folio, vellum, seventeenth century; the whole in the hand of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, of Hengwrt. In the third volume of the "*Cam-*

brian Register," page 301, is a correspondence, the autograph of which is in Peniarth MS., No. 6, showing Mr. Vaughan's anxiety for the loan of the "*Liber Landavensis*," for his transcription; and, in the present volume, is a copy of this correspondence, and some other letters on the same subject.

158. The contents of this volume are thus given, in the original catalogue of these MSS., made by Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, in 1658: "A very fair book of ancient collections, written by Mr. Robert Vaughan, containing the History of Cnute and Swayne, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Item Catalogus..... MS. in Bibliothecâ Cottin. Item Cat. Regum Hiberniæ. Item synodus Patricii ex Codicibus Item Acta Sancti Albani. Item de Glastonburia. Item ex Registro Landavensi, Vita Elgari, Sampsonis. Sancti Patricii ex Bibliothecâ Regis, MS. &c. Vita Sanctæ Praxedis &c." This is a very inadequate description of the contents of the MS. It is a closely written folio, entirely in the autograph of the antiquary of Hengwrt, and is a collection, which must have been made with very great labour, of transcripts, extracts, and notes, from the Cottonian and other MSS., upon ecclesiastical and historical subjects. It would probably take *pages* to give a complete catalogue of the contents of this volume.

166. A large collection of Welsh poetry, by the following bards, of many of whom notices will be found in Williams's "*Biographical Dictionary*": Gwilim ap Ieuan Hên, Griffith Hiraethoc, one of the poems in his own autograph, written in 1539; another, also in his own autograph, in 1545, (there is a considerable portion of this MS. in his hand), Huw ap David, Lewys Mon, Lewys ap Edward, Gruffith ap Ieuan, Sion Trevor, John Tudur, Sion Keri, Tudur Aled, John ap Howel, Morus ap Howel, Sir David ap Owen, Gruffith ap Ieuan, Llewelyn ap David Vychan, Sypin Kyfeiliog, Siankyn Brydydd, Rys Goch o'r yri, Jankin ap Einion, Doctor John Kent, Taliesin, David Koed (this poem is in the hand of

Simwnt Vychan ; there is more in his autograph in the volume), Deio ap Jeuan Du, Ywain ap Llewelyn Moel, Sion Keri, David Nanmor, Howel David ap Ieuan ap Rys, Ieuan ap Howel Swrdwal, Sir Lewis Deuthwr, Lewis y Glyn (Lewis Glyn Cothi). Among the other contents of this MS. are: Rules for the Eisteddfod to be held at Caerwys, the 20 July, 15 Hen. VIII, under that King's Commission to Sir Wm. Griffith, Knt., Chamberlain of N. Wales, and Sir Roger Salusbury, Steward of Denbigh, and others, "drwy bersenal gyngor Gruff. ap Jeuan gwr bonhedic, a Thudur Aled, bardd kadeirioc, a llawer o vonedigion a doethion eraill." Also, towards the end of the volume, are some prophecies in English, commencing with those of Merlynus Ambrosius. Several of the pieces are torn and injured. 4to, sixteenth century, except, perhaps, the prophecies of Merlin, which seem to be in a hand of the early part of the next century.

167. A thin quarto volume, containing poems by Sion Tudur, Tudur Aled, Griffith Hiraethog, and others of the Welsh poets. I find by experience, in describing No. 166, that if, in giving the contents of every MS., I name each poet, a poem by whom I may find in it, it will so extend the catalogue as to make it too long for the pages of the "Archæologia Cambrensis." This MS. is in the autograph of Dr. Davies of Mallwyd ; it is in some parts imperfect. Seventeenth century.

168. "Llyvyr Morus Evan, o Lanvyllin," a volume almost entirely of Welsh poetry, containing some of the compositions of William Lley, by whom there is an elegy on the death of the eminent Welsh poet and genealogist, Griffith Hiraethog ; another, by the same person, on the death of the poet, Sir Owen ap Gwilim ; there are also poems by David ap Edmund, Sion Tudur, and Ralph ap Robert, by whom there is an elegy on the death of Tudur Aled ; and the volume contains compositions by other Welsh poets. There is also in it a portion of the pedigree of the Herbert of Cemmes, and Wynne of Glyn, now of Peniarth, families ; and at the

end of the book is given the names of the Five Royal Tribes, and the names and arms of the Fifteen other Tribes of Wales. "Morus Evan," the former owner of this MS., is described by the Rev. William Wynn, Rector of Llangynhaval (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary"), in whose hand there are several notes in the volume, as an *antiquary* of Llanvyllin. 4to, sixteenth century.

169. "Dwned Davydd Ddu." This volume, which was written 1593, contains most part of No. 66, and it has the contents of some pages which are missing in that MS. (Refer to No. 66.)

170. This is a collection of Welsh poetry, by Tudur Aled, Doctor John Kent, Bedo Aerdrem, Iolo Goch, and Llewelyn ap Gutten, by whom there is an elegy upon the death of Griffith Hiraethog. The MS. also contains compositions by others of the poets of Wales. Several of these are in the handwriting of their authors; as instances, one by David ap David Lloyd, dated in 1599, is doubtless in his autograph, as are two by Rees Cain, the one dated in 1582, the other in 1600. There are, also, some verses upon the building of the tower of Wrexham Church, in 1507 :

"Pen fwried klochdu, pan ni seroedd ir llawr
A rhoe 'r llall lle 'r ydoedd
Mil a haner ner nefoed
A saith pen gyfrifais oedd.
Dyna 'r amser i bwriwd
Y clochdu pren ir llawr
Ag y koded yr hwn syd
Yr o wan yn Wrexam."

4to ; the last poem is imperfect.

171. The contents of this MS., which are for the most part poetry and genealogy, I believe to have been written about the year 1505, certainly in the reign of Henry VII, and perhaps part of it before that year. At the commencement of the first leaf, I find, "Incipit Liber rachau," and at the end of same leaf, "Explicit liber rachau"; then follows "Incipit Liber Doned sive Donati," and at folio 27 is "Explicit Liber Donati." At

folio 22 is "Llyvyr kerddwriaeth." At folios 15, 16, 17, is a sort of obituary, and some chronological notes, many of both being very incorrect. Folio, in Welsh. This is one of the MSS. that Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt obtained through the agreement between him and Mr. Jones of Gellilyfdy, that the survivor should have both collections. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.")

172. Poetry, mostly Welsh, but a small proportion in English, and Prophecies, some also of which are in English, and written in or after the year 1484. One of the English poetical compositions is entitled "de ffratribus & sororibus." Amongst the poetical writers in Welsh, are Taliesin, Ieuan ap Rytherch, Rytherch ap Ieuan Llwyd (I suspect this to be a mistake for his son, the poet, whose name next precedes), Ieuan Brydydd Hir o Vyrionnydd, and others. To Ieuan ap Rytherch, Jasper Griffith, who was appointed Warden of Ruthin, 9th Feb., 1599, and appears to have owned this book, has appended the following note: "bonheddig o enaur' glyn yn Sir Aberteifi yn amser H. 5. Tad y gwr hwn a bioedd y llyfr a elwir y Gwyn i Rydderch ac y sydd yn awr gyda mi. Jasp. Gr." (See Nos. 4 and 5, in this catalogue.) Small 4to, fifteenth century, slightly imperfect.

173. An imperfect MS., containing old Laws. At page 26, will be found the names of the Cantreds and Comotes of Wales, in the time of Prince Llewelyn ap Griffith, and near the end, are some chronological notes, one of them, certainly, not correct. 4to, end of fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century; all in Welsh.

174. "Ascent of the Blessed Virgin to Heaven, and British Prophecies"; all in Welsh. Imperfect, thin 4to, fifteenth century. I am pretty sure that this MS. is in the hand of Guttin Owen. (See No. 113.)

174. "History of Maxen, Constans, and Constantine." This MS., described by Mr. Aneurin Owen as "two inches and a half thick," is so stained in parts, as to be nearly illegible, and some of the leaves are torn.

It certainly has never been as thick as is stated by him, since it has been in the present cover, which is a leaf of a fine old missal. The sewing of the cover is very old, probably much older than any catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. I see, by a note on one of the pages, that the present MS. is a copy of an imperfect one, and, if I read the note correctly, the copy was made in the year 1477. 4to.

176. A thick quarto volume of Welsh poetry, nearly the whole of it in the autograph of Lewis Dwnn. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.") Of the compositions by Lewis Dwnn, in this volume, I find but one which is not dated. Sixteenth, and early in the seventeenth centuries.

177. "Medical Receipts"; in Welsh. This MS. contains the Latin and Welsh names for certain plants. Small 4to, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

178. This volume seems to be made up of fragments from several MSS. It contains, almost wholly, medical receipts, one page of which has the date of 1483; but, at the commencement of the volume, there is a long prayer, and directions for some religious exercises, styled "cursus de eternâ sapientiâ." There are, also, copies of ancient deeds, relating to places in Oxfordshire. At folio 32, is a collection of the Latin and English names of plants, probably those of medical virtue; and at folio 41, and on a leaf, not numbered, following folio 100, are some examples of Arabic numerals of the fifteenth century. There is the following amusing recipe, at folio 14 of a sort of supplement: "To make White face. Take the blossoms of benes and distill a water thereof and washe thyself therewyth thou shalte be white and fayre. Probatum est." This MS. is in English, Latin, and one page in French. If it is a collection of fragments, as I suspect, they must have been put together in the fifteenth century, and additional receipts subsequently written into the book, for the original paging is in numerals of that age. 4to; fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

179. Another collection of medical receipts. The greater part of this curious MS., which is written in Latin, English, and French, may be assigned, probably, to the earlier half of the fifteenth century. Amongst the receipts is one, "contra domorum combustionem," and there are collections of the names of herbs. I suspect that the commencement of the volume is slightly imperfect, and it has been considerably injured by damp. 4to.

180. The contents of this volume, again, are tracts upon medicine. It is written in Latin, and contains three MSS., the second of which is slightly, the third much, injured by rats. To the first, is the following heading: "In notabile primus est Arnoldi. Incipit regimen sanitatis ad inclitum dominum regem aragonum ab ordinacione directum, de aeris et man... omni congruitate." Of a heading to the second tract, I am able to make out only "Incipiunt ci..... tegni galieni." Small 4to, vellum; fifteenth century.

181. Another volume of medical receipts, a beautifully written MS. of, I believe, the fourteenth century. At the first page is the following heading, in red letter: "Incipit compendium salernie que membris valent aut nocent," and an illuminated initial letter. 4to, vellum, Latin and English.

182. A beautifully written MS., of the fifteenth century, upon the science of surgery, in Latin. There are some fine initial letters, and at the first page is this heading: "Alubecri Araxi filii racarie, liber incipit, qui ab eo uocatus est almasor, eo quod regis mansoris ysaac filii precepto editus sit. Verba alubecri." The last chapter is slightly imperfect. Small folio.

183. This is a transcript, made in 1681, of Simwnt Vychan's Grammar, and very imperfect. Folio.

184. I cannot find this volume, but there is very great irregularity in the numbers here. In *one* of Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, 184 is represented as containing "poetry"; 185 occurs twice, both "modern poetry"; and 186 is "poetry transcribed by the Rev.

Wm. Wynne"; 187 is "Y Cynveirdd Cymreig," and 188 is "54 Cywydd," &c. In his other two catalogues, 184 is as above; 185 is "modern poetry"; 186 the same; 187 "poetry transcribed by the Rev. Wm. Wynne"; and 188 "Y Cynfeirdd Cymraeg." Referring to the MSS. themselves, there are two volumes marked 186, one having some little of it in the autograph of the Rev. Wm. Wynn, the other containing entirely, transcripts by him, and the Rev. Evan Evans. I am inclined to believe that one of the duplicates above referred to, is 184. For the Rev. Wm. Wynn, and the Rev. Evan Evans, see Williams's "Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen."

185. A volume of modern transcripts, nearly all of the eighteenth century, and nearly all, works of the old Welsh poets. Folio.

186. This MS., in Mr. Aneurin Owen's *printed* catalogue, is described as "Various modern Poetry." There is much in it that may be termed modern, and a good deal that certainly is hardly so now. It contains poems in the autographs of the following, some of them very eminent, Welsh scholars: Philip John Philip, the Rev. Wm. Wynn, Sion Rydderch, Richard Morris, Rev. John Thomas, Rev. Lewis Morris, Rev. Evan Evans, Rev. Ellis Wynn ("Bardd Cwsg"); also, some fragments of prophecies, in the hand of the latter, and some verses by Wm. Vaughan, of Corsygedol, Esq., Lieut., Custos Rotulorum, and M.P. for Merionethshire. Folio; seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

187. This MS. has originally been numbered as another 186, but has been altered by myself to 187. In two of Mr. Owen's catalogues, it is so numbered. It is entirely in the autographs of the Rev. Wm. Wynn, and the Rev. Evan Evans, and contains transcripts from works of some of the old Welsh poets; fragments of history and genealogy; a copy of a letter from Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to the corporation of Denbigh; a transcript of the Statutes of Ruthin School; an index to a volume of poetry of Sir Thomas ap Wil-

liam ; triads ; and a List of Welsh Bards. Inside the cover is written, "Llaw W. W. ac Ieuan Fardd, ac Offeiriad" (the Rev. Evan Evans) "yw'r Llyfr hwn. Robert Wynn's 1782, i Ryffydd Roberts"; and, at the foot of a poem by the Rev. Evan Evans, he has written, "Jeuau Fardd ac Offeiriad, ai Cant, ag ai ysgrifennodd yma, ai law ei hun, mehefin yr 28, 1758, a aned Anno D. 1731, mai 20^d. O.S., yn y Gynhawdre, ymhlwyf Lledrod, ynghwmmwd Mefenydd, yngantref Ilar (a elwid gynt lech Aeron), yn Swydd Geredigiawn."

188. "Y Cynveirdd Cymraeg." This, in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, is said to be "transcribed by the Rev. W. Wynne." It is certainly not in his hand ; it is more like that of the Rev. Evan Evans, but I do not believe that it is an autograph of either. 4to ; eighteenth century.

189. "Fifty-four Cywyddau Ymryson rhwng Edmund Prys a Gwilym (William) Cynwal" (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary"); and a large collection of North Wales pedigrees, written about the time of James I; after them, some of, apparently, somewhat later date—one of about the year 1681, containing part of the pedigree of the Wynnes of Glyn and Wern, and of a branch of the Mostyn family. Folio ; seventeenth century.

190. Transcript of the "Gododin," by Griffith Roberts, M.D., of Dolgelley. I believe that, upon the death of Dr. Roberts, if not during his lifetime, his MSS. were bought by the Vaughan family. 4to ; eighteenth century.

191. A volume, almost entirely of poetry, and containing poems by Edward Morris, Iolo Goch, David Nanmor, John Tudur, Edward Urien, and others of the Welsh poetical writers. At the end, are the names of the Cantreds and Comotes of Wales, and a collection of words, "Hen Cymraeg ar Cymraeg Sathredig." Much of this MS. is in the handwriting of the Rev. Wm. Wynn, before mentioned. It appears to have belonged to the family of Wynn of Maesneuadd, and contains

elegies and laudatory verses upon members of that family. 4to; seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

192. "The Psalms of David, done into English verse, by Sir Philip Sydney." 4to; in a hand of the eighteenth century.

193. "Brithwaith. 1638." Welsh poetry. 4to, seventeenth century, some of the writers being amongst the more eminent of the Welsh poets. This MS. is represented by Mr. Aneurin Owen as transcribed by "William Morris," of Llansilin. It certainly belonged to him, but the handwriting appears to me to be too early for his time.

194. A volume of Poems by some of the more eminent of the Welsh poets, and Triads, entirely in the autograph of the Rev. Wm. Wynn, the commencement of this MS. having been written by him in 1755.

195. A very valuable collection of North Wales pedigrees, written in the year 1540, but slightly imperfect. One cannot, however, respect the author, Sir Thomas ap Ieuan ap David. After giving the pedigree of his family, and the descendants of his brothers, and of all his sisters who had any, he tells us that he himself was ordained priest at Rome, upon Easter night 1500, Alexander being Pope; that by a certain woman, whose name *and pedigree* he gives, he had a daughter named Katherine, who was born between the two festivals of St. Mary, in the harvest, 1507, the Sunday letters being "A. C." Is it not extraordinary that he should thus blazon his disgrace? Did he do so as a penance for his immorality? or had he, as has been suggested to me by a friend in the Roman Church, a "licence of concubinage"? This MS. is referred to by Griffith Hiraethog, about the year 1550, in his "Llyfyr mawr," Hengwrt MS. 107. Folio (tied up with No. 443.)

196. A thick quarto volume of Welsh poetry, containing, amongst works of the older poets, compositions by some of the more recent ones; for instance, William and Richard Philip, Hugh Morris, Edward Morris, etc. Seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

197. A thin quarto volume of Welsh poetry, entirely in the autograph of John Cain, the poet and genealogist, of Oswestry, son of the more eminent Rhys Cain. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary.")

198. A large and interesting collection of Welsh pedigrees. In this MS., is much of the handwriting of John Davies, author of a very rare book, "A Display of Heraldry." The present volume appears at one time to have belonged to John Reynolds of Oswestry, who was Davies's nephew, and, obtaining his MSS., compiled a very incorrect book of Welsh pedigrees, printed at Chester in 1739. It is entitled "The Scripture Genealogy," etc., and is now extremely rare, a copy having been sold at Lord Berwick's sale for, I think, £13. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary," and No. 234 in this catalogue.) Small 4to; seventeenth century.

199. A Treatise upon Astrology, partly in Welsh, partly in English. 4to; seventeenth century; apparently not of much value.

200. A large collection of Welsh poetry, containing compositions by some of the more eminent of the poets. At folio 44, are some curious verses by Tudur Penllyn, English and Welsh mixed. This MS. has also the pedigree of Queen Elizabeth from Adam! The volume is, unfortunately, much torn and injured. Folio; sixteenth century.

201. A transcript of the "Black Book of Carmarthen" (Hengwrt MS. 11), in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. Dr. Guest describes this MS. as a very correct transcript of the original. This volume is numbered outside as 200. 8vo, vellum.

201. There are two volumes so numbered in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue. This is a small 4to MS., in Latin, on vellum, of, I think, the thirteenth or, certainly, the fourteenth century. At the commencement are some tracts on Astrology, one of them beginning, "hee sunt sortes apostolorum que numquam fallunt." It contains, also, the "Secretum Secretorum" of Aristotle; and a tract "de significationibus tonitruui."

On one of the leaves, a monk of Evesham has thus asserted the ownership of this MS.: "*Iste liber constat Dompño Johanni Alert^r monacho Evushamie.*"

202. This volume and its contents are thus described in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue of these MSS.: "*Elutherius, a Religious Dialogue. 2. Pedigree of the Patron Saints. 3. Triads, Proverbs, &c. Part paper, part vellum. Quarto.*" The first of these is in English, and on paper, in a hand of the fifteenth century. I believe it to be the same tract as the "*Lucidarye*," one edition of which was supposed, till lately, to have issued from the press of Caxton, and the only other edition was printed by Wynkyn de Worde. The second tract in this volume, is on paper, and is headed, "*Y discybl ar athro*," and belonged to, and was probably written by, a "*Hugh Evans*," in 1583. The third tract, written on vellum, is imperfect at the beginning and end, and does not appear to agree with Mr. Owen's description of it. It is in Welsh, upon a religious subject, and undoubtedly in the same hand as the "*Sanct Greal*," written in the time of Henry VI, No. 49 in this collection. The next tract is of the end of the thirteenth, or very early in the fourteenth century. Some of the contents of it, also, are imperfect. At the first page, I find "*Enweu ynys brydin yw hyn*," and "*anret vryen yv hon yma weithon*"; afterwards there are triads, and "*Boned y saint*." Further on are proverbs; then a heading, "*Seint awstin adywaut hyn yn wir*"; then, "*llyma englynion dydbravt bellach*"; then "*Glasg... rdgerd verdin*"; and at the end, "*Englynnion gereint vab erbin*," the end of which is wanting. This MS. is sewn in a fragment of a beautiful illuminated religious service book, of the fifteenth century, part of which is in English. In the Visitation of the Sick, the address to the sick person is curious: "*Mi der son in god, you hyst fast in yi wey to godward; ther you chalt see all thy formfaderes, apostles, martris, confessours, and virgynns, and all men and wymmene that ben sauyd, and yfor be off good comfort in god.*" 4to.

203. A large and valuable collection of poetry and Welsh pedigrees; the poetical compositions are many of them by the more eminent of the Welsh poets. The greater part of this MS. was written about the year 1586, and much of it is supposed to be in the hand of Sion Tudur; but it also contains transcripts in the autograph of Mr. John Jones of Gellilyfdy (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary"). The MS. also contains the "Statut Gruffydd ap Kynan ar y gwyr wrth gerdd," and lists of the sheriffs of the counties of Flint and Denbigh. 4to.

204. A very valuable MS., of the sixteenth century, nearly all of it in the hand of Sir Thomas ap William, before mentioned (see No. 60). Amongst its contents are, "Leges Houeli, cognomenti Boni, Kyureith Houel dha ap Cadelh, brenhin holh Gymry, Anno verbi incarnati 940. Ex Latino exemplari in multis corrupto, et partim restitutæ, per Tho. Gulielmum Cambrobrytanum, Medicum, 1594"; Pedigree of Queen Elizabeth, and descent of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Charter of Manumission granted by Henry VII to the Welsh; Charter granted by Edward I to the Abbey of Bardsey, in Welsh; "Meddianæ (neu pardynæ) Ynys Enlliv, in Latin, Welsh, and English; 2. Cywydd yr xx mil Saint Ynys Enlliv; Buchedd St. Andras; Poetry; Genealogy of Dewi; Buchedd Beuno; Buchedd Mair Madlin; Buchedd St. Margaret; Buchedd Gwenvrewi." Amongst its contents, also, is a curious pardon from Boniface IX, found in the grave of Sir Gerard Braybrook, in St. Paul's, London; and at the end of the volume, are some chronological notes of the fifteenth century. 4to.

205. "The Consuetudinary of Sarum." I am told by a gentleman who has transcripts of large portions of the "Consuetudinary of Sarum," that his version does not contain "De ordinatione Chori in Ecclesiis Conventualibus vel parochialibus," which this MS. has. It is imperfect at the end, but appears to be slightly so. Small 4to, vellum; fifteenth century.

206. A thick 4to volume of South Wales pedigrees,

on a fly-leaf of which, the antiquary, Robert Vaughan, has written, "Llyffr o Iachau deheubarth o law Wiliam Llyn,"—a book of South Wales pedigrees by the hand of William Lleyrn. Nearly all of it is in his hand, but some little, I think, is in that of Griffith Hiraethog, and at the end of the MS. are some pedigrees written by a person who thus terminates them: "Per me cuius aŋie deus micerere ā 1573. R. T." Sixteenth century.

207. A small 4to, imperfect, containing a collection of English laws, written upon vellum, in the thirteenth century, in Norman French. Amongst its contents are, "le liure des personels, le liure des condicōns de vileins, le liure des disseisines, le liure de mort dauncestre, & primes de Intrusions de establissement de dowarie," etc.

208. Another volume of English laws, of the same size and age as the preceding one. This MS. also, is written in Norman French. It begins with "La grant chartre"; then follows "La chartre de la fforeste"; then "Westmonster le primer, Gloucestre, Westmonter le Seconde, Wincestre, Merton, Marleberge, Lestatut del eschequer, Distresse del eschequer," etc.; being altogether, a very large collection.

209. This MS. appears to be made up of several tracts, and fragments of several. The subject of it is principally, Latin grammar, with some English explanations; and here and there, interspersed with the grammar, long compositions in Latin verse. The volume gives one very much the notion of having been the Latin exercise-book of a mediæval young gentleman *in statu pupillari*. It belonged to, and very much of it is in the handwriting of, Thomas Pennant, who was afterwards abbot of Basingwerk, in Flintshire; and who, if one may judge from this collection, was a very industrious youth—at all events he thought himself so, for I find here and there, throughout its pages, "Thomas Pennant bonus puer." For a notice of Abbot Thomas, see Pennant's "Whiteford and Holywell," p. 33. I will add the following distich from one of the pages of the MS., "Iste liber constat Thome Pennant, testante Ieuan ap Gruff.:

"Si pen notatur, & nant ei sociatur,
Nomen scriptoris, per literas significatur."

4to, vellum and paper, fifteenth century.

210. Contains the Laws of Howel Dda ; medical receipts ; a sort of concordance of the Bible ; list of the peers of England in 1641 ; sheriffs of Montgomeryshire and under-sheriffs to 1644, inclusive ; notes from the writings of Higden and other historians ; notes of the births of a family of the name of Jasper, of Guilsfield—much of the volume is in the hand of John Jasper ; Poetry, etc. 4to, imperfect, seventeenth century ; Latin, English, and Welsh.

211. A small 4to volume, of the fifteenth century, containing two tracts : the first, extracts from Scripture, in Latin, in two series,—the one of which is entitled "Mandata", the other, "Consilia Christi." The other tract in this volume thus describes itself : "This is the Abbey of the holy gost, that is fonded in a place that is cleped the conciens." It was written by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, and the MS. now referred to must certainly have been contemporary with him. On one of the fly-leaves of this volume is a set of mediæval Arabic numerals.

212. An elegy upon the death of Wm. Thomas, of Carnarvon, Esq., in 1596, in Welsh ; Grammar of Edeyrn Davawd Aur ; some copies of deeds relating to the dissolved monastery of Basingwerk, *temp.* Henry VIII ; and a copy of a charter from Edward VI to John Earl of Warwick, and Jane his wife, of lands in Flintshire, dated 19th July, in the sixth year of his reign ; moral poetry, in Welsh, by Richard White, martyr ; directions for laying on gold leaf, making fireworks, and for tricks, and playing at cards ; also some pedigrees, medical receipts, etc. This is one of the MSS. which came into the possession of Mr. Vaughan, the antiquary, from Mr. John Jones of Gellilyfdy, and part of it is in the autograph of the latter. 4to ; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some part of this volume was written upon Feb. 24, 1599.

213. This is a very valuable and interesting MS., though somewhat torn and injured. Nearly the whole of it appears to have been written in and about the year 1509, by an Edward ap Rees, of Strata Marcella, who held the offices of auditor and recorder of Powis. It contains a very large number of transcripts and precedents of deeds relating to the lordship of Oswestry, to places in Oxfordshire, etc., in the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, to Strata Marcella, to the lordship of Chirk, to Holt, etc. 4to. (See No. 65.)

214. "*Admirabile & inestimabile opus Stenographie, A Joanne Tritemio, Abbate Spangheymensi, Anno Christi 1501 conscriptum, nunc demum a tenebris et pulveribus, in quibus sepultum hactenus iacuit, erutum, diligentia et studio Jacobi Casteluitrei.*" Folio, seventeenth century.

215. This is a large and very valuable collection of original elegies and laudatory verses, in Welsh, upon a very great number of individuals of the gentry of Wales, (nearly all of North Wales), by John Cain of Oswestry, son of the more celebrated Rhys Cain (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary,") before referred to. With but one or two exceptions, these poems, every one of which is dated, are in the autograph of John Cain. I look upon this MS. as little, if in any degree, inferior to one of the heralds' visitations. Almost every poem, particularly the elegies, gives information as to the pedigree, the marriage, and the children of the person in whose honour it is written. The period which these compositions embrace is from 1623 to 1648. Folio.

216. A large collection of Welsh pedigrees, nearly all in the autograph of John Cain (see No. 215), but a very few in other hands, one in the hand of Sion Klywedog. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary.") The volume also contains a letter from one of the well known Randle Holmes, heralds and genealogists of Chester. Some few leaves at the end, are imperfect. Folio, seventeenth century.

217. A list of the freeholders in Flintshire, and a col-

lection of pedigrees; in particular, one of the Talacre branch of the Mostyn family. The list of freeholders was drawn out when Richard Parry was bishop of St. Asaph, who was consecrated Dec. 30, 1604; and during the lifetime of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Knt., who died Feb. 24, 1617. Folio.

218. A tract upon astrology; part of "Brut y Saeson"; life of St. Patrick; chronological notes; "Buchedd Mair Madlin"; "Buchedd Dewi"; "Buchedd Gwenfrewi". 4to, fifteenth century. Some of these tracts are imperfect, and torn.

219. Tracts upon astronomy, philosophy, and astrology, part on paper, part on vellum; mostly in Latin, but some little in English. 4to, fifteenth century. This MS. is somewhat imperfect.

220. This MS. is described in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues as "Franciscus Poeta Laureatus de Secreto Conflictu Querelas suas." I cannot find it; nor do I recollect ever to have seen it. I must, however, for in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, I perceive that I have marked this volume as found. Probably I did so before the death of the late Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, and if so, inadvertently, it may not have been sent to me.

221. Philosophical and logical tracts, and religious maxims, Latin and English. Small 4to, seventeenth century.

221A. "Calendarium Gregorium Perpetuum. Antverpiæ, ex officina Christophori Plantini, M.D.LXXXIII." Though a printed book, this volume has always been kept with the Hengwrt MSS. It belonged to Gabriel Harvey, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney and Spenser, and has his autograph signature on the title-page. 8vo.

222. Another survey of the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, made in the reign of Henry VI. Folio; injured, and imperfect at the end. Bound with No. 103.

223. "The Red Book of Caus Castle in Shropshire"; a transcript in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. It embraces a period from 30 Aug. 1434 to 33 Hen. VI, 1454 or 1455. Folio.

(To be continued.)

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PENMYNYDD AND THE TUDORS.

(Continued from p. 294.)

GRONO's wife was named Myfanwy, and nothing more is known of her. All the ordinary pedigrees of Penmynydd say that this pair had no son, and that the family was carried on through an only daughter, Morfydd, who was married to William ap Gruffudd ap Gwylim, the heir of Penrhyn in Carnarvonshire; and whose eldest son was, nevertheless, called Tudor. Recent research, however, gives great reason to doubt the truth of that statement, and to make it more probable that Tudor was Morfydd's brother. It always appeared remarkable, to say the least of it, that William ap Gruffudd ap Gwylim, the heir of one of the first houses in Wales, the representative of that first branch of Ednyfed's line which still bears the bloody heads, having married the heiress of a house which at that time was certainly the first in Anglesey, should have allowed his first-born son to keep the name of his mother only; and that this son should have borne only his mother's family arms, not his father's, and have been content to remain without any interest whatever in his father's estate of Penrhyn,—one far more valuable than that of Penmynydd,—which alone, according to the pedigrees, he actually inherited. But all occasion for surprise is removed if Tudor appears to be the brother, and not the son, of Morfydd, however late he may have come into possession. Morfydd and her husband lived at Penmynydd while his father possessed Penrhyn. William ap Gruffudd held a variety of offices, and must have been a very wealthy and powerful personage. He farmed the revenues of Anglesey, making what profit he could out of the crown rights there. He was, at the time of Grono's death, in 1382, farmer of Kemmeys manor in Anglesey. He was ringild of Dyndaethwy, and farmer

also of Nantmawr. In 1386 he was ringild of Talebolion, and as late as 1391 his name occurs in the accounts as seneschal of Menai hundred. In 1396 (19 R. II) he was appointed sheriff of Anglesey,—an office worth, according to the chamberlain's accounts, £200 a year. As sheriff he would have to look after the interests of the crown in all matters of forfeiture and the like, being therein assisted by the escheator. It is from the escheator's returns that we obtain that information of the sudden death of Grono, and the resumption into the hands of the king's officers of his lands during his son's minority, which has been already quoted. A minute account of certain prebends in the church at Holyhead, given in the *Record of Carnarvon*, is quoted from a book of William Griffith of Penmynydd.

The arrangement so made seems to have continued in force up to the end of the fourteenth century; and it is more than probable that, under colour of it, William ap Gruffudd and his wife enjoyed the Penmynydd lands, relinquishing them to her brother Tudor (left a minor in 1382) on his coming of age to enjoy them. This view is very greatly strengthened by the fact that William ap Gruffudd succeeded his father at Penrhyn, and subsequently married, for a second wife, a daughter of Sir William Stanley of Hooton (he was living in 1426), by whom, and by whom only, he appears to have had children, all of whom took and used the surname Griffith.

Tudor Fychan, then, we accept as the son of Gronow ap Tudor, and brother of Morfydd, whom we consider childless. Through Tudor Fychan came the family of Tudor of Penmynydd.

Gronow's two brothers, Rhys and William ap Tudor, were both in the service of King Richard II as captains of archers. This appears by the issues of pay made to them out of the Exchequer. In 1399 that king granted "*Will'o ap Tydore de Wallia armigero quem penes se retenuit*," £10 *per ann.* for life. A similar grant was also made to Rhys. Meredydd, another brother, it is generally believed, held some office about the person of the

then bishop of Bangor. Pennant styles him "*scutifer*." Others say he was butler or steward. Rapin repeats the tale that he was a brewer living at Bangor. Meredydd had for a wife Margaret, daughter of Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd Llwyd. During his absence from home, about the commencement of the fifteenth century, she bore him a son, Owen, afterwards famous under the name of Owen Tudor, whose fortunes shall presently be traced. Some writers say that Meredydd's absence at that important juncture was caused by his having murdered William de Sutton, justiciary of North Wales; but one Kenrig ap Madoc (possibly only an accomplice) was undoubtedly hanged, in 1425, for that offence. Before 1392 Meredydd ap Tudor ap Grono held the important office of escheator of the county of Anglesey, William ap Griffith, the then sheriff, being, as has been mentioned, the husband of his niece at Penmynydd.

To go back a little. Margaret, the mother of these four brothers, and wife of Sir Tudor Vychan ap Grono, had a sister, Elen, who was married to a Merionethshire gentleman named Griffith Vaughan. Sir Tudor's sons were, therefore, first cousins to the son of Mr. Griffith Vaughan, who afterwards became very famous under the name of Owain Glyndwfr. Owain was brought up as a lawyer; but went to court in the days of Richard II, with whose royal confidence and intimacy he was honoured, and whom he served "with very great favour and credit." Richard seems to have had a leaning towards North Wales: he made many grants to towns and religious houses in it. The Patent Roll for 1394 shews his favour for Penmon Priory, to which he granted the patronage of the churches of Penrhos Llugwy and Llanfaes. When King Richard went to Ireland, at the head of his army, Owain Glyndwfr, as well as his cousins Rhys and William ap Tudor, held the rank of captain in it; and it is very possible that Meredydd may have served with a bishop of Bangor of Richard's nomination. During their absence from England, Henry of Lancaster suddenly arrived from France, claiming the

English crown ; and before the unlucky holder of that article could get back, his adversary's success was assured. Landing at Milford, Richard, with his Welsh supporters, fell back upon Anglesey and Carnarvonshire : he himself, almost alone, journeyed to Conway. There he was met by the Earl of Northumberland and Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom, according to one account, he proposed abdication, confessing "his own inability and insufficiency to govern"; the fact probably being, that his long delay in appearing had caused most of his intending supporters to go home again.

The end of Richard's history everybody knows. He left Cónway on a promise of his liberty being assured to him, was seized at Penmaenrhos by Henry Percy, and carried to Flint Castle ; there he saw his conqueror, Henry of Bolingbroke ; and from thence he went to the Tower. The strange tales of his death, his reappearance at the head of a faction, and the almost concurrent breaking out of that rebellion which was headed by his ardent squire, Glyndwfr, make one attribute many of Richard's acts to the hot-headed and wild advice of his Welsh followers, prominent among whom were the two Tudors and their cousin, Grono, then holding office also under the crown.

Failing to produce any movement towards replacing Richard on the throne, and at last believing that he really was no more, these men seem to have become alive to the necessity of reestablishing the kingdom of Cadwallader ; and Owain, taking advantage of an old grievance between him and Lord Grey de Ruthin, raised the standard of revolt on his own account. What part Meredydd took in it, we do not know ; but it is clear that Young, bishop of Bangor, appointed by King Richard, was continued in his office by Owain Glyndwfr, "Prince of Wales," who also made him his chancellor. M. Thierry, who seldom speaks without authority, says that among others collected around Owain Glyndwfr's standard were several members of "a powerful family named Tudour, descended from Ednyfed Fychan."

Rhys and William are witnesses to the seal of Owain, "Prince of Wales"; to a pardon which he was pleased to grant, in regal style, to one John ap Hoel ap Ievan; and there is every reason to think that the whole Tudor family were actively engaged in the harassing war directed by the squire of Glyndwfrdwy. Meredydd may have been with them when his son was born. Sir John Wynne pathetically wrote:

"Owen Glyndwr's warres, beginning in 1400, continued fifteen yeares, which brought such a desolation that greene grasse grew on the market-place in Llanrwst, called Bryn y botten, and the deere fled into the churchyard, as it is reported. This desolation arose from Owen Glyndwr's policie to bring all things to waste, that the English should find no strength nor resting-place."

Besides what injury was thus done by the Welsh themselves, the royal troops opposed to them created an infinity of damage. The Bishops of Bangor, in 1461 and 1481, when called upon to collect a subsidy from their clergy, made solemn returns to the writs, to the effect that the church was too impoverished to pay anything. Although the earliest of these dates is long after Glyndwfr's wars, much is said in the return of the damage suffered during their continuance. In the latter return allusion is also made to the wars of Jasper Earl of Pembroke. Both, however, include many other excuses; and the bishops were bound to admit that, in some cases, the poverty of their clergy and monastic houses had arisen from inundation, fire, and other accidents, pestilence, "*et alia varia mundi infortunia*." Both bishops use the same form of words when they say, simply enough, that this state of things is greatly to be deplored; but excuse themselves for not appointing collectors, as it would be superfluous to do so,—"*ideo superfluum est collectores deputare ubi nichil est colligend*."

Now, this state of the clergy and their churches, during and after Glyndwfr's time, may bear upon the question, was the tomb now at Penmynydd ever at Llanfaes? It is clear that the monks of that house

suffered especial damage, not only in these, but also in previous wars. Their tenths, amounting to £12:10:0 per annum, were remitted by King Edward II, in 1319, on the ground of damage suffered in the time of Madoc ap Llewelyn, the last insurrectionary leader before Glyndwfr, and on other grounds. A grant made to the Franciscans of Llanfaes by Henry IV, in 1414, just as Glyndwfr was going off the scene, especially mentions that their church was at that time *totaliter desolata*; and that Divine service, which had been maintained there *ab antiquo, diminutum et subtractum existit*; not absolutely discontinued, it was performed in a slight and imperfect manner. The king re-established there eight monks, two of whom were to be Welsh, in order that they might procure necessities for the sustenance of the brethren. Thus, although Llanfaes held the bodies of "many knights and squires who had been slain in the Welsh wars in the time of his progenitors," in the time of Henry V himself, and at the era given by Mr. Blore as the probable date of the Penmynydd tomb—that of the battle of Shrewsbury—the place was doubtless in a condition of poverty and disorder, and scarcely one likely to be selected as the site of so rich and handsome a monument.

As soon as ever Henry of Bolingbroke obtained the throne, he began to reward those who had put him there. To Hotspur, he granted (12 October, 1399) the entire county of Anglesey and the castle of Beaumaris. For four years, every royal and official appointment there was made by Percy, not by the king. Percy also held the chief command against the Welsh insurgents, who, as Sir Henry Ellis remarks, "hated Henry IV for his ill-usage of King Richard II." While Glyndwfr was further south, William and Rhys ap Tudor were working hard for the cause in Carnarvon and Denbigh. They seized Conway Castle, and Hotspur himself failed to dislodge them. The king sent him most peremptory orders to slay the rebels; but he found it more convenient to negotiate with them; and finally received and

sent up for consideration by the Privy Council a proposal made by William and Rhys for the surrender of Conway Castle and its contents, "*forsprys viaunde et boerqils dispenderent*", on a grant being secured to them of perfect indemnity and pardon, with liberty to go where they pleased, and a guarantee that no action should be taken against them by the burgesses of Conway, whose town they had burnt. All this was agreed to, and the castle eventually surrendered, in a most formal manner, by deed, to Hotspur. Whether he was all this time preparing his way to an alliance with the Welshmen on his own account, or whether they were actually too strong for him, is not clear; but Percy's conduct and extreme leniency seem remarkable. The deed of surrender even contained a proviso that the lands which had already been forfeited by the rebels should be returned to them—" *q ceux qui traiterousement pristrent le susdit chastel avaient recompense pur les terres et tenz rentz et professions par eux forfaitz per la dite cause*"; and they completed their nominal surrender, but virtual victory, by exacting a full and free pardon from Henry IV, in spite of which they were very soon again in arms against him. The very next year, Hotspur reported that Wales was quiet, with the exception of William ap Tudor and Rhys, who were in the mountains; while the contemporaneous Patent Roll contains an entry: "*De tractando cum Willo ap Tudor et aliis rebellibus in North Wallia.*"

Very soon afterwards, Percy and his father, having quarrelled with that king whom, only three years before, they had placed upon the throne, made terms with Glyndwfr and his Welshmen; they would kill Henry IV, and divide his kingdom between them, Owen reigning west of Severn. The battle of Shrewsbury defeated this pretty plan. Percy and a part of Owen's army were beaten in detail, the rest not having come up. Percy died blaming Owen, who made good his retreat, leaving, however, many good men dead upon the field. Rhys, William, and Meredydd ap Tudor, may have fought

there ; but, though we have no history of the latter, we know that the two former survived the fight. Among the dead was Sir John Cockaigne, whose monument at Ashbourne so strongly resembles that at Penmynydd.

The gradual defection of the Welsh from Owen Glyndwfr has been attributed by the Glamorgan men, to the Anglesey contingent, and styled the "treason of Penmynydd in Mona." Yet his cousins seem to have stood by the Merionethshire "Prince of Wales" as steadily as any of his adherents. In 1412, they were captured and conveyed ignominiously to Chester, where they died the death of traitors by the headsman's hand. Their other cousin, Rhys Ddu of Erddrainiog, had, three years before, paid the same penalty of discontent; and by degrees the whole insurgent host melted away. There is something sad in the silent disappearance of the leader himself. His Welsh biographers say : "*Canodd ffarwél a'i filwyr yn dra galarus, efe a hwythau, gan dywedyd wrthynt ei fod yn myned i Ffrainge am gyn-northwy ond ni chlywyd byth son am dano ef.*" (He bade farewell to his soldiers very sorrowfully, he and they, saying that he was going to France for assistance ; but nothing more was ever heard of him.) And Holinshed adds, "Despairing of all comfort, he fled, and lurked in caves and other the most solitary places, fearing to show his face to any creature ; till at length, being starved for hunger and lack of sustenance, he miserably ended his life." Thomas de Elenham tells us also that Owen's son and heir became private servant to King Henry V.

What passed at Penmynydd during these momentous years, or who was in the occupation of the family seat, we cannot well ascertain. Tudor Fychan, succeeding in due course, would probably have lived there ; and it was in his time, or in that of his son and successor, that his cousin, Owen Tudor, became a noted man at court. All that is known of Tudor Fychan is the bare pedigree statement that he married Agnes Puleston of Emral, and had a son, Owen, who seems to have been the first to adopt the surname of Tudor. It is curious

to note the Anglesey family using this style just at the same time as their cousins at Penrhyn took to using "Griffith" as a surname; and their more celebrated cousin at court, dropping his father's name altogether, began to use as a surname that of the old knight, his grandfather. There is another peculiarity with respect to the Penmynydd family proper. Owen ap Tudor, the son of Tudor Fychan, does not appear to have been a man of any note, nor to have taken any active part in the wars and troubles with which his relations, Owen Tudor, Jasper and Edmund, the Earls of Pembroke and Richmond, and, lastly, Henry of Richmond himself, had so much to do. Miss Lhwyd even says that he was "wirion", imbecile. And yet his son and grandson, and four of their direct descendants took the double surname, "Owen Tudor," or, as they wrote it, "Owen Theodor." Can this have been from a desire to connect themselves with their cousin at court?

Many Welshmen supported Henry VII on his arrival. He knew his local interest, and therefore landed in Wales. Rhys ap Llewelyn ap Hwleyn of Bodychen, in Anglesey, received from him the office of sheriff of that county for life, in acknowledgment of his services at Bosworth and elsewhere. The first Richard Owen Theodor of Penmynydd married a daughter of this Rhys; and it is not unreasonable to presume, even in the absence of proof, that this Richard, and perhaps Owen his father, may have fought beside Rhys, and beside the men of Gwydir, in aid of his kinsman, Henry of Richmond. Near Penmynydd there are places called "Y draig wen" and "Y draig coch", the white and the red dragon—strongly suggestive of the banner of Wales raised by Henry VII.

Owen, the son of Tudor Fychan, married Grace Bold, of Bold, in Lancashire. Grace Bold or Tudor was living in 1509. Three long generations, Grace's father-in-law, husband, and sons, bring us from 1382 to 1509. The latter were careful to describe themselves as John and William "Owen ap Tudor Fychan" and "Richard

Owen Theodor." Among them the custom of gavel-kind still obtained; and, in accordance with it, a division of the family estates was made between them all. In 1507, Richard Bulkeley and Henry Bold made an award on the subject, under which William took Penmynydd, and Richard Carnan. Subsequently Richard became owner of the family mansion, very likely by purchase; for, shortly after that, William sold for fifty pounds to Archdeacon Richard Bulkeley—then busy in laying field to field for the future owners of Baronhill—"all his town of Dinsilwy Res, mess'es, quarreys, villeins, bondmen, rents, services, advowsons of chyrches, in Dinsilwy, with all his right claymes and advowsons of prebends in the colleche churche of Kayrekyby." Mr. William Tudor signs his name thus: "Wyllyam Owen ap Tudr vaghn squyer." Richard Owen (ap Tudor) then became the representative head of the family and resided at Penmynydd, having married a daughter of the respectable house of Bodychen.

The buildings which remain standing at Penmynydd show nothing like a complete house of this period. Possibly in the old kitchen one might imagine a relic of Richard Owen's house; but there is really nothing by which to identify it. In the stable and barn, there are beams and carved stones which have at one time formed part of the old family mansion, but they have been removed and mutilated. On one side of a beam may be read, "*Nisi Dominus œdificat domum*"; but the initials at one end, and the date at the other, have been ruthlessly chopped away with an axe.

In 1514, a number of escheated and forfeited lands in Anglesey were granted out by Arthur Prince of Wales to "Owen Tudor," his kinsman in blood; but we fail to identify this grantee with Richard Owen Tudor, the then lord of Penmynydd. About that period also, if ever, it is likely that the tomb was removed from Llanfaes; but of that removal no record can be found. Richard Owen ap Tudor had a numerous family, some of whom took to calling themselves Bold, after their

grandmother's family, and from them arose several influential men of Carnarvon and Anglesey. One son, William, a lawyer, called at first simply William ap Richard; then William Pritchard, or William Pritchard Owen, and finally William Bold, is described by Dr. Wynn of Bodewryd as "a crafty man." He lived at Tre'rddol, about 1545-63, as tenant to Hugh Wynn of Bodewryd. "But after his decease the said William Pritchard, alias Bold, blew the coals of contention" between the son and the widow of Hugh Wynn; a process which seems to have finally resulted in his securing Tre'rddol for himself. Another of the Bolds settled at Glyn, Llanbedrgoch, where there is a curious fresco painting, representing an incident of their family history.

The eldest son, however, kept to the name of Tudor, or, as he chose to spell it, Theodor, and figures in the family tree as the second Richard Owen Theodor. This gentleman lived in Elizabeth's reign, and took an active part in public affairs of Anglesey and Beaumaris, where he held many important offices. He was Recorder of Beaumaris in 1573, with 40s. fee; and Mayor in 1574. As a member of the Corporation, he was a party to an application by that body, made after the dissolution of Llanfaes, to have the old church there let to them for a workhouse; "to thonlie intent to have thold church converted to set povertie on wurke for the towne's comoditie, and for the benefit of a great multitude of povertie, being the queene's poore subiects"—a rather strange proposition for a man to join in who believed that his distinguished ancestors lay buried in that very place. This Richard Owen Theodor built or added to his family house, as appears by an old stone bearing his initials, with the date 1576, at present in the wall of the barn. He is the first of his race who is found in the list of sheriffs of Anglesey, holding that office in 1565, and again in 1573. He married Margaret, daughter of Madoc ap Ifan of Pengwern in Llanwnda, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, Catherine,

who married David Lloyd of Henblas. In 1584, Mr. Richard Owen Theodor made his will; but we have no note of its contents, nor of the period of his death, which probably followed before very long. His eldest son, the third Richard Owen Theodor, was entered at Gray's Inn, and may have been there a contemporary of David Hughes, who founded Beaumaris School. He died without issue; and does not appear to have been long, if he was ever, in possession of Penmynydd. Ten years only after the date of his father's will, this Richard Owen Theodor had disappeared, and the property was in the hands of his younger brother, David Owen Theodor, against whose name in some pedigrees is placed the date 1588. This appears from a subsidy roll dated 1594, in which David is assessed to eight shillings for his lands. He married Agnes, daughter of William Lewis of Presaddfed. Their son, the fourth Richard Owen Theodor, was Sheriff of Anglesey in 1623; and in his turn contributed to a subsidy voted by the faithful Commons to Charles I in 1626. His assessment amounted to twelve shillings. In 1610, he married Mary Wynne, a daughter of Richard Rowland Wynne of Penheskin, and Elin Coytmore his wife. This squire lived through many of the troubles of the civil war, which brought upon Anglesey, as elsewhere, numerous and heavy burdens and sufferings. The country gentlemen, however peaceably disposed, could not avoid being in some cases mixed up in the troubles of the times; those especially whose position made them eligible for public offices had heavy cares to deal with. William Bold, a cousin of the Theodors, being sheriff in 1645, he and they wrote as follows to Lord Bulkeley, who had charge of the king's interests in Anglesey, and whose devotion of purse and person, had lately been rewarded with a peerage:

"My Lord,—The consideracon of yo^r favours and charge in easing this poor country of the soldiers latly arrived, obligeth us to returne all possible thanks to yo^r Lord^{sh}. Neither must we forget the burdens the poore towne of Bewmares was lately

pressed withall, but in due time we shall use our best endeavours to see them recompensed. As for the horse now upon ther march, we shall (soe far as in us lieth) direct them to Bangor, being far more convenient than Bewmares, and rest

Your Lord^{shps} most humble servants,

" WILLIAM BOLD.

" RICHARD OWEN THEODOR.

" R. OWEN THEODOR, Iun^r .

" Pentraeth 9th feb

1645 hor 4.

" To the Right honble Thomas Lord Viscount Bulkeley of Cashells these, at Baronhill."

In 1648, there was a general and somewhat excited rising of the royalists in Anglesey; but it does not appear that the men of Penmynydd took any very active part in it; and it soon died away before General Mytton, who came in with his troops, took Beaumaris Castle, and imposed a heavy penalty on the county, which was apportioned between the principal landowners. Unless the squire of Penmynydd comes under the entry, " Bold and Bold's nephew, £500," he does not figure in the list of contributories, although the names of William Bold and Richard Owen are duly appended to the formal surrender of the county to Mytton.

One of these Theodors, father or son, was in 1640 appointed a trustee of David Hughes' charity at Beaumaris. The son appears to have acted with his father in public affairs, and in 1645 married Elizabeth Owen of Bodean. His sister, Mary Owen Theodor, married Rowland Bulkeley of Porthamel, and on her descendants the Penmynydd property subsequently devolved.

Richard the fifth, and his wife Elizabeth, were in possession in 1646, and have left behind them several carved stones. At the present day, these are found in the wall of the barn and stable; so that it is quite impossible to connect this couple with any given portion of the mansion house. One stone bears the chevron and helmets of Tudor impaled with the three lions rampant of Bodean, flanked on one side by the initials R. O. T.—E. O. T., and on the other by the dates 1646—1653.

Another stone bears R. O.—E. O. T.—1650. In 1653, Mr. Theodor and his mother, Mary Owen, made an arrangement, by which her jointure on Penmynydd was exchanged for the possession of an adjoining farm called Dyffryn. In the same year, Theodor's name occurs, along with those of Mr. Owen Holland of Berw and Mr. Owen Wood of Rhos Mor, in a warrant which they issued to the constables of Menai Hundred, commanding them to levy £89 : 6 : 11 "towards the maintenance of the armies and navies of the Commonwealth." Mr. Theodor held the office of sheriff in 1657, but took no part in the affairs of Beaumaris borough. He was an intimate friend of the Hollands of Berw, as appears from the fact of his frequently attesting the execution by them of settlements and other family documents. This gentleman was the last of the name of Tudor, who resided at, and owned Penmynydd. He had a son, named after himself, but he died young; and a daughter, Margaret, who then becoming the heir, carried the estate by marriage to Mr. Coningsby Williams, who long resided at Penmynydd, and worthily represented his wife's ancient family. He took a very leading part in county matters, was sheriff in 1670, represented Beaumaris in Parliament in the twelfth year of William III, and was a second time returned in the fourth Anne, 1702-5. He held many municipal offices at Beaumaris. By birth Mr. Williams came from the Williamses of Glanygors, near neighbours of the Theodors and the Hollands; but he seems to have used the coat armour of his mother's family—Nic's Coningsby of North Mynes, in Herefordshire, a branch of the well known family who owned the Black Friars at Hereford. Mr. Coningsby Williams owned the ferry at Porthaethwy, now superseded by the Menai Bridge.

Margaret Williams died childless, and her husband married secondly Jane Glyn of Plasnewydd, in Carnarvonshire. At his death, some correspondence took place with his first wife's cousin and heir, Francis Bulkeley of Porthamel, as to burying him at Llanidan Church

"in Bulkeley's right." But he would seem to have been laid in Penmynydd, where a flat slab within the altar rails bears his initials, and a mural tablet, surmounted by his arms—three coney's, with a fourth for a crest—records his marriages and death in 1707.

Francis Bulkeley had an infant sister, who also is buried within the altar-rails at Penmynydd—Mary Bulkeley, died 27 March, 1683. On her tomb, appear the arms of Bulkeley impaled with those of Tudor, and that is the latest instance of the use of the three closed helmets; the chevron is plain, not ermines. Two full blown roses are conspicuous upon this slab, as if the old associations of York and Lancaster, once so strong in this family, were still felt in 1783. Another sister, Jane, married Richard Meyrick of Bodorgan; and another son, Richard, died young.

Francis Bulkeley coming into possession of this fine estate after the decease of his cousin's husband, soon contrived to embarrass it, and, before long, it was all in mortgage. Richard, Lord Bulkeley, became the holder of the securities; and eventually, Francis's affairs having got into Chancery, the mortgages were foreclosed, and Penmynydd became, and continues, part of the Baron-hill estate. Before the transaction was complete, in 1722, Mr. Francis Bulkeley died by his own hand. It is said that he shot himself in despair at his difficulties. With him ended the blood of the Tudors of Penmynydd.

A namesake—possibly an indirect descendant of some branch of the family—one Moses Tudor, was steward or butler to Mrs. Trygarn of Berw, who eventually gave him a pension, and established him in a little school at Gaerwen, where he taught the youth of the neighbourhood. His fine bold signature may be seen in the parish register of Llanfihangel Esceifiog. Moses Tudor died in 1793, leaving a daughter married; but the name is now quite unknown near Penmynydd. When the sale of this estate took place, all the old furniture and heirlooms were scattered abroad. One fine old bedstead,

carved with the royal arms of England within a border—the arms, in fact, of Jasper, Earl of Pembroke—found its way to Bodafon, where Pugh, the artist, saw it in 1816. He has left a careful drawing of it in *Cambria Depicta*. Another similar article, decorated only with the rose and crown, is now at Henllys. For many years back, the old mansion of Penmynydd has lost all trace of nobility or importance, and has become simply a farm-house—not even a picturesque one; unconnected, save by the few slight marks which have been noticed, with the important family who once made it famous in its way.

It only remains to trace the history of that branch of the Tudors which has become part of the royal family of England. In whatever manner Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor, Morfydd's cousin, obtained his introduction to the English court, once there he seems to have gained friends and fortune by his manliness and grace. Possibly he met some who had known his grandfather, Sir Tudor Vaughan ap Grono. It is distinctly recorded, that King Henry V did all he could to make friends with Meredydd ap Owen, the son of Owen Glyndwfr, and that he entered into the royal service at the close of the insurrection. Very possibly Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor may have shared this good fortune, and may have owed his advancement to the king's desire to smooth matters with his Welsh subjects. Owen's youth is the only thing which makes it doubtful whether he served at Agincourt among

“The native Welsh, who no less honour ow'd
To their own king, nor yet less valiant were,
In one strong regiment themselves bestow'd,
And of the rest resumed had the rear;
To their own quarter marching with the rest,
As neatly armed, and bravely as the best.”

At court, according to the chroniclers, Owen danced himself, like Sir Christopher Hatton, into high places. The story runs that, in dancing, he stumbled and fell upon the lap of Queen Catherine, wife of Henry V of England, daughter of Charles VI of France, and so ele-

gantly "improved the occasion" that, after the death of Henry V, she married him. Drayton has made their supposed courtship the subject of some very prosy poems; in one of which Owen is supposed to say that Merlin

—"did of Tudor's name divine
That kings and queens should follow in our line;
And that the helm (the Tudor's ancient crest)
Should with the golden flour-de-luce be drest."

Owen also introduced at court some of his relations, members of the family of Gwydir. They could not speak anything but Welsh; and so John ap Meredith and Howell ap Llewelyn had the honour of being characterised by the Frenchwoman, Queen Catherine, as "the goodliest dumb creatures she ever saw."

Holinshed's account of Tudor's advancement is more prosaic:

"This woman," he says of the queen, "after the death of the King Henry the fift her husband, being young and lustie, following more her owne wanton appetite than friendlie counsell, and regarding more private affection than Princelie honour tooke to husband privlie a galant gentleman and a right beautiful person, indued with many goodlie gifts both of bodie and mind, called Owen Teuther, a man descended of the noble lineage and ancient line of Cadwaladr last king of the Britains. By this Owein she brought forth three goodlie sonnes, Edward, Jasper, and another that was a Monk at Westminster, and lived a small time; also a daughter, which departed out of this transitorie life."

Leland, in mentioning Owen's death, says "he had many daye to fore married secretly Queen Katherine"; and there is no doubt that he was imprisoned for having done so; yet Miss Strickland prefers to throw a doubt on the fact of the marriage having taken place at all, and another lady, the late Miss Angharad Lhywd, quotes a Welsh MS. to the effect that one son, "Edmund, a monk at St. Edmondsbury, was born before the marriage of his father Sir Owen and his mother Queen Catherine."

Immediately after the death of Henry V, the queen-dowager had an allowance made to her of £425 per

annum, charged on the offices and revenues of the county of Anglesey. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1428 (6 H. V), according to Sir Edward Coke, *but never printed*, which made it penal to marry the queen-dowager without the consent of the king. Sir Harris Nicolas states that the statute book is paged, and the statutes numbered without reckoning this one, and that the membrane on which it and one other were written has been deliberately torn away. It has been suggested that this may have been done in Henry VII's time, since the statute, if in existence, would prove a decided blot on his pedigree. Whether this statute was passed before or after Tudor's marriage with the queen, no action was taken upon it until after her death. She procured for her husband, says Stowe, "one hundred markes a yeare to live upon, and after that he had much more good land." Their eldest son Edmond was born at the royal manor of Hadham; the second, Jasper, at that of Hatfield; and the third at Westminster; so that there could not have been much attempt made to conceal these occurrences. The Queen Catherine, being subject to some complaint or surveillance, not perhaps quite amounting to imprisonment, but at the same time causing her and her husband much uneasiness, removed to the Abbey of Bermondsey, where eventually she died on the 3rd of January, 1437. "Her remains," says Dean Stanley, "were placed in the abbey (of Westminster), but only in a rude coffin in the Lady Chapel beyond, in a badly apparelled state, the body open to view. There it lay for many years. It was, on the destruction of that chapel by her grandson, placed on the right side of her royal husband; and so it continued to be seen, the bones being firmly united and thinly clothed with flesh, like scrapings of fine leather. Pepys, on his birthday visit to the Abbey, 'kissed a queen.'" Then King Henry VI, her son, to quote the minute of the Privy Council, "nozt longe agoo, that is to say soone after y^e death of noble memorie the Queen Katerine his moder, whom God assoile, desired and willed that on Oweyn Tidr the

which dwelled wt the said Quene should come to his presence." Owen was then "lyinge at Daventry," in Warwickshire, and exceedingly mistrusted his stepson and his advisers; the king being then only about sixteen years old, and not over-wise, and the Lord Protector Gloucester being Owen Tudor's open enemy. Under these circumstances, he applied for the king's promise that he might freely come and freely go, which promise the king made him, by the Protector himself. Owen still doubted. He came to London "ful secree wyse," and "dressed him streight to the Seintewarye of Westm^r, and there held hym many dayes, eschuing to come out thereof. Now it were that divs persones stured him of frenship and felowship to have comen oute thereof, and some in especial to have disported him in Taverne at Westm. Gate." Owen's distrust must have been strong to keep him within Sanctuary under circumstances of such temptation as the offer of a treat in a tavern at Westminster. At last he ventured, and, hearing that his king and stepson was "heavily enfourmed of him, affirmed and declared his innocence and his trouthe, affermyng that he hadde nothing doon that should give the king occasion or matier of offense or displais ayenst him, offryng himself in large wyse to answer as the king's trewe liege man sholde to all things that any man cowde or wode surmitte upon hym or say to hym." The minutes of the Council do not mention what charge was made against Tudor; but they contain allusions which leave no doubt that his enemies were trying to get up a belief that he wished to stir up rebellion among his Welsh countrymen. In spite of the king's word, Owen Tudor was arrested, all sorts of excuses being made for that breach of faith. The Council advised his detention, "sithe that he is now in warde and sure hande, if my lordes wold avyse the k to enlargishe him, and after that if any rebellion murmur or inconvenience growe, hit is to suppose that my Lordes hadde to much to answer ther for." Meanwhile, "my Lordes" undertake to ascertain the "disposicon of the

Walys"; and Owen Tudor went to Newgate, whence he managed to break out. The *Chronicle of London* says: "This same yere (1437) on Oweyn no man of birthe nother of lyflod brak out of Newgate ayens nyghte at serchyng tyme, through helpe of his prest, and went his way, hurtyng foule his kepere; but at the laste, blessyd be God, he was taken ayeyn; the which Owen hadde prevely wedded the Queen Katerine and hadde iij or iiij children be here, unwetyng the comoun peple tyl that sche were ded and beryed."

Poor Owen was, indeed, speedily retaken, together with his servant and confessor, whom some will have it was one of his own sons. He was taken to Lord Beaumont, who made him close prisoner, and brought him, by the king's command, before the Privy Council. The Council sent Owen to the Duke of Suffolk, to be kept a prisoner in his castle of Wallingford; the servant and chaplain being, at the same time, despatched to the sheriffs of London, to be securely confined in Newgate. On the chaplain was found a purse of £89, which Lord Beaumont was ordered to pay into the Exchequer, receiving for his own trouble and expenses a gift of twenty marcs. Throughout all these proceedings Owen Tudor is always styled "Armiger."

Having disposed of his stepfather, Henry VI placed his two half-brothers, Edmund and Jasper, under the care of Catherine de la Pole, abbess of Barkyng, where they remained at his expense at least as late as 1440. About that time, the young king, apparently having outgrown the evil influences under which he had been acting, set Tudor at liberty, and received him into his favour. He granted him by patent an annuity of one hundred pounds, and made him other gifts, "*diversa pro vita*." Two years later, the Exchequer paid "to Owyn ap Tudor, in money paid to his own hands in discharge of forty pounds which the present Lord the King of his especial grace granted to the same Owyn, to be had by way of reward—40*li*." The king was about one-and-twenty years of age at that time, and Tudor about forty-

two. In another document, Henry declares that, "out of consideration of the good services of that beloved squire our Owinus Tudyr, we for the future take him into our special grace and make him Parkkeeper of our parks of Denbigh, Wales."

So it was with the sons of Owen Tudor. Holinshed wrote: "King Henrie, after the death of his mother, because they were his brethren of one wombe, created Edmund Earle of Richmond, and Jasper Earle of Pembroke; which Edmund, of Margaret, daughter and sole heire to John Duke of Summerset, begat Henrie, who after was King of this Realme, called Henrie the Seventhe." In an old memorandum of the household of Henry VI, in November 1454, the Earle of Richmond and the Earle of Pembroke are prominently named, each with his retinue of "i chapleyn, ij squiers, ij yomen, ij chamberleins." But their father is not included in the household at all. These earls entirely dropped the coat-armour of the Tudors, and used the royal arms of England with a difference; thus, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, bore: Quarterly, France and England; a bordure *azure* charged with eight martlets *or*. This appears to have been the coat carved on an ancient bedstead once at Penmynydd, already mentioned. All the old books of arms ascribe to Owen Tudor himself the arms of his house: "*gules*, a chevron *ermine*s between three close helmets *argent*." Sometimes, even in his case, the chevron is *argent*; but the better opinion seems to be that, after his union with the royal family, Owen Tudor bore the chevron *ermine*s, and not plain as before.

From the time of Henry's marriage with Margaret of Anjou, 1443, little more is heard of Owen Tudor until his death. During a portion of the score of years which intervened, the wars of the Roses desolated England, and no doubt "that beloved squire" did his duty by the house of Lancaster, with which he was so intimately connected. The last battle in which he took a part was that of Mortimer's Cross, in 1461, at which he and his

endeavoured to resist the Yorkists under Edward IV, then Earl of March. Stowe thus narrates the story of that battle :

“ When the Earl of March was setting forth against the Queen (Margaret) and his father’s enemies, news was brought him that Jasper and James Butler Earle of Ormonde and Wiltshire had assembled a great number of Welshmen and Irishmen suddenly to take and surprize him; he, being therewith quickened, retired back and met with his enemies in a faire plaine neere to Mortimer’s Crosse beside Ludlow, not far from Hereford East, on Candlemas day in the morning; at which time the sun (as some write) appeared to the Earle of March like three sunnes and suddenly joyned together in one; upon which sight hee tooke such courage that he fiercely setting one his enemies, put them to flight; and for this cause men imagined he gave y^e sun in his full brightnesse for his badge or cognizaunce. Of his enemies were slain to the number of three thousand eight hundred. The Earles of Pembroke and Willshire fled, but Owen Teuther (whom Leland saith should be called Meredicke), father of the said Earle of Pembroke, which Owen Teuther had married (as was said) Katherine mother to King Henry the Sixt, was there taken and beheaded, and afterwards buried in a chappel of the Grey Friars Church in Hereford. There were also taken and beheaded David Floid, Morgan ap Reuther, Sir John Skidmore, John Throckmorton, Thomas Fitzhenry, and others.”

It may be observed, with respect to this list, that one of Owen Glyndwfr’s daughters—a second cousin, therefore, of Owen Tudor—was married to Sir John Scudamore. Long after this, John and Clement Throckmorton owned a tenement in Penmynydd called “Tyddyn y Cymro.”

Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor, then, taken in arms at Mortimer’s Crosse, was carried to Hereford by Sir Richard Vaughan, and there beheaded at the market cross. There were in Hereford several religious houses, besides those connected with the Cathedral. To one of these, now entirely demolished, the Grey Friars, Tudor’s mangled body was conveyed, and, at the hands of the brethren there, on the banks of the Wye, it received Christian burial. Under the title Hereford, Leland notes: “Owen Meredek, corruptly cawled Owen Thider,

father to Edmund Erle of Richmond and grandfather to King Henry the Seventh, buried in the Greye Freres in the north syde of the body of the churche, in a chapel"; and, in another place, he says: "Owen Meredith alias Tudor buried in the Greye Freyers *in navi ecclesie in sacello sine ulla sepulchri memoria.*" No vestige of the church now remains. A street called Greyfriars, a house called 'The Friars, and a strip of meadow land overhanging the river just a little below Wye Bridge, are all that can be found to represent the burial place in which were laid the remains of this executed Welsh adventurer, the founder of a race of kings.

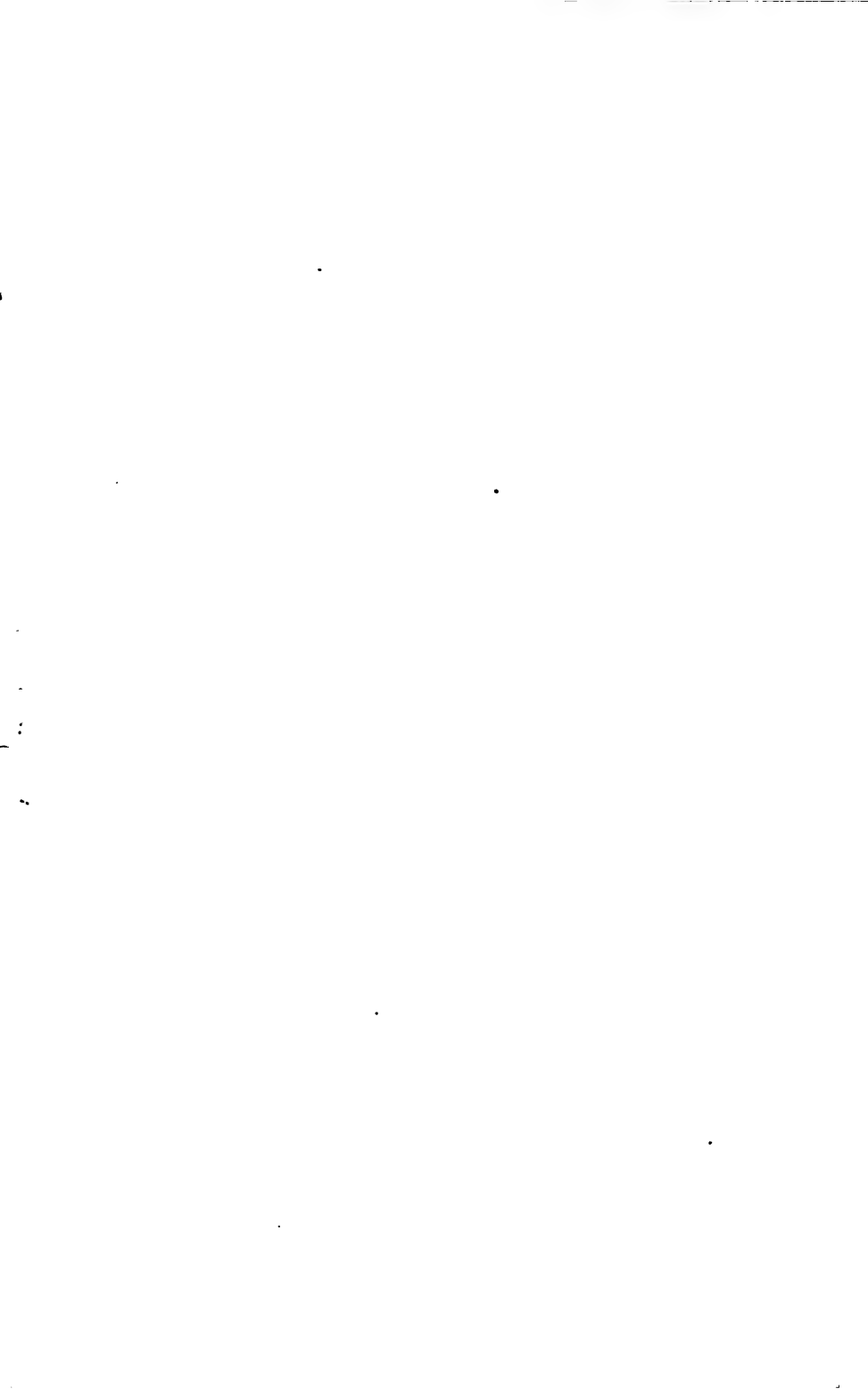
Surely, no one can suppose the tomb at Penmynydd, with its plain effigies of knight and lady, to commemorate this man, whose wife was a queen, and who died and was buried when, where, and as we have described!

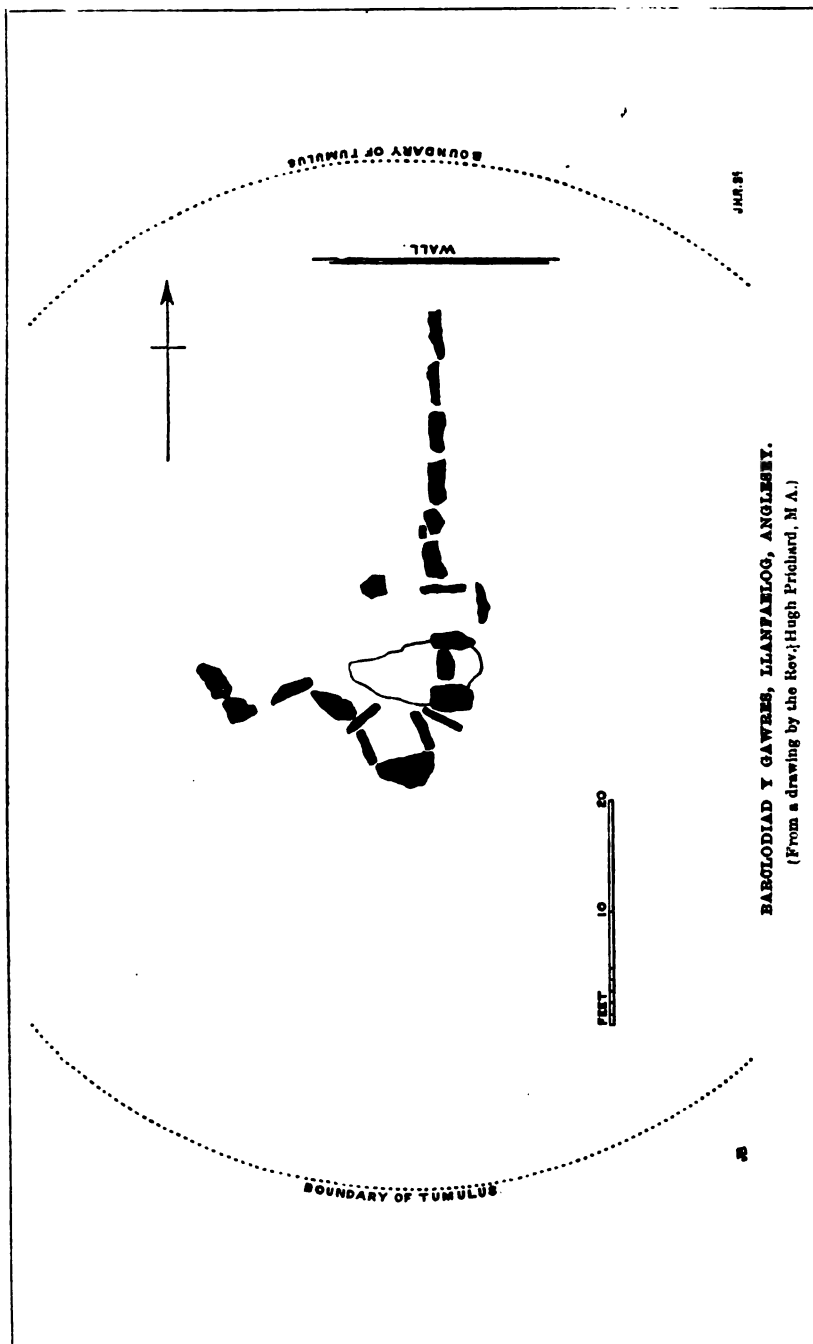
The Earl of Richmond, Edmund Tudor, died at Carmarthen, and was buried in the Grey Friars there, his bones being afterwards removed to St. David's. Upon his son, Henry of Richmond, it devolved to replace upon the throne of Britain the blood of Cadwaladr; and, by the assistance of his Welsh relations and the Lancastrian faction, circumstances enabled him to do so. He raised in Wales the colours of Llewelyn, green and white, charged with the red dragon. Mindful of his Welsh origin, he placed the red dragon of Wales on the arms of England, where it remained until the accession of the Stuarts. It still gives a title to one of the high officers of the College of Arms; and a rude sculpture of it supporting a coat of arms may yet be traced on Holyhead Church battlements—a church, be it remembered, in which the Penmynydd Tudors possessed patronage and influence. One of Henry Tudor's first acts as king was to relieve the Welsh from the heavy penal enactments with which it had been sought to punish them for the insurrection under Glyndwfr; and, as soon as he was at liberty for such researches, he ordered Sir John Lleiaf and Guttyn Owain the bard, with others, to search out his pedigree. The precise

results of their careful labours may be found in the appendix to Powell's *History of Wales*. Hardly one important person in all history, sacred and secular, but is by this document brought into some degree of relationship with King Henry, through the Anglesey gentleman, Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor, his father, the "Scutifer", or brewer, or whatever he was; and his grandfather, the brave old knight, Sir Tudor ap Grono, *up to whose time*, as this document states, the family used the arms of Ednyfed Fychan; but who, as we think, made a change in them from gory heads to closed helmets; and who is, we believe, the person commemorated by the handsome tomb at Penmynydd.

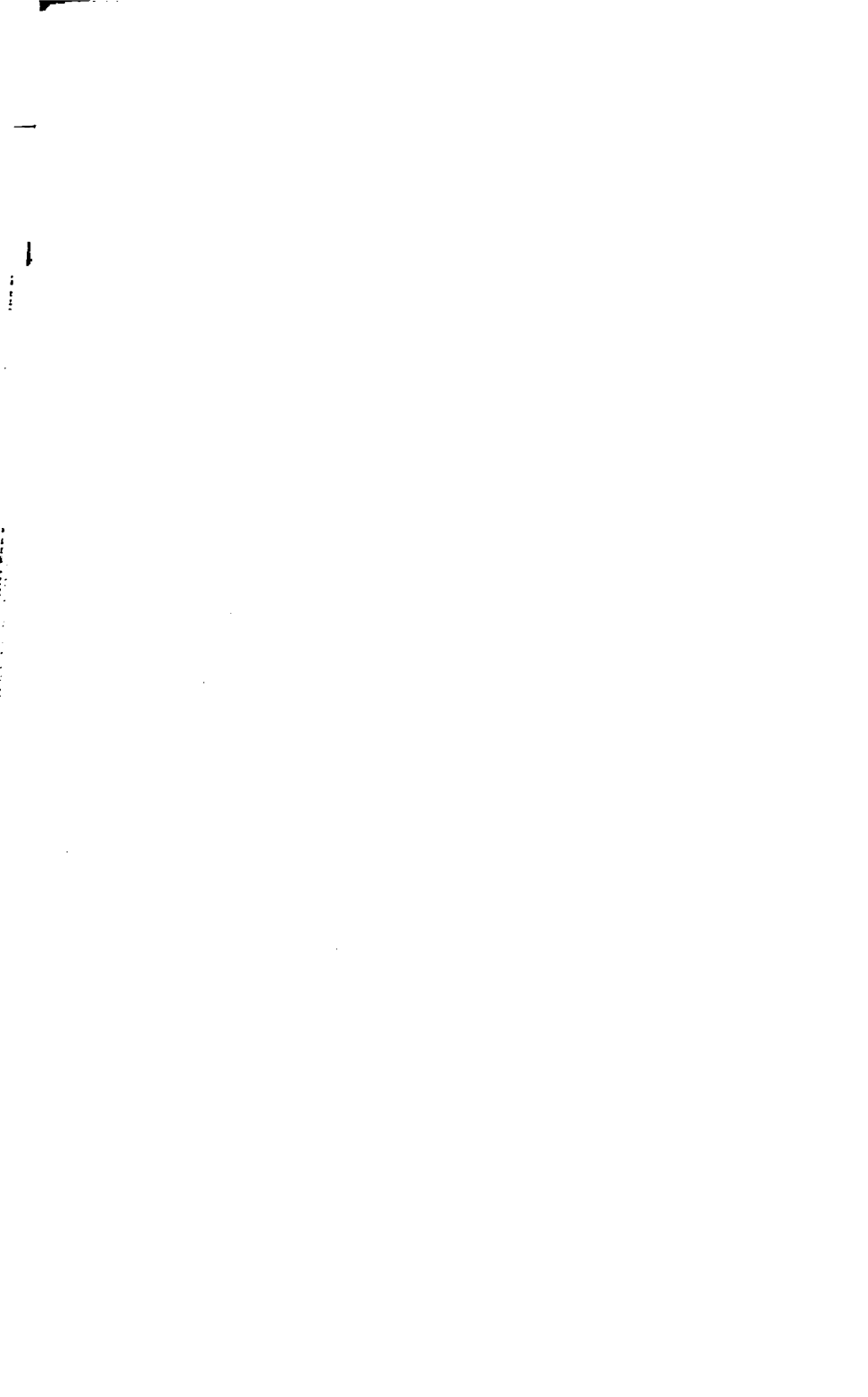
Miss Angharad Lhwyd, whose researches into Welsh local history have been so great and so varied, has pointed out that Henry VII seems to have absolutely retained, as descendant of Meredydd ap Tudor, an interest in the family estates at Penmynydd. Henry had an illegitimate son, older than Henry VIII, who was known as Sir Rowland Vielleville. He was born in France; but afterwards coming over received letters of denization, and was knighted. He was for a long time constable of Beaumaris Castle, and resided, not in the castle, but in the town, on the site of what is now called Bulkeley Place. Henry VII granted to him 486 acres of land in Penmynydd, which may have formed part of the estate of Meredydd ap Tudor. Sir Rowland married Agnes, a daughter of Sir William Gruffudd of Penrhyn, a lineal descendant of that Gwylim ap Griffith who once owned Penmynydd. Agnes, in her will, dated 1542, expressed a desire to be buried in the "Chapell of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Beaumaris, *where my husband was buried.*" Their two daughters were named Grace and Jane; the latter married in 1532 Robert Vychan ap Tudor ap Ievan. Neither of them continued the Tudor race in Anglesey, where it may now be considered as totally extinct. The very name is unknown in the county; and the one alabaster tomb is about all that is left of the once powerful Tudors of Penmynydd.

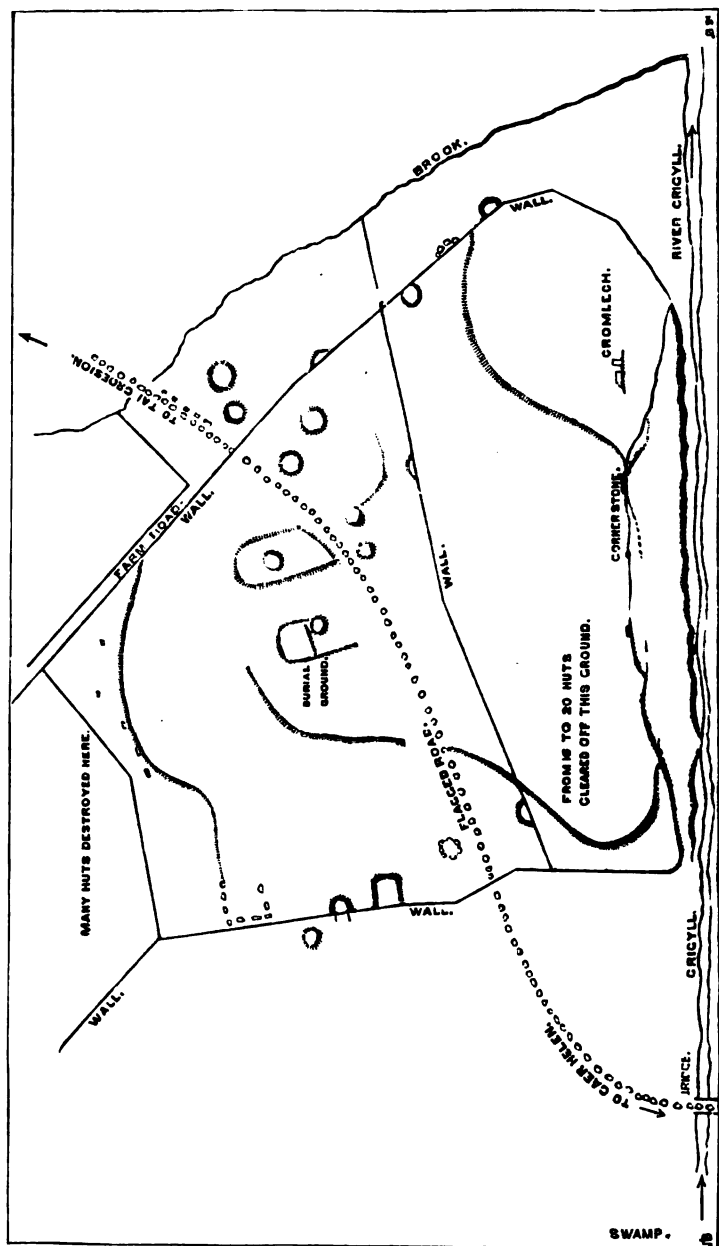
J. W.





BARLODIAD Y GAWRES, LLANFAELLOG, ANGLESEY.
 (From a drawing by the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, M.A.)





CASTELLON ON THE ORGYLL, AS SUEVEYED IN 1867.

(From a drawing by the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, M.A.)

BARCLODIAD Y GAWRES, AND CAMP AT TRECASTELL.

SHOULD a member of this Association chance to alight at Ty Croes station, in the county of Anglesey, with a couple of hours to spare, he may pass the time agreeably by a walk to the shore, distant about a mile and a half, above which, on a rocky projection at the south-western limit of a farm called "Cnwc", he would find what is left of Barclodiad-y-Gawres, once a chambered tumulus of large size, but now in a great measure destroyed. The few stones of its interior which remain in position, and mark the extent of one or two of its chambers and galleries, are still interesting. Should it be thought otherwise, the bold outline of the coast, with its projecting reefs and promontories assailed by the headlong waves of the Irish Channel, will not, perhaps, fail to please.

The jutting rock on which this relic is situated is called "Pen-y-cnwc"; a name probably having reference to the tumulus which prominently occupied its summit, the word "cnwc" signifying a bump or knob. The tumulus itself was styled "Barclodiad-y-Gawres"; a phrase well understood, in this part of Wales, to mean "the giantess' apronful". Strangers may find the spot more readily by inquiring for "Careg-yr-enwau" (the stone of names),—a modern appellation assigned to it in consequence of the names and initials carved by visitors on the remaining capstone of its central chamber. Whether this early receptacle of the dead was covered over by a mound of earth, or by a *carnedd*¹ of stones,

¹ It has been suggested as probable that the greater number of our cromlechs in Wales were covered over by heaps of stones or "*carneddau*", which would account, in some degree, for the disappearance of these coverings in so many instances. A pile of stones would be more useful and tempting to a farmer, when fencing and reclaiming his waste land, than a mound of earth. Treasure-seekers would com-

has not been ascertained ; probably by a combination of both, in which stones predominated. Judging from existing traces, its base had a circumference of 240 feet ; and although supposed to have been proportionably high, it has been reduced to its foundation. A wall, built for agricultural purposes, touches its northern boundary, and bears evidence of having derived much of its materials from the curious stonework of cells and passages recklessly destroyed. One slab amongst others, set edgewise in the face of this wall, was measured, and its dimensions were ascertained to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 4 ft. The entrance was from the north ; and the passage connecting it with the interior was at least 35 ft. long by rather more than 3 ft. wide, its position and extent being marked by a depression in the ground, and by seven stones, which are all that remain of its side-walls and roof-supports. Of these, six are situated in a line to the left of the entrance ; and on the opposite side, one, as if designedly spared to denote its width. Fronting the inner and southern extremity of this passage was the central chamber, the extent of which is not exactly traceable. The solitary roof-stone which remains measures 10 ft. in length by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in its widest part ; its eastern and broadest end resting on two low but substantial supports, whilst its narrower extremity, towards the west, is sustained by the earth and *débris* of the tumulus. This ill-formed slab is at present the prominent feature of the remains, and having the characteristics of a cromlech on a small scale, has been noticed as such on the Ordnance Map. It is also the "Caregenwau" of the neighbouring peasantry. South of this central compartment was a curiously small pentagonal cell, measuring diagonally 3 ft. 3 ins. by 3 ft. 9 ins., the side-stones or walls of which are in their original state.

mence the work of destruction. Remains of these sepulchral "carn-eddau" are to be seen on some of the highest of the Carnarvonshire hills, such as "Carnedd Dafydd", "Moel Siabod", the hills above Drws-y-Coed, etc. ; but even on spots so remote as these I have not met with any which have not been partially scattered, and the roof-stones of their chambers turned over.

A grave much resembling it in form, and similarly situated as regards the entrance-passage and principal chamber, is described by Mr. Worsaae in his *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark*, p. 91. East and west of these central divisions stones appear which evince the former existence of other chambers, and perhaps connecting passages, on a small scale, which have disappeared. Several cross or partition-stones may be observed, which doubtless blocked up entrances to compartments of which at present no other traces exist.

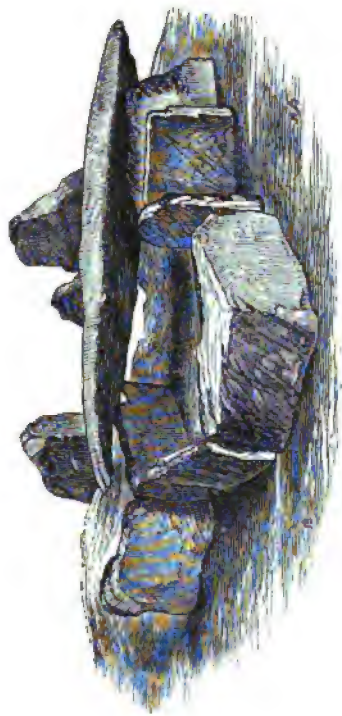
One point of interest in these and similar remains is the link they represent in the chain which connects the perhaps earlier megalithic cromlech with the smaller cistvaen, and, I may almost add, with the stone-grave of Christian times, the sides and ends of which are composed of small slabs set edgewise, in cromlech fashion; the roof and floor being formed of similar flat stones. Examples of this description of grave are often denuded by the encroachments of the sea at Towyn-y-capel, near to Holyhead.

Occupying similar ground, to the north of "Barclodiad-y-Gawres", and separated from it by a gentle declivity, are traces, well defined, of a smaller tumulus which seemingly contained but one chamber. The circumference of its base is about 110 ft., and its distance from "Barclodiad-y-Gawres" 150 yards.

These tumuli, so prominently situated, must have been conspicuous objects when viewed off the coast, and might well have served as the last resting-places of vikings or rovers, whose remains, deposited here, would have been near to the element which had conveyed them to battle, and perhaps to fortune. Although "Barclodiad-y-Gawres" stands some 70 or 80 feet above the waters which restlessly chafe on the rocks beneath, the green-sward or the stones which here covered the dead, whether natives or rovers, must have been wet with ocean spray whenever a storm set in from the south-west. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether there is anything in the construction of this tomb to mark it more

particularly as the grave of a stranger, or to distinguish it especially from others of a somewhat similar character, which are met with in retired mountain districts twenty miles from the sea; such as the highly interesting¹ one at Capel Garmon, above the Vale of Llanrwst. (*Arch. Camb.*, April, 1856, p. 91.) It should be observed, however, that on the opposite side of a small creek or bay which extends inland on the south-eastern side of "Pen-y-cnwc", there is a small camp, such as, in Pembrokeshire, is called a "rath", designed probably for no other purpose than for the protection of one or two small vessels which might have been hauled ashore immediately under its defences. This inlet is open to storms and heavy seas from the south-west; but the rock on which the earthwork is situated projects into the little bay, and serves as a natural breakwater. On all sides the rock is precipitous, excepting where it was connected with the mainland, at which point a low rampart (now from 5 to 8 ft. high, and measuring transversely, at its base, about 24 ft.) has been thrown up, strengthened outwardly by a perpendicularly sided fosse, 9 ft. wide by 8 ft. deep, which completes its isolation and its defences. The almost triangular space within this enclosure measures, on two sides, from 50 to 58 yards; and on the third side, 33 yards. Towards the centre of it is a small mound of earth or stones, the original purpose of which has not been ascertained. This work may have been contrived by some adventurous rover for the double purpose of protecting his ship and booty whilst away himself in the interior of the island on some errand of pillage and devastation, and as a provision for his safe retreat if overtaken by adverse fortune. It is also possible that it may have

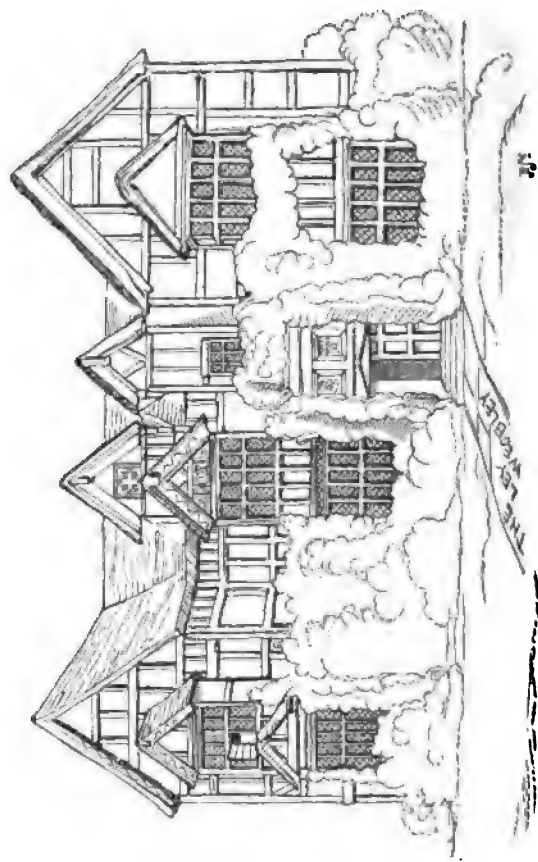
¹ Interesting in many respects, but more particularly, as Mr. Barnwell has recently observed, because, in its present transitional state, half a tumulus and half a cromlech of large dimensions, with a capstone $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by upwards of 12 ft., it is so thoroughly illustrative of the sepulchral origin of cromlechs. The still incredulous should by all means visit it, distant about two miles and a half from Bettws-y-Coed.



BARCLODIAD Y GAWRES.

(From a drawing by the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, M.A.)





served as the fortified residence of a native chieftain in post-Roman or mediæval times. If supposed to have an early British origin, it must not be forgotten that apparently it contains no traces of circular hut-foundations. After all, an underground investigation might bring to light indications of a Roman occupation,—a research which at the commencement of the present year I fully hoped to have accomplished. The adjacent farm is called “Trecastell”, *Anglicè*, castle-town or castle-hamlet. Although “tref” sometimes signifies no more than a home or homestead, it may perhaps, in this instance, be accepted as implying that in early times a town or village existed near to this spot, which has long since been converted into stone walls.

HUGH PRICHARD.

WEOBLEY.—THE LEY.

IN my account of the Ley, in the July number of the *Arch. Camb.*, I omitted to mention that Sir Baldwin de Brugge, father of Simon, whose will I quoted, had at least three sons: 1, Thomas, ancestor of the Lords Chandos; 2, John Brugge, Knt., who was present at the battle of Agincourt in 1415; 3, Simon, mentioned above.

The family of Brugge is thought to have come from Flanders subsequently to the Conquest; and the first, of whom mention is made, was Simon, lord of Brugge-upon-Wye, now called Bridge-Sollers, in the county of Hereford, in the time of Henry III; which lordship he forfeited to the king in consequence of his having espoused the cause of Simon de Montfort. (See Collins, ed. *Brydges*, vi, 706, 708.)

H. W. PHILLOTT.

CORNISH LITERATURE.

A most interesting discovery has lately been made, which is of the highest value to the students of Celtic philology. Mr. Wynne, in preparing the catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. now in the Peniarth Library, found a quarto volume (No. 310), labelled "Legendary Lives of Saints." On examination he found that it was written, not in Welsh but in Cornish. It is a most important addition to the scanty remains of ancient Cornish, and it is singular that no allusion was known that such a work ever existed. The Cornish documents previously attainable were:—1, "The Vocabulary of Latin Words with Cornish Explanations," printed in the same order as it is written by Zeuss in his "*Grammatica Celtica*" (2 vols. 8vo, Leipsic, 1853). It has since been printed alphabetically by Mr. Edwin Morris in his "*Cornish Drama*." 2. "Mount Calvary," a poem, first published by Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1826; more correctly by Mr. Whitley Stokes in 1862. 3, 4, 5. The three "*Ordinalia*,"—"De Origine Mundi," "*Passio Domini Nostri*," "*De Resurrectione Domini*." These three were published by Mr. Edwin Norris (2 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1859) from the MS. preserved in the Bodleian Library. There is also a MS. copy of these "*Ordinalia*" at Peniarth, which is mentioned by Edward Llwyd. 6. "The Creation of the World," by William Jordan, written in 1611. This is of much later date than the foregoing; but it is of great value in a philological view, as shewing the gradual corruption of the language. This was first published by Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1827, and again, very correctly, by Mr. Whitley Stokes in 1864. These furnished me with the chief materials for my "*Lexicon Cornubritannicum*" (4to, Llandoverly, 1865). The newly discovered work is also a drama, compiled like the old "*Mysteries*" so common in those ages. I subjoin a specimen from the commencement. The orthography

and style agree in general with the Oxford dramas, but there are some variations which shew that it is somewhat younger: for instance, *bedneth* occurs as well as *benneth*, a blessing; *tays* and *tas*, a father; *brays* and *bras*, great. The MS. has the date 1504, and this date would agree with the style and orthography of the drama. I am now transcribing it, and hope to see it printed.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.

Rhydcroesau, Oswestry. Sept. 1, 1869.

"HIC INCIPIT ORDINALE DE VITA SANCTI MEREADOCI,
EPISCOPI ET CONFESSORIS.

"Pater Mereadoci pompabit hic.

"Me yw gylwys duk bryten : ha seuys a goys ryell
Ha war an gwlasor cheften : nessa zen myterne uhell,
Kyng Conany,

Aye lynnyeth pur wyr y thof,
Gwarthevyas war gwyls ha dof,

doutys yn mysk arlyzy.

Un mab pur wyr zym y ma : Meriasek y hanow,
Ze scole lemyn y worra : me a vyn heb falladow,
Dysky dader may halla : marsyw gans du plygadow,
Y karsen y exaltia : mayfo perhenek gwasow.

Mater.

Arluth henna yw gwrys da
Y exaltie yredy

Perfect ef a wore redya

Grammer an geffa deffry

Y vyea tek,

Ha worshypp wosa helma ;

Yw ze voth mos a lemma ?

Lauer zynny ow mab wek.

Meriadocus.

A das ha mam ow megyans

Yw bos gorrys ze zyskans

Rag attendie an sscriptur.

Gothvos yn weth decernya

Omma ynter drok ha da

Yw ow ewnadow pup ur.

Pater.

Benneth du zys Meryasek,

Pup ur ty yw colonnek,

Parys rag dysky dader.

Meseger scon a lemma

Kegy gans ow mab kerra

Bys yn mester a grammer."

Obituary.

DR. TODD.—A great antiquary has been taken to his rest in the person of the Rev. J. Henthorn Todd, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, Librarian, and Senior Fellow of Trinity College in the University of Dublin. His learning was very extensive. He was a profound divine, and one of the most eminent Irish scholars of the day. His antiquarian labours related principally to Ireland, but his name was known in England, and indeed throughout Europe, in connexion with almost every department of archæological research, and was universally respected. He possessed, most deservedly, great authority in antiquarian circles, and his urbanity to all who had occasion to approach him officially at Trinity was quite proverbial. Happy for himself, to have been called away after a long life of honour and activity; especially that he should have been spared the melancholy sight of the wolves breaking into that fold of which he was always a faithful guardian. His death took place on the 28th of June, 1869.

MR. DUNOYER.—A very heavy loss has been sustained by the antiquarian world through the decease of Mr. G. Vincent du Noyer, one of the most accomplished archæologists of our day. His contributions to the chief antiquarian publications of the time are well known. His skill and taste as a draughtsman were very great, and combined with a rare faculty of the most careful delineation. He enjoyed peculiar advantages for studying Irish antiquities from his official connection with the Government Geological Survey of Ireland, —a well designed scheme, but thwarted as usual by the needless parsimony of our Government, the worst patrons of science and art of any in Europe. Mr. Dunoyer has been carried off prematurely by fever, and dies universally lamented.

Correspondence.

THE GAER, BETWEEN HAY AND CLYRO, RAD- NORSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—At a short distance from Hay, on the Radnorshire side of the Wye, there is a large fortified station, which I have no doubt is Roman. It stands on the farm of Tir Mynach, on the northern side of the road from Hay to Clyro, about a mile from the former place. The name gives a strong presumption in favour of its Roman origin, and its form and site equally favour the same supposition. The work consists of a large parallelogram, with well defined earthen banks, on

the N.E. slope of a slight eminence in the midst of that beautiful plain which lies between the places named above; it is of considerable size, being nearly a quarter of a mile long by a furlong wide, with the north-east corner coming down very close to the river. The position is just such as would have been chosen by the Romans, in an open dry country with a strong river rushing close by it, and enjoying extensive views in every direction, especially up and down the stream. Though unconnected with the subject it may be mentioned here that the view from the camp looking towards the beacons of Brecon, which are in full sight at some twenty miles distance, is one of the most beautiful even in this magnificent part of South Wales. The whole of the land both within and without the vallum is in a state of high cultivation, and hedges extend along the work at various parts. The whole is well defined, and cannot easily be missed by any one accustomed to remains of this kind. The author could not hear of any coin, or traces of Roman occupation having been found on the spot, but there is no proof whatever of their non-existence. He visited it some six years ago.

A tradition prevails on the spot, that an ancient road led down from the northern part of the town of Hay to the river side opposite this camp. If so, there was probably a ferry or a ford, leading across to the camp itself, the modern bridge of Hay being about half a mile higher up the stream. The camp stands just at the ordinary marching distance from the two Roman stations of *Caer Bannau* (if that is the correct name), four miles west from Brecon, and the other station near *Tre Tower*, in the *Vale of Cwm du*, at the foot of the *Bwlch*, on the road from Brecon to Crickhowel.

It is desirable that a further examination of this camp and of the lines of road connected with it should be made, for it stands just at the place where there is a gap in the line of Roman communication hitherto known. Very little is known about it in the neighbourhood.

I am, etc.

H. L. J.

DINAS POWIS CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—This ancient building has been slightly noticed by Mr. G. T. Clark in one of his valuable communications on the antiquities of Glamorganshire; but I cannot help thinking that it is deserving of a regular survey, and of illustration in our Journal. Apparently not much more than a shell of walls remains—in a well wooded picturesque situation by the way—still the castle was always of some importance in the county, and a complete account of it is much to be desired, in order to extend our knowledge of the ancient strongholds of this district. It is said by some to have been built by *Jestyn ap Gorgan* about A.D. 1043; if so, it is one of the oldest remains in Wales, and therefore all the more worthy of careful examination.

In reading the account of this castle given in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* I find the following extraordinary statement, which as relating to an ancient Welsh castle is scarcely credible. Lewis's words are,—“These ruins are the property of Mr. Lee, who has caused some parts of the walls to be repaired to prevent their further decay.” Here it is deliberately asserted that the owner of the property caused some parts of the ruin to be repaired!—a thing unheard of in Wales—this repairing, or even respecting of a ruin! What, when such castles as Pembroke, Denbigh, Conway, and Beaumaris are left to their fate, an obscure old castle, a mere shell, near Cardiff, should have been repaired, and that too at the cost of its owner! Such a dangerous precedent for other landlords demands searching verification.

I am, etc.

July 2, 1869.

AN ANTIQUARY.

VALLEY OF STRADELEI, HEREFORDSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In a previous letter (July, 1867) I stated my reasons for believing that the Valley of the Dore, or Golden Valley, in Herefordshire, was identical with the valley called Stradelei in Domesday Book, and Straddele, where Earl Harold encamped in his pursuit of the Welsh after the sacking and burning of Hereford. A reference to the ecclesiastical taxation of England and Wales by Pope Nicholas IV, A.D. 1291, affords additional support to my supposition. Among the churches in the deanery of Weobley, “Ecclesia sancti Petri (Peterchurch) in Straddel Prior majoris malvernien” occurs; mention is made of the neighbouring churches of Dorsutton (Dorstone), Thurneston (Turnaston), Fowchurch, and “Baketon (Bacton) Abbatis de Dore.”

I remain, sir, yours etc.

August 4th, 1869.

R. W. B.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I hope the note in Italic letters, at the foot of page 299, in the preceding number of this Journal (July, 1869) will be of assistance to the artist, or artists, employed in preparing drawings for the press. Drawings with pencil only could, I think, be better transferred to wood than those with any other material.

Photographs, with drawings, would also be useful.

I am, sir, yours truly,

Penzance, August 21, 1869.

J. T. BLIGHT, F.S.A.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 168.—SPELLING OF WELSH SURNAMES.—Which is the correct way of spelling the name of WYNN?—with an *e* at the end, as WYNNE, or without one, as above? And how is JONES to be spelt, as it is thus commonly written, or as JOHNES? I observe some differences on these matters, and should be glad of information.

AN ANTIQUARY.

Note 95.—LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD, CARDIGANSHIRE.—In a field, called Maes Mynach, in this parish, which is traversed by the picturesque line of road from Lampeter to Aberystwith, it is stated that there is a stone standing “embellished,” as Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, says, “with Runic ornaments, but without any inscription.” Such a stone is worth looking after, and careful rubbings or drawings should be made of its sculptured surfaces. Perhaps some of our Cardigan-shire members can furnish information on the subject. H. L. J.

Query 169.—LLANFIHANGEL YSCEIVIOG or LLANFIHANGEL PENTRE BERW, Anglesey.—Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, says that on the north side of the church of this parish there was a small building called Capel Berw, communicating with the church, and evidently of more recent date than the rest of the edifice. Can any of our Anglesey correspondents inform us whether this chapel still remains, or whether it was taken down when the alterations were made some years ago. A new church was built at that time at Gaerwen, in a central part of the parish, on the main road, from the designs of the author of this query; but he has no distinct recollection of Berw chapel alluded to.

H. L. J.

Query 170.—BEAUMARIS CASTLE.—It is stated by Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, that “the site and remains of the castle were purchased from the Crown in 1816.” Can the statement with regard to the purchase be verified by any of our Anglesey correspondents? Was it a purchase, or was it only the granting of a lease by the Crown?

H. L. J.

Query 171.—BEGELLY or BUGELI, near Narberth, PEMBROKE-SHIRE.—I observe it stated by Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, that “near the parsonage house are the remains of a cromlech, which has been thrown down; and in its vicinity is a tumulus, supposed to have been raised to the memory of some unknown chieftain.” According to this the locality in question must be one promising to reward the labour and expense of excavation. Is the tumulus a chambered mound?

H. L. J.

Note 96.—BEDDGELERT, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—On the summit of the isolated rocky eminence, called *Dinas Emrys*, close to Llyn

Dinas, are numerous remains of Cyttiau, and, perhaps, of rude walling, to be found among the wood wherewith the rock is clothed. The occurrence of these remains, the name of the place, and the existence of a tradition connecting the name of Merlin with it, are circumstances that render a careful survey and map of these remains very desirable.

H. L. J.

Note 97.—THE MENVENDANUS STONE, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.—A learned correspondent informs us, in reply to query No. 167, in our last number, not only that the stone in question exists, but also that he has delineated it, and written an account of it, which we may expect to see published by the British Archæological Association, and which we hope he will also allow to appear in our own pages. As it may now be considered safe, we will not now attempt to give any account of it, but will wait for the experienced pen and pencil of Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

ED. ARCH. CAMB.

Note 98.—LLANFIHANGEL AR ARTH, CARDIGANSHIRE.—By the kindness of our correspondents at Lampeter, we have been put in possession of the rubbing of an inscribed stone in the churchyard of the above place. It reads as follows:

HIC IACIT
VLCAGNVS FILIVS
SENOMAGLI

and we shall take care to publish an engraving and a full account of it as soon as practicable.

ED. ARCH. CAMB.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy-Keeper of the Records. This recognition of the very great merits of one, so long and so well known for his historical and antiquarian labours, is highly creditable to Her Majesty's advisers.

BANGOR ISCOED AND THE ROMAN ROAD.—Lewis states in his *Top. Dict.*, that the Roman road (probably he means that from URBICONIUM and RUTUNIUM to DEVA) passed through this village a little to the south of the church, and that, in digging graves in the churchyard, Roman pavements have been occasionally found. It would be desirable to have this verified, and to have the course of the road in this neighbourhood looked after and mapped. The country is an open one, and does not offer any great difficulties in the way of examination.

H. L. J.

KILIEUCHA, OR CILIAU UCHAV, CARDIGANSHIRE.—I extract the following from Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, thinking it worthy of notice, and the remains mentioned deserving of survey and illustration in our

Journal :—"Garn wen, or the white heap, is a circular formation of loose stones, about 68 yards in diameter, divided into three compartments, with a low stone rampart surrounding it. Within a short distance to the south-west is an appendage composed of three acres of ground, formerly encompassed with a mound of earth; the whole is situated above the farm of Cilieu, near the coast. On the hill of Llwyn Davydd are vestiges of what is supposed to have been a castle, comprising two circumvallations, 200 ft. in diameter, with high mounds and deep ditches, and containing in the centre what has the appearance of a tumulus; it is conjectured to be the site of Castell Meib Wynion, or "the castle of the sons of Wybion," captured in 1164 by Rhys ap Gruffydd; and by others supposed to be the castellated mansion of the Tewdwr." This account of Lewis's shows that the remains are considerable, and that they ought to be surveyed and delineated. I do not remember seeing them, or hearing about them during the meeting at Cardigan. H. L. J.

REVUE CELTIQUE.—This publication, which we alluded to in a recent number, is about to make its appearance. Its promoters have issued a circular containing the names of its chief contributors, among whom we recognise several of our own friends, and explaining the reason of its being set on foot. Among the latter it says:

"The investigation of Celtic languages, literatures and antiquities deserves the attention of the literary and philological world by reason of the important part acted by the Celts in the history of the Ancient World, and the treasures of the Neo-Celtic literatures. Much has been done already for these studies in Great Britain and in Ireland; nevertheless, we dare affirm that more remains to be done yet. The want of union, however, between Celtic scholars is a great obstacle to the progress of these studies. The scholars of the Continent and the scholars of the British Islands have not sufficient knowledge of one another. This is much to be regretted. For continental scholars, the British Islands, that chief stronghold of the Celtic races, are almost out of the world; Virgil's well-known verse is still applicable to them,—

Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

How can continental scholars know what texts are published, what works are pursued on the other side of the Channel, when no common centre exists for the interchange of such information? On the other hand, the scholars of insular Celtic countries, who have at their disposal the monuments, the manuscripts, the folklore and the language of their national country, often look in vain for information concerning what is being done on the Continent. Let us have an alliance between the Celtic scholars of every nation and country, and light will be shed by and by on the history and the literature of a great race."

"The list of our contributors shows that our magazine is a truly international undertaking, and that it brings together all the forces of Celtic studies. The most distinguished Celtic scholars of the

British Islands and of the Continent have kindly joined us and promised their active co-operation. We intend to publish articles written without distinction in English, French, German, or Latin. Should however a certain number of our subscribers express such a wish, we are willing to give in a French translation the papers of our German contributors.

"It is our opinion that on many points, and especially questions of origin, Celtic scholars ought to abstain from giving any definitive judgment until all sources of information be carefully investigated. Therefore we intend to publish materials chiefly, and we shall avoid too affirmative conclusions.

"We intend to publish :

"Inedited Irish, Scotch-Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton texts, with translations. We shall carefully select texts interesting either for the philology or for the history of the literature, or for the Mythology ;

"Philological essays on the Celtic languages, and on their relationship with the other Indo-European languages ;

"Researches on the religion of the ancient Celts and on Celtic folklore ;

"Dissertations on the obscure epochs in the history of the Celtic races ;

"Essays on the history of the Celtic literatures, and on their relations with the mediæval literature of Europe ;

"A bibliography, as complete as possible, of all the works concerning Celtic studies published in the British Islands and on the Continent during the course of the year."

All this reads very well, and we wish the undertaking every success ; but we must warn the promoters that they have selected a region of research hitherto much obscured by clouds, and must be on their guard against rash theorists. If it is conducted in a scientific spirit, and is kept up to the level of modern philology, much good may be effected. It will be published by Trübner and Co., London, and will appear quarterly.

Reviews.

THE ENGLISH ARCHÆOLOGIST'S HANDBOOK. By H. GODWIN, F.S.A.
J. Parker and Co., Oxford and London.

THIS is one of those decidedly useful books, the appearance of which cannot but be hailed with pleasure by the practical antiquary. Like Mr. Akerman's *Archæological Index*, it comes to help the hardworking student in the retirement of his cabinet, and assumes its place as a matter of necessity upon his table along with the other manuals of various branches of archæological science, which so distinguish the book life of the present century. The names of the author and

publishers give at once a guarantee that the work has been compiled with skill and fidelity; and, apart from a few minor matters upon which uncertainty or differences of opinion may still exist, the confidence of the learned world may be fairly claimed for this small but exceedingly useful volume. We have tested it upon various points, and are satisfied with the result.

The book does not consist of a collection of papers or memoirs upon English antiquities, but is made up of a great number of indispensable tables and chronological and architectural lists, to which the antiquary is continually obliged to refer. There is no room for a display of fine or recondite criticising, nor any attempt at it;—or rather it is like what it is, a closely printed collection of most useful results and dates, such as betokens great industry of compilation, and recommends itself at the very first glance to the attention of the student. Let the author give some account of it for himself:

“The author was induced to undertake the following work solely by the desire to facilitate the study of archæology by removing some of the obstacles which obstruct the path of the student, arising from the inaccessibility of the information which he requires.

“The materials are abundant, indeed overwhelming, but they are often as ponderous—sometimes as obscure—as the monuments to which they relate. The works on archæology, too, exceed those on most other subjects, not only in number and bulk, but also in expense. As in the case of our beautiful cathedrals, light only enters through a very costly medium.

“These difficulties in the way of the acquisition of knowledge equally affect the facility of reference to facts when acquired. A camel load of books not only requires a camel load of copper to purchase them, but also the camel itself to transport them from place to place. This is particularly the case with regard to topography.

“Supposing, however, the fortunate student to have surmounted these obstacles, and to have ensconced himself behind an array of books sufficiently extensive to satisfy the cravings of Dominie Sampson after the ‘prodigious,’ his real labours have hardly commenced. If, for example, it be his object to illustrate the castles of his native country, he will probably select the largest works as containing the most information, and, at the peril of dislocating his wrists, will place in position such mighty tomes as those of Buck and King, not to mention the many-volumed Grose; what, then, will be his disappointment to find that these voluminous and erudite authors either ignore dates altogether, or, for want of that knowledge of the various epochs of architecture which Rickman has now made elementary, represent almost every Norman tower to have been built by the Romans, and almost every mediæval arch to have been constructed by the Saxons.

“These omissions and errors can only be supplied or corrected by recourse to County Histories, Public Records, and other documents; until he gathers around him such a pile as might seem to the uninitiated a collection of materials for the commencement of a breakwater.”

There is a sly current of humour here, which shows that, though an antiquary of no small reputation, Mr. Godwin is not a disciple of Dr. Dryasdust. He cannot enliven his materials much; all he can do is to arrange them carefully, and make them as copious as his space will admit. And we are bound to say that both the author and the publishers are entitled to great credit for having got so much

valuable matter into the short space of 279 pages. *Ceteris paribus* portability is a great recommendation to any book, especially when comprehensiveness of contents is not thereby sacrificed.

A glance at Mr. Godwin's Table of Contents shows how wide is the scope of the work. It is arranged in the following main divisions: *Pre-historic Antiquities*; *Celtic Antiquities*; *British Antiquities*; *Romano-British Period*; *Anglo-Saxon Period*; *Danish Antiquities*; and the *Norman and Mediæval Period*; and each of these are of course subdivided as much as their subjects require. The comparative omission of Welsh antiquities leaves, however, the occasion open for some future antiquary to compile a similar handbook for the Principality; and to whoever he may be, we recommend before hand a careful consultation of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The Roman division is well treated. It contains a list of Roman towns, etc., in Britain; the Itinera of Antoninus; the Roman Governors of Britain, with dates; a list of Roman altars, with inscriptions; and many other connected, but minor matters.

In the Anglo-Saxon period—to pick out an example or two—we have an useful, if reliable, list of Anglo-Saxon kings prior to the heptarchy; and another of Anglo-Saxon bishoprics, all with dates; a list of supposed Anglo-Saxon buildings; and numerous good notes on Anglo-Saxon interments. Among other matters referring to the Transition period from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, we find many useful memoranda concerning the terms of measurement of land.

When we come to the Norman and Mediæval period we find that the tables of reference, lists, etc., etc., are so copious that we cannot pretend to follow them; in fact, our space will not allow of our so doing.

We must be contented with referring our readers in particular to the list of English cathedrals and castles, with dates, etc., as being of immense utility; to the chronological tables of kings from Sir Harris Nicolas, etc, and we must hastily conclude by saying that the book will live upon our table, and that we have no intention of lending it. It is one of the most useful books we ever possessed.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

BRIDGEND

ON

MONDAY, THE 9TH AUGUST,

AND TERMINATED ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY.

THE preliminary arrangements had been carried out in a manner no less effective than vigorous by the Local Committee, presided over, as Chairman, by the Ven. H. Lynch Blossie, Archdeacon of Llandaff. The Committee consisted of the following noblemen and gentlemen :

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF LLANDAFF, *Chairman.*

The Most Noble the Marquis of Bute,
Cardiff Castle

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of
Llandaff, Bishop's court, Cardiff

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
Dyffryn, Aberdare

Alexander Bassett, Esq., Llandaff, Car-
diff

G. R. Bonville, Esq., Bridgend

The Rev. Canon Bruce, St. Nicholas,
Cardiff

J. W. Nicholl Carne, Esq., D.C.L., St.
Donat's Castle, Cowbridge

G. T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais House, Mer-
thyr Tydfil

Stephen Collier, Esq., Werndew, Bridg-
end

The Rev. D. T. Davis, Whitechurch,
Cardiff

The Rev. Thomas Edmondson, Cow-
bridge

Rev. F. W. Edmondson, St. Bride's Super
Ely, Cardiff

R. Franklin, Esq., Clementston, Bridgend

Howel Gwyn, Esq., Dyffryn, Neath

The Rev. Gilbert Harries, The Rectory,
Gelligaer, Glamorganshire

R. O. Jones, Esq., Fonmon Castle, Cow-
bridge

Rev. C. R. Knight, Tythegston Court,
Bridgend

Michael Leahy, Esq., M.D., Bridgend
The Rev. David Lewis, Britonferry,
Glamorganshire

William Lewis, Esq., Bridgend

Charles Luard, Esq., Llandaff, Cardiff

T. A. Middleton, Esq., Bridgend

J. C. Nicholl, Esq., Merthyr-mawr, Bridg-
end

The Rev. E. Powell Nicholl, Laycock,
Chippenharn

W. Prichard, Esq., Bryntirion, Bridg-
end

J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., Dyffryn House,
St. Nicholas, Cardiff

The Rev. Cyril Stacey, Whitechurch,
Cardiff

F. E. Stacey, Esq., Llandough Castle,
Cowbridge

The Rev. Thomas Stacey, Bridgend

R. E. Spencer, Esq., Llandough, Car-
diff

The Rev. Francis Taynton, Cowbridge

J. Thompson, Esq., Tregroes, Bridg-
end

Major Picton Turberville, Ewenny Ab-
bey, Bridgend

The Rev. Thomas Williams, Cowbridge

The Rev. C. F. B. Wood, Penmark
Vicarage, Cowbridge

D. Yellowlees, Esq., M.D., Angelton
House, Bridgend

Local Secretaries—{ H. J. Randall, Esq., Bridgend.
The Rev. Walter Evans, The Vicarage, St. Lythans,
Cardiff

Treasurer—T. G. Smith, Esq., National Provincial Bank, Bridgend.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

THE proceedings were opened by Sir Stephen Glynne, as vice-president, taking the chair, and informing the members that a letter had been received from E. F. Coulson, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol, the president of the past year, expressing his deep regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented his attending the meeting and personally resigning to his successor the presidential chair. The Earl of Dunraven, who had kindly for the second time undertaken the office of president, then took the chair, and delivered the following address :

" In assuming the office of president of your society for this year, I am naturally reminded of the previous occasion upon which I was called on to fill the same chair. Twenty years have elapsed since the Cardiff meeting was held. These twenty years have been fruitful in archæological progress in all parts of the kingdom, and perhaps I cannot better occupy your time for a few minutes than by showing you how large a share in advancing archæological knowledge in Wales is due to the labours of this association. When the Cardiff meeting was held, this society had been only four years in existence, and doubts were entertained in the minds of many whether sufficient interest existed, or could be created, to ensure for it a successful career, or more than a very ephemeral existence. You may remember that in 1846, the year in which this Association was founded, Wales was far behind England, Ireland, and Scotland, not only in the knowledge of, but in the modern and critical study of the antiquities of this country. Very little sound investigation had been made into the authenticity and dates of our national MSS., nor, again, had any accurate inquiry been instituted into the topographical names of the country. To take a more striking illustration, the modern theory of the origin and use of our cromlechs, namely, that they were Druidic altars (a theory which was at that time nearly abandoned, or had never been held by the learned in other countries where they are to be found) was still in the ascendant among Welsh antiquaries. Indeed it was mainly owing to the discussions which took place at the Cardiff meeting, and the correspondence which arose therefrom, that sounder views have since prevailed among us as regards the use of these monuments. And here I may revert, for a moment, to the loss which our science has sustained in the death of several, but especially of two

of those who were present upon that occasion. I am quite sure that none who attended that meeting can forget the prominent part taken by the distinguished Irishmen who honoured us by their presence ; nor can be unmindful how deeply we are indebted to their profound learning and knowledge in all departments of archæology, for the elucidation of some of the prominent topics of discussion, connected with the ancient monuments of this county, nor forget the admiration which was elicited at the rare combination of social qualities with antiquarian lore which they displayed, and which contributed not a little to the success of the Cardiff meeting. The memory of Dr. Petrie and Dr. Todd must be honoured by archæologists in all parts of the empire, indeed I might say in all countries where sound learning, accurate investigation, and enlightened views are duly appreciated. Upon another of the distinguished Irishmen who were with us in 1849 has fallen the happy lot of rearing the noblest of monuments to the friend he honoured and loved ; no one can read Dr. Stokes's "Life of Petrie" without feeling how touchingly and beautifully is depicted therein the character of him who has been truly called the father of modern Irish archæology, and who has been so ably described by the same author's distinguished son as "archæologist, painter, musician, and man of letters ; as such, and for himself revered and loved." But Dr. Stokes has done more, for in this admirable work he has given a most interesting and instructive history, which will become the text-book of the subject of the rise and progress of the modern school of Irish archæology, a school which, in the results which it has already achieved, may without exaggeration be said to be certainly unsurpassed in any country in Europe. Dr. Stokes had fully intended to have been with us on this occasion, but has been unavoidably prevented from coming, as have also three other distinguished Irish archæologists who had hoped to have joined our meeting, and whose absence we must all regret. One of the three, Dr. Graves, now Bishop of Limerick, took, as some present will remember, a prominent part at the Cardiff meeting ; he is prevented by urgent business from crossing the Channel, and engaging with any Welshman who is bold enough to embark in a friendly encounter upon ancient inscriptions, Ogham characters, cromlechs, and other cognate subjects. You need hardly be reminded that this county has lost two most learned antiquaries, who were present at Cardiff, and their absence cannot but be doubly lamented, when we recollect how much of the real knowledge and learning which they possessed has perished with them, owing in some measure to that quality which, unfortunately, too many learned men share with Mr. John Traherne and Mr. Henry Knight, of an unfortunate repugnance to lay before the world the valuable stores of knowledge which they have in the course of their researches amassed. When we revert to the state of our knowledge of Welsh archæology twenty years ago, and take even a very superficial glance at what has been effected since that date, we may, I think, congratulate ourselves on the amount of good and sound work which has been carried out. In the first place, examine our Journal. I may venture to say it will bear comparison with any archæological journal

in the kingdom, for the interesting character of its communications, for the laborious research displayed by several of its contributors, for the very small number of poor articles, or articles advocating wild or exploded views, to be found in its pages, and for the excellent character of its illustrations. Taking the whole range of archæology, from the monuments of the earliest races who peopled this country down to the description of the manor houses or other buildings of the sixteenth century, almost every period, as well every branch of the subject, has received illustration in our Journal. In a few counties, Anglesea for instance, a systematic examination of the early or mediæval remains has been undertaken, and it is being well carried out. This is an example which it is to be hoped will soon be followed in other parts of the Principality. Valuable descriptions have been written of the military fortifications of the Celtic and British races, more especially in North Wales, where their remains are chiefly to be found. On this subject Welsh archæologists would do well to extend their examinations into the kindred remains which are to be seen in other parts of the empire. The dwellings of the ancient inhabitants of Wales seem to have been built partly of wood, at least their roofs were so constructed, consequently they are never to be found perfect; whereas in certain districts of Ireland, chiefly along the west coast, partly, perhaps, owing to the absence of wood, and also, in certain cases, to the buildings being probably the work of a different race, the dwellings were entirely of stone, the roofs being formed on what is popularly called the bee-hive principle, the stones being laid horizontally, and overlapping each other until they met in the centre, forming a sort of dome. In some cases these are still to be found quite perfect, conveying consequently a clearer idea, as well as forming an interesting illustration, of the mode of life of the early inhabitants of these islands. Excellent descriptions have been given of several of those very ancient monuments, the cromlechs, about which so keen a contest was carried on at the Cardiff meeting, and their sepulchral character has been firmly established. Some progress has been made, but not as much as might have been fairly expected, in the elucidation of the Roman occupation of our country. Coming down to the very interesting period of the early Christianity of Wales, we have received numerous descriptions and drawings of the inscribed crosses and monumental stones by Mr. Westwood and Mr. Longueville Jones, but these descriptions have not been sufficiently followed up by researches calculated to identify the names, so as to incorporate more satisfactorily these monuments with the history of the rise and progress of the early British Church. While upon this branch of the subject, or at all events as belonging probably to the period we are considering, I may allude to inscribed stones bearing upon them inscriptions in the Ogham character; a few of this class have been already found, and the discovery of several more, it may be hoped, will reward a closer and fuller investigation. More than twenty years have elapsed since Dr. Graves turned his attention to these inscriptions, and deciphered the alphabet in which they are written by a very ingenious mode of tabulation. Nearly twenty years have

passed since the same accomplished archæologist undertook to edit an ancient tract on the subject for the Irish Archæological Society; but this undertaking has, unfortunately, not been carried out, which is much to be regretted, especially as no one in Ireland is so competent to throw light on the vexed question of the period when this character was chiefly employed, as the Bishop of Limerick. Irish archæologists are, therefore, not in a position at present to give any satisfactory assistance to their Welsh brethren in the elucidation of this curious question, the real value of which consists in its bearing on the period of the introduction of letters into Ireland, and perhaps into Wales.

As we descend the stream of time, the contributions which have been made to the archæology of Wales through the means of this society become more important. We have received valuable papers on our ecclesiastical architecture in general, and more particularly on that of Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Monmouthshire, from the accomplished pen of Mr. Freeman, in which he has so admirably pointed out those peculiarities in their architectural features, which give such an interest to many of our churches, throwing light on the local circumstances of the districts in which they are erected. Some excellent papers have been printed on the earlier churches, chiefly of North Wales, and particularly those in Anglesea, containing some curious features and details which are worthy of attention, when comparing these churches with those of a similar age in other parts of the empire.

Not inferior in interest and importance to the papers here alluded to on ecclesiastical architecture by Mr. Freeman and other writers, are to be reckoned the valuable contributions to our knowledge of the military architecture of Wales by the masterly descriptions of some of the great feudal fortresses which form so fine a feature of our country, and for which we are indebted to Mr. Clark, the most accomplished of Welsh archæologists. May I express the hope, in which I am sure all present will join, that he will continue the series for all the principal castles of Wales? But this is not all that is expected of Mr. Clark. When a man is placed by common consent at the head of any branch of a subject, he is bound to show that he is worthy of that distinction, and I, for one, shall not be satisfied until he accomplishes for England and Wales what M. Viollet le Duc has so admirably executed for France, by writing a complete treatise on our mediæval military architecture. I will not even stop here, but will stretch my hopes that his work may embrace the ancient military architecture of the British empire, thus including Ireland, where I grieve to say we have at present no Clark to elucidate our military antiquities; but I should fear that the idea of unravelling the history of, and discriminating between the characteristics of, Cahers, Cashels, Duns, Lis's, and Rath's, commencing with the grand Fir-Bolg stone fortresses in Aran, for the date of the erection of which nearly two thousand years ago we have strong presumptive evidence, down to the square towers, enclosed in a baun, built in such numbers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, would so alarm even the energetic mind of

Mr. Clark that he would fear ever to set foot again on the shores of the sister island. Important light has been thrown upon two other branches of Welsh archæology, through the pages of our Journal, first, on family history, and secondly on parochial history, and here, too, we are mainly indebted to the same gifted writer, as exemplified in his papers on the Earls of Pembroke, the Mansels of Margam, etc., and in the exhaustive accounts of parishes, such as Llanancarvan. These form the true models upon which really accurate and satisfactory county histories can hereafter be formed. To come down in this very slight sketch to rather more recent times, some excellent papers have been written on the domestic architecture of Wales; in this department, however, and particularly as regards this county, much remains still to be done. But the good effected by the Cambrian Archæological Association is not confined to Wales. A very interesting and successful meeting, held under the presidency of one of your county members, Mr. H. Vivian, took place in Cornwall. Our own knowledge was beneficially enlarged by the comparison of the various antiquities of that land, so allied to Wales in the origin of its inhabitants with the corresponding ones in this country; and what was of more importance, a stimulus was given to the study of antiquities in Cornwall, which has already been productive of beneficial results. The same may be said of the Isle of Man, consequent upon the meeting recently held at Douglas, which has led to the production of several excellent papers upon various portions of the antiquities of that island.

It is scarcely necessary to occupy your time in pointing out the principal objects of our annual meetings. Two of them must be obvious to all present—the first, to stimulate local inquiry and research, by creating an interest in the subject generally in the minds of persons who have naturally some taste for looking into the past history of their district, but whose taste has had no opportunity for being cultivated or developed; and secondly, by the means of those who are skilled in the matter, to point out the peculiarities of the architecture or other features of the antiquarian remains of the neighbourhood, and to exhibit the manner in which they should be described, and their history investigated.

I may remark that this district contains a very unusual combination of objects of archæological interest, and at few towns could a meeting be held, where so many places are to be found extending in date through so great a range of time, and of such varied character, as will be visited from Bridgend. They may be said to commence, if we include the excursion to Gower on Saturday next, under Mr. H. Vivian's auspices, with the tumuli and barrows of prehistoric times. Then we have the British or Celtic fortifications, such as that still remaining at Dunraven, and other places along the coast. Next comes a class of monuments, which I regret to say are but scantily appreciated here, namely, the ancient Christian inscribed stones and crosses. This expression will not be deemed too strong, when I remind you that they are, for their number, and for the length of their inscriptions, unequalled in any portion of the kingdom, where crosses of a similar date exist. Certainly, as Dr. Petrie pointed out at Cardiff, there is

no such collection within a few miles of each other in Ireland, as is to be found in the group comprising Llantwit, Coychurch, Langan, Merthyr Mawr, and Margam. At the last-mentioned place no less than seven are to be seen now within a few yards of each other; and yet little or nothing has been done towards identifying the persons they commemorate with the different ecclesiastical establishments which must have once existed in this neighbourhood, and with which they were obviously connected. Passing to a later period, you will see some interesting churches containing characteristic local features, including among them the very peculiar church of Llantwit, and the remarkable semi-fortified abbey of Ewenny. Of abbeys of the first rank, we have the ruins of Margam, with its noble chapter-house, and within our reach is the beautiful and most interesting cathedral of Llandaff, so lately restored by the zeal and munificence of the inhabitants of this county. Of castles you will see a variety, ranging in date from the simple Norman keep of Ogmore to the latest portions of St. Donats. This most picturesque castle, now happily saved from becoming a mere ruin, beautifully situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, with its ancient church and elegant cross, would of itself repay the archæologist many miles of travel to visit. In addition, you will see one of the grandest mediæval fortresses in the kingdom, Caerphilly, exhibiting even in its decay, a most instructive example of military skill and feudal power. In our excursions will also be included several examples of the domestic architecture of our ancestors, dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. From this enumeration you will see the justice of a previous remark, that few places in the Principality afford so great a variety of objects to be visited, extending over so vast a range of time in the dates of their erection, and including among them several of peculiar interest and of considerable importance.

Having touched upon what has been effected in the archæology of Wales since the commencement of our Association in 1846, may I be permitted to point out very briefly how much still remains to be done? First, for this county, a complete description, with accurate views and measurements, of our cromlechs, and an examination of the ground within them, is still a desideratum. Our Roman roads and stations have not been thoroughly explored and mapped down; we have no accurate descriptions, with measurements of the various earthworks which exist, particularly along the coast. When properly examined, these forts or camps will probably be found to be divisible into more than one class, and to belong to more than one age. It appears that the Rev. H. H. Knight read a paper at the Monmouth meeting, in which he advocated the idea, that the coast forts or earth works were erected by the Danes. This paper, unfortunately, was never published, and I am unacquainted with the arguments by which his theory is supported. One of the most interesting features in the archæology of this county is the number of the inscribed Christian stones to which I have already alluded. This class of monument has been entirely neglected by our local antiquaries. May we venture to hope that the owner of the most remarkable group, that which stands within

and around the walls of his noble chapter-house of Margam, a building which appears almost modern by the side of those venerable monuments of a ruder age, and a more primitive state of art, will give to the world accurate drawings or photographs with measurements of them; and what would be better still, will include all the similar Christian inscribed stones of the neighbourhood, forming as they do the most important collection of the monuments of the pre-Norman Church to be found in England or Wales. Researches should be diligently made among the ancient Welsh ecclesiastical records, such as the book of Llandaff and others, in order to try and identify the names which appear upon these inscriptions, so as to obtain a better clue than we at present possess of the date of their erection. By these means the foundation would be laid for obtaining some definite knowledge on the rise and progress of ecclesiastical art in this country before the Norman Conquest. This very interesting branch of archæology is being admirably worked out for Ireland by one of the highest authorities on the subject of ancient Irish art, and I trust that the result of the accomplished author's labours, in tracing the progress of Irish monumental ecclesiastical art, may, by her kind consent, be laid before you, for the purpose of comparison, during the present meeting. Not one-half of our mediæval castles have as yet been described, and scarcely anything has been done towards illustrating the manor-houses, and other examples of domestic architecture, so many of which are to be found in this county.

To any one conversant with the early ecclesiastical architecture of Ireland, it appears curious that so few remains of the Welsh Church, prior to the eleventh century, have been as yet noticed, while on the other side of the Channel hundreds of churches remain, some tolerably perfect, many of them erected centuries before that date. It is not probable that any portion of these primitive churches exist in this county; but on the islands along the coast of Pembrokeshire, or in the most out-of-the-way portions of some of the western counties, small early cells or oratories, analogous to those on the western coast of Ireland, may be discovered. It would be very interesting to see whether any difference in the plan or size of the buildings, or their modes of construction, is observable; whether there is the same sort of difference in the primitive churches as exists in the crosses and monumental stones, between those of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and the Isle of Man.

I have endeavoured, though very superficially, to take a rapid survey of the progress of archæology in Wales since the formation of our Association, and to point out in what manner, and to what objects, future inquiries may most profitably be directed. The principal aim of archæological research is to reconstruct, chiefly through the monumental remains of bygone times, the past history of our race. As at present understood, the science of archæology, in the popular acceptance of the term, embraces within its range all traces of the works of man, beginning with the very earliest pre-historic epoch, the study of which almost more properly appertains to the domain of geology, as in the case of the flints in the gravel deposits in the

valley of the Somme and elsewhere, which are at present the oldest records of man's existence in the globe. From this we arrive at the probably long subsequent period of the bone caves, affording the first evidence of man's social condition, and the rise of art, as exemplified in the very remarkable drawings upon the bones of animals, some of which are entirely extinct. To the age of the bone caves are referred the Kjekkenmoddens or refuse heaps of Denmark, and some other countries, and also the earlier lake dwellings of Switzerland. The whole of this long period of man's existence in a savage state is classed under the term of the stone age. To this succeeds the bronze age, during which many of the lake dwellings were erected, and, perhaps, some of the great sepulchral monuments, such as New Grange, Dowth, etc., in Ireland; also Stonehenge, and Abury in England, and many of the cromlechs and barrows, and other megalithic structures; also the crannogs or lake dwellings of Ireland and Scotland. We now arrive at the so-called iron age, when we begin to stand upon historic ground. From that epoch to the present appears but a small portion in time of man's existence on this earth. We cannot fail to be struck, when considering his past history, at the extremely slow progress made during the long ages to which I have for a moment called your attention, as contrasted with the rapid progress in civilisation which characterises the historic period. The study of archæology, when thus looked at in its full length and breadth, is surely one of the most attractive which can occupy the mind of man. To whatever branch of the subject you more specially devote yourselves, you can no longer do so in that spirit of mere curiosity for diving into the past, which characterised the antiquary of the old school. Each branch forms, as it were, a link in the great chain which binds not only the history, but the destiny of man, from the remotest period, countless years ago, when he first appeared on this earth, to the truly marvellous age in which we are now living. The provisional character of the subdivisions which have been mentioned, and the uncertainty which still surrounds, in questions of detail, the prehistoric period of man's existence, serves but to add a charm to the investigations they involve. Where truth is the object, and an earnest and philosophical method of inquiry the mode by which that object is pursued, no fear need be entertained lest such researches should tend to weaken the evidence for the divine government of the world. In contemplating the architectural remains of the middle ages, of those centuries which produced the most glorious examples of the taste and piety of man which have ever been erected, we cannot but be struck by noticing that the noblest and most prominent monuments were those reared for the honour of God and the service of religion. I fear we cannot say this of the great architectural works of the present day.

But, looking from another point of view, while admiring the grandeur of the feudal castles which form such picturesque objects in all parts of the country, we are forcibly reminded of the low and oppressed state which the lower classes must then have been in. Here we may feel satisfaction at the advance which has been made in their

social condition in modern times ; and while studying the records of past ages, and reconstructing the history of the condition of our countrymen in early and mediæval times, we may well rejoice at the security of life and property which now prevail, in the place of the constant insecurity and discomfort, and the absence of liberty, which accompanied the lives of nearly all, but especially of the poorer classes of these countries. Looking back, therefore, through the entire period of the past history of man, as exhibited to us by modern archæological discoveries, we can scarcely fail to perceive that the whole exhibits one grand scheme of progression, which, notwithstanding partial periods of decline, has for its end the ever-increasing civilisation and happiness of man, and the gradual development of his highest faculties, and for its object the continual manifestation of the design, the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of Almighty God."

The President then called on the secretary to read the report, but with this order the Rev. E. L. Barnwell was unable to comply, as by some accident or neglect the portmanteau, which contained the report, did not make its appearance at the station on his arrival. He, however alluded to one or two of the more important parts of it, which were the proposals to commence a fourth series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in 1870 ; to compile and publish a classified index of the twenty-four volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and to print at once the third and concluding portion of the Gower Survey. The two other principal subjects introduced in the report were a notice of the proposed International Celtic Review, to be published under the editorship of M. H. Gaidoz, if sufficient subscribers can be obtained, and a formal invitation to the Association to send over a delegation of members to represent the society at the International Celtic Congress, which was to be held shortly at Brest.

The President drew the attention of the members to the fact that Wales did not possess a museum of national antiquities. Dublin and Edinburgh had each such a museum, and the British Museum had of late years made considerable progress in collecting antiquities of this class, and he thought Wales ought to make an effort to have a collection of its own. Nor was the difficulty of deciding where it should be placed in his opinion insurmountable.

Mr. Clark, at the request of the President, after alluding to the loss sustained by archæologists through the deaths of Dr. Todd and Dr. Petrie, and to the presence among themselves of an intimate friend of the latter, who was engaged on the publication of some of the more valuable collections of Dr. Petrie, gave a sketch of the history of the Lordship of Glamorgan, and of its more important early remains, sepulchral and military, its numerous incised crosses, etc., etc. He pointed out with much clearness the strategic importance of the Norman and other early castles throughout the district, especially those running up from Cardiff to the interior mountain land as far as Morlais Castle, thus completely holding in check the Welsh, who were constantly making inroads into the lower and more valuable lands, torn from them by Fitzhamon and his followers.

Mr. Freeman followed with some observations on the principal characteristics of the churches to be visited during the week. He pointed out the great similarity which could be traced between many of the churches of this part of Glamorganshire, and those of the opposite coast of Somersetshire, mentioning more particularly St. John's at Cardiff as a remarkable instance of this similarity. He suggested also the desirability, if it could be managed, of having a joint meeting in some central position for the more complete and easy comparison of the two districts. He alluded also to the juxtaposition of different races so much more strongly marked in this portion of South Wales than elsewhere. Thus three different races had left their traces in the nomenclature of the district, as illustrated even by the programme of the week's excursions, which contained Norman, English, and Welsh names. Hence he was reminded that however satisfactorily the labours of the Association had hitherto been as regards the illustration of the earlier and mediæval remains throughout the Principality, he thought that one important subject had not received due attention. He alluded to the origin and early history of the municipal towns in Wales, and earnestly recommended the subject to the attention of the members.

The lateness of the hour precluding the reading of any papers, the arrangements for the following day were announced, and the meeting dispersed.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

Coity Castle, with which the day's excursion commenced, was given by Fitzhamon to Sir Payne Turberville, from whom it passed successively to the families of Berkrolles, Gamage, Sydney, and Wyndham, and is now part of the Dunraven estates. The present ruins are more picturesque than illustrative of early castle building, as the whole structure has undergone many alterations and additions, having been inhabited within the last two hundred years.

There were, as usual, an outer and inner bailey, protected by the ordinary external defences. The principal ruins consist of two blocks of buildings, one of which contains a singular kind of portal, and has lost within three or four years some of its upper stories. The other contains the remains of a stone vaulted hall, with a similarly vaulted passage by its side, beyond which, in the basement of one of the large towers, was the grand receptacle for the refuse of the castle. Mr. Clark gave a short account of the history of the castle, and pointed out the more interesting portions of its remains.

The adjoining church was next visited, and its details were pointed out by Mr. Freeman. It is a cruciform building, a form not common in the district, and has a partially military character. It consists of a nave, transepts, choir, and presbytery, the choir being under the tower. The only addition to the original plan is that of the south porch. The door to the Rood loft is approached by a remarkable

staircase placed against the west wall, and supported on two half arches. Beneath it is a stone bench and a recess, which Mr. Freeman thought was a squint out of the nave, as occurs sometimes in Pem-brookeshire. Under the eastern window of the south side of the presbytery is a curious arrangement thus described by a writer in the *Ecclesiologist* (viii, 291): "There are three cinquefoiled recesses, of which the westernmost only is prolonged so as to form a proper sedile. The eastern one contains the piscina, with a multifoiled orifice, while the middle compartment is of the same length as the piscina, and may have been a credence." There are also two diminutive monumental figures in this part of the church, and a very singular chest with a saddle back top, the sloping side being enriched with late flamboyant tracery, but the gabels are original, and the exposed side is elaborately carved with the emblems of the Passion. For what purpose it was intended is uncertain. It was suggested that it might have been a Feretory, but from its rude and unfinished back it is clear that it must have been intended to stand close against the wall. A doubt has been raised concerning the east window, which has been suspected of being debased, but Mr. Freeman considers it to be a genuine Decorated one with certain peculiarities. There are two sets of squints in the church, a peculiarity noticed in other churches visited during the week.

Coy Church, which was next inspected under Mr. Freeman's guidance, is decidedly superior to that of Coity, and being the earlier of the two, it may, as Mr. Freeman conjectures, have served partly as a model to the builder of the later church. One great difference, however, exists in Coy Church having aisles and buttresses, which are wanting in Coity. The building is of early Decorated, or even transitional style from Early English, with the exception of the semi-military central tower, so common in South Wales, and of perpendicular character. The arrangement of the choir and presbytery is the same as that of Coity Church. The side windows of the presbytery and in the east end of the south transept are trefoil lancets with pointed labels, the whole range being externally connected by a string, while internally the labels are connected so as to form an arcade, the whole effect of which is extremely good. Mr. Freeman also drew attention to the other most striking points, more particularly the west front, of admirable composition, although simple and unornamented; the clerestory windows, merely cinquefoiled openings, and only existing on the south side; the west doorway, which has the appearance of Early English from its detached banded shafts, but which he thought was of the same character as the rest of the building, namely, the early transitional style of Edward I. But by far the most singular and striking feature are the west windows of the aisles, which Mr. Freeman considered to be unique. They are large pointed quatrefoils, having internally a lozenge-shaped rear arch. A view of these windows is given in the plate which accompanies Mr. Freeman's account of these churches, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1857, and the perusal of which is recommended to all who wish for more complete information about these churches.

A sedile and piscina, with a triangular canopy above its sill, face an arched ambry in the north wall, near which is the rudely sculptured effigy of Thomas Ivans, rector of the parish, who died in 1591, which is mentioned by a writer in the *Ecclesiologist* as a singular specimen of a tomb of that date. Opposite to it is a very small effigy, probably of a child (*Ecclesiologist*, viii, p. 253). There is another effigy in the north transept, which is remarkable from its having apparently served a double purpose. Originally it represented a female with long hair. This has been cut short, and the form of a tonsure cut in its proper position, so that in its altered state it represents an ecclesiastic, and not a female. The general execution of the work is somewhat coarse, and is probably of late fourteenth century date.

Besides the usual churchyard cross are two others ornamented with interlacing pattern, which was more or less in use from a very early age until the twelfth century.

The church is at present dismantled, and in the hands of the builders, and with, perhaps, the exception of the woodwork in the chancel roof, the work, as far as it had gone, appeared to be satisfactory.

The interesting Church of Ewenny was next inspected and explained also by Mr. Freeman, whose full and valuable account of it will be found in the volume already mentioned. The church is one of the oldest and most remarkable edifices throughout Wales, and, with the exception of a certain amount of destruction, has undergone little or no modification. It is of pure Norman character, and built with a view to defence, independent of the strong outerworks by which it was protected except on one side. It was a cross church with chapels, opening into the north side of the presbytery and eastern one of the south transept; but the chapels, together with the north transept, have long since been removed. An elegant early English niche is inserted in the eastern wall of the existing transept, and on the opposite side is an arcade of seven small arches. The wooden screen which divides the presbytery from the space under the tower is apparently of the fifteenth century, as the lower part is ornamented with the linen-pattern. The upper portion, however, has tracery of late decorated work.

The roof of the presbytery presents a rare instance of Romanesque vaulting on so large a scale. Over the three western bays is a barrel vault, but the eastern bay has groined cellular vaulting. For other details of this roof reference must be made to Mr. Freeman's description referred to above, where a view of the presbytery and screen, and the ground plan of the building are given.

The tombstone of the founder, Morice de Londres, now on the north side of the presbytery, is well known, and has been more than once engraved (See *Hoare's Itinerary of Baldwin*, vol. i, and *Cutt's Manual of Slabs*, plate 39). The foliated cross and pattern along the bevelled sides are very elegant, but together with the characters of the inscription seem more like the work of the thirteenth than of the preceding century. He gave his new church to the Abbey at Gloucester in 1141; and 1150 is the date assigned by Cutt to the

stone. The inscription at full length is—*Ici gist Morice de Londres fondeur. Dieu lui rend son labour. Amen.*

The nave, as before stated, was cut off by a wall, which at present entirely blocks the western arch of the Lantern, and even prior to the loss of its solitary aisle must always have appeared small and crowded. The blocked arcade is a fine example of Grand Plain Norman. On the south side no original windows remain, but one may be traced high in the wall above the cloister, so as to range with the clerestory on the other side. Hence Mr. Freeman suggests the reason of there being only one aisle, as a cloister built against the aisle would have been as high as the aisle itself, and thus prevented the existence of any aisle windows within. The architect, therefore, would be induced to omit the aisle altogether.

The domestic buildings are said to have been in existence up to the commencement of the present century, but no portion except a building with a barrel vaulted roof, and probably coeval with the church, is in existence. Portions, however, of the strong works which fortified the monastery, remain, consisting of a portion of the wall to the north-west of the church, the great gateway and a bastion at the extreme west end. Major Picton Turberville, the present owner, and as such successor of the ancient priors, received the visitors with Benedictine hospitality, after which they proceeded to Dunraven Castle, where the same kind of hospitality awaited them. On the conclusion of the collation, Mr. Octavius Morgan, in proposing the health of the venerable hostess, returned the thanks of the Association for the kindness and hospitality with which they had been received. The Earl of Dunraven, in reply to Mr. Morgan, remarked that although the present castle was not one of those which Mr. Clark could so well describe, it was the successor of a much earlier and Norman structure, which was erected within one of those strong British or Celtic fortifications so numerous on the shores of South Wales. Dunraven, as now spelled, is rather Irish than Welsh. Dyndryvaen is the form found in the ancient British chronicles, which, according to the best authorities, signifies the fortress of the three points or angles. The triple rampart is composed of small stones and earth, and even in its present state, in the greater part of its circuit, is an exceedingly strong post. The original extent of these lines, it was stated, can even now be made out.

After luncheon several interesting drawings and photographs of Irish antiquities were inspected, but the great object of attraction was a two-handled chalice of silver, found last year at Ardagh, in the county of Limerick. From the character of the ornamentation and the inscription on the chalice itself, it has been ascribed to an age as early as the tenth century. The ornaments are principally of a kind of filagree work in gold, but wrought with such marvellously minute delicacy that the most skilful gold-workers of the present day cannot reproduce the elaborate details, which have been executed with such extreme accuracy. With it were found four brooches, examples of early Irish art, also covered with ornamentation of the same character as that of the chalice.

Before resuming their carriages the majority of the visitors cursorily surveyed the primæval fortified work, which is well defended by ramparts of earth and stone, and in its original state must have been a place of great strength; after which the route was continued along the top of the cliffs, commanding a charming view of the Channel and opposite shores, until the Castle of Ogmore was reached, the ruins of which are small, consisting of a portion of an early Norman keep, and fragments of the curtain which enclosed the outer court. A detached building stands near it, of indifferent masonry, but apparently as old as the fifteenth century. There is a freestone slab lying on the ground, which being ornamented with a moulding on three sides only was intended to be fixed against a wall, and hence it has been conjectured to have been an altar slab; but it has not the appearance of one. It is remarkable, however, that court proceedings are opened upon it, and an adjournment is then made to some more convenient place of meeting.

The Church of Merthyr Mawr is a new one, but numerous incised stones and sepulchral slabs of various dates have been collected and placed under the east wall, including one of the Paulinus stones, and which has been noticed in the Journal. Among them also is a pillar stoup, which is not often found in Wales. On the higher ground, in the garden, and above the house, are two of the more important monumental stones of the same character as one in the churchyard at Coy, and some of those in the grounds of Margam Abbey. The inscriptions have been read by Dr. Petrie and others, but their readings do not quite agree. They are of that uncertain period which extended to the twelfth century. After enjoying for some time the beauty of the scenery, in which the ruins of Ogmore Castle form a conspicuous feature, the excursionists returned to Bridgend.

EVENING MEETING.—The President commenced the proceedings by calling on Professor Babington to give a resumé of the day's proceedings; after which the Rev. Dr. Russell, the President of Maynooth College, read a paper on the early inscribed stones of Ireland, and which had been written by Miss Stokes, an intimate friend of the late Dr. Petrie. After his death a number of unfinished manuscripts were found, and several of his friends distributed them among themselves with a view to their publication; no less to do honour to his memory than that these invaluable stores might not be lost to the world. Miss Stokes had undertaken a paper on the early inscriptions on stones which Dr. Petrie had been gradually collecting since 1822. The reading of the paper was accompanied with numerous illustrations of the different forms of the cross, the latest of which appear to have been in ordinary use as late as the eighth century, although they do not appear to have been found in Italy of a date later than the fifth century.

The Rev. James Allen, in alluding to the interest and importance of the paper of Miss Stokes, deprecated in strong language the mischievous mutilation and destruction of such monuments, and which he regretted to say was still going on.

After a reply of Archdeacon Blosse, explaining to Mr. Allen the reason why no local temporary museum had been established on this occasion,

the Rev. Walter Evans, one of the secretaries of the local committee, thought that, if further attention was directed, through the medium of the Journal of the Association, to the importance of these monumental stones, they would be treated with greater respect and be more carefully preserved.

Professor Babington and Mr. G. T. Clark cordially supported the remarks of Mr. J. Allen, as to the great interest and value of the paper read by Dr. Russell, and which they trusted would be permitted to appear in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The thanks of the society were then voted to Miss Stokes and to Dr. Russell.

Mr. Barnwell next read as much as time permitted of a paper by Dr. Carne, on the antiquities of Lantwit Major, a place which that gentleman identified with Bovium, but which Sir R. Colt Hoare places near Cowbridge, and between that place and Ewenny, agreeing therein with Camden, Gale, and other commentators of the *Itinerary*. But whether it was the ancient Bovium or not, it derives its present name from St. Illutus, who established the college here, which Dr. Carne places on the top of the hill to the south-west of the church, and to the north of the present gate-house, where are remains of extensive foundations in a field which is still church property.

The President announced the arrangements of the next day, and dismissed the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The church of St. Bride, the first object visited, is early Norman, with later additions and insertions. In addition to the two small and original squints, two later and larger ones have been added. The same kind of addition was noticed elsewhere in this district. The two most remarkable things in the church are the Norman font, of the same kind as that at Llantwit; and the coffin-lid of a Butler, on which the knight is represented with his legs crossed, armed in a hauberk and chausses of mail, wearing a long surtout open in front. The only portion of plate-armour is a small skull-cap, on the front of which is a fleur-de-lis between two covered cups. On the shield are the three covered cups of Boteler. The ornamenting the head-piece with any device is said to be very unusual. The inscription is IOHAN LE BOTILER GIT ICI. DEU. DE. SA. ALME. EIT. MERCI. AMEN. Mr. Albert Way, in his notice of this slab (*Arch. Journal*, ii, 383), assigns it to the latter portion of the thirteenth century. It has also been reproduced in *Cutt's Slabs and Crosses*, from a rubbing by the Rev. F. T. Bayly of Brookthorpe. Its excellent preservation is owing to the fact that it, together with the coffin, was buried in the churchyard until a few years ago. The coffin still remains outside, but should be placed inside the church, and be recovered with its slab, the lower part of which is at present concealed by a modern wooden partition drawn across the eastern end of the chancel, and serving the double purpose of a reredos to the Communion Table, and a screen to hide some mutilated stones lying amid rubbish and dirt. The wretched state in

which the chancel was left, reflects little credit on those to whom it belongs, and presents a marked contrast, in this respect, to the nave. From this church the carriages proceeded to the Castle of St. Donat's, which, up to 1738, had continued in the possession of the Stradlings, the progenitor of whom received it from Robert Fitz Hamon. After little more than a century from the death of the last Stradling of St. Donat's it has been acquired by a descendant of that ancient family. Mr. Clark and Mr. Octavius Morgan pointed out the various details of this castle, which has, however, undergone many alterations at different times, and which are being still carried on to a considerable extent. Externally, the most striking parts are the great outer gateway and the keep. Internally there is some good, early English work, especially a fireplace of that date, in the entrance-tower. The building near the entrance, and which forms a traverse between the outer and inner wards, was thought by some to have been the chapel; but doubts of this were expressed by others. The offices and various apartments surround the inner court, but none of them are of much archæological interest, except the great dining-hall of the Tudor period, and a large upper room, which contains a fine mantel-piece and some good wood carving. The church, which lies in a very picturesque situation under the castle, is early Norman, with later additions and changes. In the Stradling chapel of the fifteenth century, are some singular paintings commemorating different members of the Stradling family, and a handsome marble monument to the memory of the last of the race. In the churchyard is a singularly beautiful cross of the fourteenth century.

After examining the castle and church, the numerous company were received with hearty welcome by Dr. and Mrs. Carne. At the conclusion of the luncheon, the Earl of Dunraven, as President, returned the thanks of the Association to Dr. and Mrs. Carne for their ample hospitality; and Dr. Carne having expressed, at some length, the pleasure Mrs. Carne and himself felt in receiving the members on this occasion, an adjournment was made to Llantwit, the most remarkable place in all Wales, with the exception of St. David's; or, to use the words of Mr. Freeman (whose account, supplemented by Messrs. Parker and Longueville Jones, will be found in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1858):—"The most striking series of buildings in the country". The nave of the church consists of three bays, the arcades of which are similar but superior to those of Manorbier, and so entirely plain and devoid of the simplest ornament or even chamfer, that their age is uncertain. Mr. Freeman thinks they are of the same date as the aisle-windows, which are of incipient Geometrical tracery. Mr. Parker, on the other hand, thinks the piers are more likely to be of the end of the twelfth century. The piers of the tower-arches, apparently the oldest portion of the building, have either been built upon or used up in a reckless manner. A view of one of them, as well as of the font, will be found opposite page 35 of the volume alluded to. The western portion (a part of the original plan) is called "the Old Church," although more than a century later than the eastern one; and Mr. Freeman accounts for the

appellation by supposing that this was originally the parochial church; but, on the Dissolution, deserted for the larger church of the monks, which would thus become the parishioners' *new church*, and cause the deserted one to be called the *old one*. At the extreme end of this western portion is a galilee, or large western porch, with a chapel over it, which, Mr. Parker thinks, as usual under such circumstances, was dedicated to St. Michael. In the south aisle of the eastern church is a niche let into, and partially projecting from, the wall, an engraving of which is given opposite page 43 of the same volume. The decoration consists of a vine climbing up each side of the niche, and twisting round the heads of fourteen crowned persons. At the top is the head of the Saviour, with the crossed nimbus. The lower part, with the figure of Jesse, is in the western building; the two lowest compartments being missing, but which may yet be found whole or broken among loose stones or under ground. This genealogical tree is of the early part of the thirteenth century, and when painted and gilt, as traces shew to have been the case, must have had a rich effect. Mr. Longueville Jones thinks that it contained a figure of the Virgin, and that her chapel was where the niche is now. Adjoining the western chapel are the ruins of a small house, probably for the use of the sacristan, and which Mr. Parker assigns to the fourteenth century. There are also two later monuments. The larger one is described as of the time of Henry VIII, and bears, according to Dr. Carne, the inscription—*PRINS RICHARD HOPKINS*, and to the right of the head of the figure is the head of a child in a kind of cup or cornucopia. The opposite corner of the stone is lost, so that it is uncertain whether we have the whole of the original inscription. From the absence of a cross before the *R*, it is probable that some letters are missing, and very important ones too; for the figure itself, with all its details of dress, is that of a *female* and not a *man*; and the addition of the little child in its cup would intimate that she died with her infant in her confinement. The other figure is kneeling in a very uncomfortable position, and has much of the same style and character as the effigy of the Lady Hopkins, especially as regards the hat and ruff, which are almost identical in form. The frame-work, however, with which the figure is enclosed is certainly later than the time of Henry VIII, and nearer the time of James I. Some strange tradition assigns this effigy to Sir Walter Raleigh. The coats of arms on the roof are given and described in the *Journal*. To the north of the tower is a slab to the memory of Matthew Voss, who died 1534, at the age of 129. The old church, still a popular burial place, contains several early and interesting tomb-stones, the most curious of which has been figured and described by Mr. Westwood, in the *Journal* for 1847, who assigns it to the thirteenth century, and considers it one of the earliest known examples of what he calls "partial effigies", where only the head, or head and breast, is represented. In the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, Plate 3, will be found the cross of St. Illutus, and other monuments, as well as the statement that these were brought from a place called "The Great House", where a chapel is said to have stood. The inscription has given much

trouble; but that proposed by the late Rev. N. Carne is probably the correct one, although the meaning of some parts is still dubious. The general intention is plain enough, viz., to commemorate that Howell, in the name of the Trinity, erected the cross. Another very remarkable stone stands on the east side of the porch, and was discovered, in 1789, in a singular manner, owing to some tradition, the account of which seems fairly substantiated by contemporary evidence. Nor less remarkable is its inscription, which tells us that Samson erected the cross for the good of the souls of himself, of King Iuthahel, and Artmael, or Arthfall, King of Gwent, according to the Book of Llandaff. Dr. Carne identifies this Samson with the archbishop who went over and died at Dol, in Brittany, and whose rescue of Indual, a Breton prince, is recorded in his life (*Liber Llandav.* p. 303). The similarity between *Iuthahel* and *Indual* is singular. The cross of St. Illutus on the north side of the church, of the same ornamentation and character as the other, was erected by the same Samson, and is described by Gough in his additions to Camden. The gateway, barn, and other adjuncts to the Church of Llantwit, are already fully noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, as well as the famous bell of St. Illutus, by Professor Westwood (*Arch. Camb.*, 1848, p. 236). Local authorities believe that the bell now in the belfry of what is called the Town Hall, is the original bell of the saint, with which are connected many legends; but the size, form, and inscription, all show that the present bell is a much later one, although associated with the saint, as appears by the inscription, *Sancte Illute ora pro nobis*. There are numerous early remains of domestic architecture scattered through the village; but time did not allow examination of them, with the exception of one nearly opposite the Town Hall, and now a small inn, but at one time the abode of a person of importance. Time not admitting of a visit to Boverton, Llanmihangel Manor House and Church were next inspected. The church is small and not remarkable but for its distinctly military character, as shown by the strongly fortified tower, the upper part of which was only to be reached from the interior by means of ladders. Instead of the more usual narrow windows on the upper part, there are exceedingly well executed cross-loopholes. The manor house opposite the church is a good specimen of what is rare in Wales—namely, the original mansion of the higher Welsh gentry. Most of them have been converted into farm premises or have been entirely replaced by more modern structures. In North Wales the finest example of the kind is the mansion at Corsygedol in Merioneth, notwithstanding its later additions. The house at Llanmihangel, if not so large or picturesque, is hardly of less interest, and in its lower portions may be older. These parts are stone vaulted, with arched doorways, and may perhaps be as old as the fourteenth century, but more likely are of the fifteenth. A large, wide staircase leads to the grand apartments, which are later, one of them still retaining its tapestry. In the opposite angle of the house a circular staircase also conducts to the upper stories. In the basement is a small stone-vaulted apartment called the prison, and from which a passage in the wall leads to the chamber with the tapestry. This

staircase is supposed to have been used to bring prisoners to the room above, but it was more probably an ordinary staircase by which private communication between the upper and lower stories might be kept up. A remarkable feature is the avenue of yew trees at the back of the house, and which is probably unrivalled in Wales. Beaupré was omitted, as too much out of the road; so that the ruins of St. Quentin's Castle and Cowbridge completed the day's excursion.

St. Quentin's Castle retains little more than its great gateway and some fragments of the outer curtain. The keep occupied the usual central position, but has long since been a complete ruin. Cowbridge has only one of its three gates, and that has been more or less altered at different times; so that it has little of its original character left. The church was also visited. The staircase of the tower is of unusual but picturesque character, and the tower itself has evidently been intended to assist in the defence of the town, the wall of which ran close below. There was no meeting this evening.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

The excursion of the day commenced with an examination of Llandaff Cathedral under the guidance of Mr. Freeman, who began with the exterior, according to his usual plan. The history of the building has already been given by him in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Since, however, that was written, the complete and costly restoration of the whole building has been well effected, and the cathedral, instead of being, as it was, a disgrace, is now no little honour to South Wales. No expense seems to have been spared in doing the work thoroughly well; but exceptions might perhaps be made to one or two parts of the new work, such as the reredos, which, handsome as it is in itself, is somewhat out of place in its present position, and all the more so as the remains of the original screen would have enabled it to be reproduced entire, with its fine open tabernacle work. The inlaid work in the stalls may also, in the opinion of some, be thought to remind too much of Tunbridge ware. Externally, the new tower and spire have also too much foreign element, and that, too, not of the best character, as regards the tower. The position of organ-pipes projecting at an angle from the face of the organ is offensive to the eye, but is said to be advantageous as regards the ear. The fine gateway of the ancient Episcopal Palace forms the frontispiece of the *Arch. Camb.* for 1847, as does the west door of the cathedral that of the volume for 1851.

Castell Coch, although not mentioned in the programme, was next visited, and its principal details pointed out by Mr. Clark, who has given an account of it in his Topographical Notes in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1850.

The inner court is protected by a strong circular curtain and three round towers; the hall filling up the space between the north and south towers. The third tower is on the east side, and, like the other two, consisted of three stories. In the northern one the two lower

stories still retain their original vaulting. The main entrance was between the southern and eastern towers. The outer court of the castle occupied the remainder of the east end of the natural platform, and was originally, in Mr. Clark's opinion, protected by a parapet. He thinks, also, that no part of the work is Norman, but of the time of Henry III, and a little earlier than Caerphilly.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE was next visited. It has been fully described by Mr. Clark in the same volume, and illustrated with a plan and view of it restored to its original state. Mr. Clark and Mr. Octavius Morgan now went over, in detail, as far as time permitted, the various portions of these magnificent ruins. The great hall, lighted by four lofty windows looking on the court, with ogee arches and bands of the ball-flower moulding, is the only part of the castle that retains any very distinctive architectural details, so complete has been the destruction and spoliation of the ruins. These details are of the Decorated style, while the columns of the hall doorway, the moulding of their pedestals, the bell capitals of the simple clusters of columns forming the corbels of the roof are of the Early English period. Mr. Clark therefore refers the building of the castle to the latter part of the thirteenth century; when the Decorated was beginning to supersede the Early English. This date also agrees with the evidence of records, in which the castle is mentioned in 1272 as having been lately erected by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. From the De Clares it came successively by marriage to the Despensers, Beauchamps, and Nevilles, subsequently lapsing to the Crown, until granted by Edward VI to William, Earl of Pembroke, in whose family it remained until it passed by marriage to John Marquis of Bute, whose representative is the present proprietor.

Cardiff Castle, the last object visited this day, retains little of interest as compared with Caerphilly or any of the larger castles of Wales. The original castle, of a circular form, crowns the summit of an enormous artificial mound; but only the bare shell at present remains, and that has undergone many repairs.

The proceedings of the evening meeting were commenced by Mr. Talbot Bury, who, at the request of the President, gave a brief account of the excursions of the two preceding days. Mr. Blight observed that, during his present visit to Wales, and other occasions of his attending the excursions of the Association, he had observed crosses in the churchyards; but, although he had looked for them, he could not find a single wayside cross similar to those of his own country of Cornwall. In reply to some remarks of Archdeacon Blosse, he further observed that the crosses to which he had referred were of stone, and that of wooden ones he did not know a single example.

Mr. Walter Evans thought it would be very desirable, with a view to the preservation of early inscribed stones in Glamorganshire and other parts of Wales, that there should be a list of them drawn up and published in the *Arch. Camb.*, in a manner similar to the list of Welsh MSS. published many years ago in the *Cambrian Register*.

Mr. R. W. Banks produced a letter, which he handed to the Presi-

dent, from Dr. M'Cullough of Abergavenny, which announced the important discovery of a fortified island, similar to the Irish Crannoge, in Llangorse Lake, Breconshire. The discoverer was Mr. Dumbleton of Treholford, who has since kindly assented to the request of the Association to communicate his account and plans of the island to the Editorial Committee for publication in the Journal of the Association.

Mr. Barnwell, in the absence of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, read a paper by that gentleman "On Arthur's Stone in Gower", which will appear in the first volume of the proposed new series. Some statements in the paper concerning a line or lines of stones, which Sir Gardner thought were connected with the cromlech known as Arthur's Stone, gave rise to an observation from Mr. Moggridge, that, high as Sir Gardner's authority stood, and however accurate an observer he was, yet as he himself so intimately knew the ground, and had certainly seen no lines, he thought there must be some mistake in the matter.

Mr. Freeman maintained, in opposition to some incidental remarks in Sir G. Wilkinson's paper, that the present English nation was essentially a Teutonic nation. The question, he remarked, was, after all, a question of less and more. No modern European nation was of absolutely pure blood. He did not mean to assert that the modern English nation was of absolutely pure Teutonic descent; that no Celtic or other foreign element had mingled with the original stock. All that he meant was that the foreign element was not large enough to hinder the English people from being practically and historically a Teutonic people; as fully entitled to be called Teutonic as the Welsh are to be called Celtic. A certain Celtic element there undoubtedly was, doubtless because, even in the most exterminating days of heathen conquest, the women would often be spared. A certain Celtic element had therefore found its way into the blood and speech of Englishmen; and it had often been shown that the few Celtic words which had made their way into the English tongue were exactly such as women, especially slave women, would bring with them. But as there was in this way a certain Celtic element in the English people, there was also a certain Teutonic element in the Welsh people. No nation was or could be of absolutely pure blood; the real question was, whether the Celtic element in the English people was strong enough to be looked on as the dominant element, or even as an element coordinate with the Teutonic. What were the facts? The question could never be really grappled with, as long as it was argued solely with reference to the phenomena to be seen within our own island. It was only by contrasting the English Conquest of Britain with the conquests made by the other Teutonic nations within the limits of the Roman Empire, that the special and distinct character of the English settlement could be rightly understood. The conquests of Goths, Franks, and Burgundians, were little more than political conquests. They were not accompanied by any general slaughter or expulsion of the inhabitants of Gaul, Spain, or Italy; they did not involve any complete sweeping away of the political and religious institutions of the conquered people. The Roman provincial under a Teutonic king retained his laws, his language, and his religion; nay, the Teutonic conquerors presently

adopted the language, the religion, and in some measure the laws, of the conquered. In Britain everything vanished: the English Conquerors retained their own laws, their own language, their own religion. While the speech of Gaul, Spain, and Italy was Roman to this day, the English language remained still essentially Teutonic; and though its vocabulary had received a very large Romance infusion, that was owing, not to the events of the English Conquest, but to events which happened ages later. Elsewhere the Teutonic conquerors, if still heathen, gradually embraced Christianity; if already Arians, they gradually embraced the Catholic dogmas. But the English retained their old Teutonic heathenism till they were converted by a special mission from the common centre of Christendom. Elsewhere the conquerors were converted by the provincials whom they overcame; in Britain it does not appear that the conversion of any part of the English nation was the work of Welsh instructors, though undoubtedly, after the conversion had been begun from Rome, it was, to a considerable extent, followed up by Scottish or Irish missionaries. These two great facts of language and religion seemed of themselves enough to shew that the English Conquest must have been of an utterly different kind from any of the Teutonic conquests elsewhere, and must have carried with it a displacement of the earlier inhabitants to which there was no parallel anywhere on the continent. And the same view was borne out by all the phenomena of the case when looked at in detail. The local nomenclature of Gaul, Spain, and Italy was everywhere either Latin, or something earlier than Latin. The only considerable exceptions to this rule would be found in districts like Normandy, where known exceptional circumstances accounted for the presence of a greater or less Teutonic element. In England, on the other hand, the local nomenclature was almost wholly English or Danish. The only exceptions were when a large town or a prominent natural object, a river or a mountain, still kept its Roman or Celtic name. In Gaul nearly every name mentioned by Cæsar could be traced on the modern map. The names of the ancient tribes survived in the names of their chief towns. In that part of Britain which was subdued while the English were still heathens, nearly every tribe-name has vanished; Kent is almost the only case of a prominent British name being still in use. The same thing was shewn by comparing the history of the chief English and French towns, and especially of the English and French bishopricks. A French city had usually been a Gaulish stronghold, which had grown into a Roman city, and which had remained a seat of habitation and dominion ever since. In some cases Roman municipal institutions seemed never to have wholly died out. The bishoprick and its cathedral church could be traced up to the earliest possible stage in the history of Christianity; and the extent of the diocese, before modern changes, commonly answered to a Roman civil division. There was no English city, not London itself, whose history was a parallel to this. There were very few English towns, not above one or two in the districts which were conquered during the heathen period, which could lay any claim to trace a continuous habitation up to Roman times. Many important

Roman sites remained forsaken to this day, and in many of the cases where an English town occupied a Roman site, the occupation had clearly not been continuous. The notion of Roman municipal institutions lingering on in England was the merest dream of ingenious men. Everything shewed that the freedom of English towns was of purely English origin. No English bishoprick again could trace up its continuous being to the early days of Christianity: few could trace it up even to the days of the first conversion of the English. It was by no means universal for English bishopricks to be placed in what had been Roman towns; and in several of the cases where they were so placed, it was owing, as at Lincoln and Exeter, to much later translations of the episcopal seat. The limits of English dioceses, again, answered not to Roman or Celtic divisions, but to the limits of old English principalities. All these things shewed the special and distinctive character of the English Conquest, and how utterly it swept away those Roman and Celtic elements which lived throughout the Teutonic conquests on the continent. There was one argument, Mr. Freeman added, brought forward on the other side, which amazed him not a little, as the fact on which it was founded was in truth the strongest confirmation of his own view. Certain districts of Wessex were known as the *Wealhcyne*, from which it had, he said, been strangely enough argued that the English people in general were of British descent. But the fact that one part of one English kingdom was known distinctively as the *Wealhcyne* surely told exactly the opposite way. It shewed that that part only was entitled to be called *Wealhcyne*. The West-Saxon laws, those of Ine especially, undoubtedly recognized the fact of a Welsh population living within the boundaries of the West-Saxon kingdom, and under the peace of the West-Saxon king. The fact that such Welsh population formed a considerably pure element in Wessex, while in the east of England little or nothing of the kind was heard of, surely shewed that the *Wealhcyne* of Wessex was something distinctive, and that the English people in general were not of British descent. The existence of this Welsh element in Wessex could easily be accounted for. The *Wealhcyne*, including Cornwall, Devonshire, and the larger part of Somersetshire, formed that part of the kingdom of the West-Saxons which was conquered after the West-Saxons had embraced Christianity. Their warfare, as long as they remained heathens, had been a warfare of extermination. After their conversion they were satisfied with the political subjection of the conquered. The Welsh within the conquered districts now became subjects of the West-Saxon king, and entitled to his protection. They were not indeed at first put on a level with their conquerors. The Welshman's oath had its worth, and his life had its price; but they were valued at a lower rate than the oath and the life of an Englishman, according to the same principle of Teutonic jurisprudence by which the oath and the life of an Englishman of lower rank were valued at a less price than those of one of high rank. Indeed from Somersetshire south of Mendip onwards, it was still easy to trace a Welsh element in nomenclature and other things, getting stronger and stronger towards the west, where in Cornwall an old British tongue was still spoken only yesterday. All

these facts shew, not that the English people in general were Celtic, but the exact opposite; and wherever any important Celtic element did exist, it was still easy to trace it. But this could be done in only a very small part of modern England. That the English people in general were essentially Teutonic he saw not the slightest reason to doubt.

The usual votes of thanks to the Local Committee for their services, and to Earl Dunraven, and the gentlemen who had received the Association during the meeting, for their hospitality, were passed, and the announcement of the next day's excursion terminated the last of the public meetings.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

Laleston Village and Church, which were to have terminated the first day's excursion, commenced the last excursion of the week. The church does not present any peculiar features, although some of the details of the west window are unusual. The majority of the houses in the village appeared to be of considerable antiquity, many of the doorways having pointed arches of fifteenth century character; but it is not impossible that the form may have been retained much longer in the locality than elsewhere. Newton Nottage was next visited, but such a complete account of this parish has been given by the late Rev. H. Hey Knight in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1863, that little addition can be made. The property, originally that of Jestyn ap Gwrgant, shared the fate of the other domains of that prince, and was sold in 1715 by the Pembroke family. The church consists of chancel, nave, and tower, of which the chancel is the latest, and appears to have been rebuilt, according to Mr. Knight, about the sixteenth century. In the north wall of the nave is a passage which branches into two—one to the left leading to the pulpit; the other on the right hand, to the rood-loft. A representation is given of the stone pulpit in Mr. Knight's account. On the front of it is rudely carved the scourging of Christ; beneath a moulding on which are represented what may be intended for pomegranates or grapes. Higher still, at the back, are two figures holding an hour-glass between them. They may be intended for angels of some description, but one of them has a long hat of the sugar-loaf form. Professor Westwood has long since pointed out the decidedly Irish character of the whole. A very early tombstone was discovered in 1812; but unfortunately there is much doubt about the surname of the lady. The late Mr. Knight conjectured it to refer to Juliana, one of the Sandford family, for some time owners of the estate. The tower is late Tudor, with a saddle-back roof; and from the back part of it are numerous projecting stones, the object of which is uncertain, as they seem but ill adapted to support a gallery.

From the church an adjournment was made to the mansion house, known as Nottage Court, a picturesque specimen of an Elizabethan house; and a view of which, together with the other plates illustrative of the history of the parish, was generously presented to the Association by the late Mr. Knight. Here the members were received most

hospitably by his brother and successor. In the grounds stands the stone inscribed to Gordianus III on one side, and to Diocletian on the other. There are traces also of two other inscriptions. The letters are rudely cut, and the cross-stroke is omitted from the A. The inscription to Gordian is IMP C M A GORDIANVS AVG. It was rescued by the late Mr. Knight from a ship at Aberavon, to which place it had been brought as ballast from Swansea.

From Newton Nottage the carriages proceeded to Kenfig Church, which contains little of any interest except the font, which is of the same peculiar and early character as those of Llantwit and St. Bride's, with the addition of a cable-moulding. The principal attraction of the place was the collection of ancient charters and records, under the charge of the borough authorities, and carefully secured by three separate locks; the obtaining the keys of which, from the three different holders, occupied much time. They were at last produced, and the documents were examined, as far as time permitted, by Mr. Clark and other gentlemen present. If permission is obtained, it is intended to print them in the Journal. The invasion of the sand has swept away what was once probably an important town, of which are left only scanty remains in the form of a few scattered cottages. A fragment of its ancient castle projects above the sand; but the original church has vanished, and it is not unlikely that the present one may have been built as its successor, in its more elevated position, and have had transferred to it the font of the former church.

The road hence to Margam is supposed to be identical with the Via Julia Maritima; and if the Roman incised stone by the side of it is in its original position, that circumstance gives some additional interest to the monument. According to the writer in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* the inscription is POMPEIUS CABANTORIVS; but this is an error, for the name is PVNPEIVS; and although Bishop Gibson, in *Camden*, considers it a genuine Welsh inscription, it is simply a Roman inscription, though the person whose name is commemorated may have been a Romanised Briton. But the most singular circumstance is, that in addition to the Roman inscription there is one of well defined Ogham characters. It has not, however (as far as ascertained), been translated. If it turn out to be bilingual, like the Sagramnus stone in Pembrokeshire, it would still further increase its interest. The Ogham letters, however, appear to be too numerous; and are, in all probability, of much later date than the Roman ones, and not even connected with it. The fact of Oghams in Glamorgan-shire, furnishes an additional proof of the intercourse, in very early times, existing between Ireland and this portion of the Welsh coast. Professor Westwood has given an account of this stone, with a representation of it, in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1846, p. 182.

Before reaching this stone a maenhir was noticed in a field on the left hand. It is said to be a modern boundary-stone; but it has all the appearance of a stone of primeval character, whether in its original position or not. It may have formed a part of the wall of a chamber, although there are no traces of such a structure existing.

A short halt was made at Eglwysnynydd (or the church of the nuns), to inspect an early cross preserved in private grounds. The form of it is the usual combination of cross and circle, examples of which occur in the grounds at Margam and many other parts of Wales. This one is probably of the ninth or tenth century, and was doubtless in some way connected with the nunnery once existing here.

On arriving at Margam Abbey the visitors found refreshments prepared for them at one end of the Orangery, which occupies the site of the southern cloister of the abbey. Since the visit of the Association in 1861, the chapter house and other portions of the ruins have been well repaired; and the numerous tombstones and crosses have been collected together, and are much more conveniently examined than before. Many of them have been already figured and described in the Journal, but many remain still unnoticed. Mr. Freeman went over the church and ruins in detail, as he did on the former visit of the Association, an account of which will be found in the report of the Swansea Meeting.

Lord Dunraven, as President, having thanked, on behalf of those present, Mr. Freeman for his instructive and interesting explanations, Mr. Freeman, in reply, congratulated the Society on their choice of locality and President; which two selections, together with the weather, had rendered the Bridgend Meeting one of the most pleasant and successful ones within his experience.

In the evening the members only assembled for the transaction of the necessary business of the Association. Professor Babington took the chair, and called on the Secretary to read the Report, which should have been read on the preceding Monday but for the circumstance already mentioned. The following is the

REPORT.

"Your Committee is once more enabled to congratulate the members on the continued success of the Association. It is true, indeed, that within the past year many of its oldest and warmest friends have been removed by death; and although such removals must be expected in a society now completing its twenty-fifth year of existence, yet, since the last meeting, the losses thus arising have been unusually numerous. Among these losses your Committee regret to announce the names of Todd, Petrie, Petit, and others, who have always taken a deep interest in its success.

"Two portions of the Gower surveys having been printed some time since, your Committee would suggest that steps be taken to obtain the necessary permission to print the surveys of the manor of that district that have not yet been published, so as to form a separate volume, as in the former instances.

"Another and still more important question should be brought before the meeting, and that is, whether it is desirable to close the present series at the end of the year, and commence the fourth one of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The present series, exclusive of supplements, numbers fifteen volumes; the two first of which being out of

print, new members have little or no chance of making their series complete. There will be thus three completed series of the *Arch. Camb.*, extending from 1846 to 1869; so that members wishing to retire can do so with the advantage of having their sets of the *Journal* completed; and new members joining will be saved the expense of procuring back volumes, or the inconvenience of an imperfect set. If it is determined to commence a new series, your Committee think that it would be very desirable to issue a full, accurate, and classified index of all the volumes from 1846 to 1869, to be issued to members at such price as may be thought fit; but to carry out this work within reasonable time and expense, it is indispensable that each member should undertake one volume, and be responsible for the index of it,—all such members, of course, adopting the same system. The transferring these collected indices of the separate volumes into one or more great index might then be committed to the care either of a select committee of members, or, what would be more desirable, paid professional index-makers.

“Invitations have been received from the promoters of a National Celtic Meeting,¹ proposed to be held this year at Brest, requesting the Association to send over a deputation of members. Your Committee think that the selecting such a deputation does not come within the nature and power of the society, and that members who wish to attend can only do so in their separate, individual capacity.

“Your Committee have also the pleasure of announcing the proposed establishment of an international Celtic Review, to be published quarterly at Paris, under the superintendence of M. H. Gaidoz, one of the soundest and most accomplished Celtic scholars of the present time. The names of many of the most distinguished scholars in Europe have been already given to the support of this Review, including several members of this and similar associations in this country. It is understood that all communications in English will appear in that language. As the Review is undertaken on the sole responsibility of M. Gaidoz, it will be necessary that that gentleman be secured against loss by the adhesion of a certain number of subscribers from England, Ireland, and Scotland. Further particulars may be obtained of the General Secretaries of the Association, and names and subscriptions of an annual guinea will be received by Messrs. Trübner & Co. of Paternoster Row.

“Your Committee regret to announce the resignation of Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., as General Secretary for South Wales, and would propose that the thanks of the Association be given him for the services which he has rendered since 1865. The selection of his successor will be in the hands of the present meeting.

“Your Committee also recommend that the name of Lord Ormawatha be added to the list of patrons.

“Your Committee also recommend that the thanks of the Association be tendered to E. F. Coulson, Esq., of Corsygedol, for the kind-

¹ Since the meeting notice has been given that the Brest meeting is adjourned to next year.

ness and hospitality with which he received the Association during the Portmadoc meeting of last year, and for his efficient services as President. They would also recommend that he should be made a vice-president of the Association together with the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P. The following members of the Committee retire according to the rule, namely, Mr. J. H. Parker, the Rev. E. Powell Nicholl, and the Venerable Archdeacon Basil Jones; and it is proposed to re-elect the same.

“The following are the names of new members since the issue of the last report.

NORTH WALES.

Thomas George Norris, Esq., Gorphwysfa, Llanrwst.
 Richard Luck, Esq., Plas Llanfair, Llanfair Fechan.
 W. Maugham, Esq., M.D., Caernarvon.
 Samuel Holland, Esq., Maentwrog.
 R. H. Prichard, Esq., Tan-y-coed, Bangor.
 Thomas E. Evans, Esq., Amlwch.
 Mrs. Lloyd, Tregaian, Llangefni.

SOUTH WALES.

Major Picton Turberville, Ewenny Abbey.
 George H. Phillips, Esq., Abbey Cwm Hir, Radnorshire.
 George Augustus Haig, Esq., Pen Ithon, Radnorshire.

THE MARCHES AND ELSEWHERE.

W. Cunliffe Brooks, Esq., M.P., M.A., F.S.A., Barlow Hall,
 near Manchester.
 W. Wynne Ffoulkes, Esq., M.A., Chester.
 Howell Wm. Lloyd, Esq., Chelsea.
 Henry Romilly, Esq., Huntington Park, near Kington.

“In conclusion your Committee congratulate the members on meeting a third time in the county of Glamorgan, and that too in a district in which are to be found some of the most interesting and valuable remains in the whole of the Principality. But more particularly would your Committee deem it a matter of congratulation that the chair is occupied by the same nobleman who presided over the Cardiff meeting in 1849. The society was then in its earliest infancy, when its continued existence was by some considered doubtful. The successful results of that meeting, however, were such that those doubts were soon dispelled, and the society commenced gradually to increase in extent and importance. It is true that within the space of twenty years most of those who then attended, and took part in the proceedings are no longer remaining among us; and such also must be the same with those who have been permitted to continue so long the work of the Association. They also in their turn must soon retire, and leave their duties to a younger generation, nor can the change take place under more auspicious circumstances than the present, when the same President, who directed the deliberations

of the older generation, has kindly consented to do the same for the younger, and to render that assistance to the matured society which he once did for the infant one."

The report having been approved of, was adopted by the meeting, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolutions were then put by the chairman, and unanimously carried.

That immediate steps be taken for the formation of an Index for all the published works of the Association, and that the arrangements necessary for the same be left to Professor Babington and Mr. Barnwell.

That the fourth series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* be commenced January, 1870, and that notice of the same be given in the October number of the Journal.

That the Rev. Walter Evans be elected general secretary for South Wales, *vice* Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., resigned.

That Abergavenny be the place of Meeting for 1870.

That the thanks of the Association be given to E. F. Coulson, Esq., for his services as president for the year 1868-9, and to Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., for his services as general secretary since 1865.

The meeting then terminated.

Saturday, August 14.—The President and some other members left for Gower to superintend the opening of a tumulus on the property of H. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. An account of the results, which were of much interest, will be given in an early number. Other members visited the church, the tower of which is old. The new work has been done well, and with good taste. The only remarkable monument is a very early tombstone, which was discovered during the recent restoration. It is not later than the twelfth century, and may be of the preceding one. In the wall of the castle, behind the church, is a very singular archway of Norman character, but evidently brought from somewhere else, and placed in its present position. This and the tombstone will be engraved for the Journal. There are several old houses still remaining, the most important of which is on the right hand side as one ascends the hill leading to the church. In a field near the town is a menhir of moderate size.

Thus terminated the meeting at Bridgend, as pleasant and as satisfactory a meeting as any of its predecessors.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.
BRIDGEND, 1869.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rent of Town Hall, gas, etc. - - -	1	8	0	Donations - -	86	13	0
Printing - - -	4	7	3	Tickets - -	11	11	6
Advertisements - -	17	14	0		£98	4	6
Postage and stationery -	2	17	7				
Mr. Blight's expenses	10	0	0				
Attendants, turnpikes, honoraria, and petty expenses - -	5	15	6	H. L. BLOSSE, <i>Chairman of</i> <i>Local Committee.</i>			
Loss on carriage hire -	5	19	0	T. G. SMITH, <i>Treasurer.</i>			
Balance - - -	50	3	2	C. C. BABINGTON, <i>Chairman of</i> <i>Committee.</i>			
	£98	4	6	Oct. 13, 1869.			

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOCAL FUND,
BRIDGEND MEETING, 1869.

	£	s.	d.
The Most Honourable the Marquis of Bute	20	0	0
The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Dunraven	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Llandaff	1	1	0
The Rev. E. E. Allen, Porthkerry, Cowbridge	1	0	0
W. Austin, Esq., Bridgend	1	1	0
Alexander Bassett, Esq., Baynton House, Llandaff	1	1	0
Miss Bassett, Boverton, Cowbridge	1	1	0
E. Bates, Esq., Cowbridge	1	1	0
G. R. Bonville, Esq., Bridgend	1	1	0
Rev. W. Bruce, St. Nicholas, Cardiff	1	1	0
G. T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais House, Merthyr Tydfil	5	0	0
Stephen Collier, Esq., Werndew, Bridgend	1	1	0
E. W. David, Esq., Radyr Court, Cardiff	1	1	0
Rev. D. T. Davis, Whitchurch, Cardiff	1	1	0
W. Davies, Esq., Bridgend	1	1	0
Rev. F. W. Edmondes, St. Bride's-super-Ely, Cardiff	1	1	0
Rev. Thos. Edmondes, Cowbridge	1	1	0
Thomas Edwards, Esq., Bridgend	1	1	0
R. Franken, Esq., Clemenstone, Bridgend	1	1	0
Howel Gwyn, Esq., Dyffryn, Neath	1	1	0
J. Herdman, Esq., Bridgend	1	1	0
J. Homfray, Esq., Penlline Castle, Cowbridge	1	1	0
Mrs. Blandy Jenkins, Llanharran House, Bridgend	1	1	0
R. O. Jones, Esq., Fonmon Castle, Cowbridge	1	1	0
Rev. C. R. Knight, Tythegston Court, Bridgend	1	1	0
Rev. E. D. Knight, Nottage Court, Bridgend	1	1	0
The Archdeacon of Llandaff, Bridgend	1	1	0
E. Lewis, Esq., Brocastle, Bridgend	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
J. Lewis, Esq., M.D., Maesteg, Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
W. Lewis, Esq., Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
Rev. C. Ll. Lewellin, Coychurch, Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
W. Llewelyn, Esq., Court Colman, Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
O. Luard, Esq., Llandaff -	-	1	1 0
T. A. Middleton, Esq., Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
Rev. Lewis Morgan, Dimlands Castle, Cowbridge -	-	1	0 0
Col. Morse, Glanogwr, Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
G. W. Nicholl, Esq., The Ham, Cowbridge -	-	2	2 0
J. C. Nicholl, Esq., Merthyr-mawr, Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
P. Price, Esq., Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
R. P. Price, Esq., Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., Dyffryn House, St. Nicholas, Cardiff -	-	1	1 0
G. E. Robinson, Esq., Fairwater, Cardiff -	-	1	1 0
E. Romilly, Esq., Porthkerry -	-	2	2 0
T. G. Smith, Esq., Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
Rev. Cyril Stacey, Whitchurch, Cardiff -	-	1	1 0
F. E. Stacey, Esq., Llandough Castle, Cowbridge -	-	1	1 0
Rev. Thos. Stacey, Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
Rev. Francis Taynton, Cowbridge -	-	1	1 0
H. Thompson, Esq. Tregroes, Bridgend -	-	1	1 0
Major Turberville, Ewenny, Bridgend -	-	2	2 0
Jonas Watson, Esq., Fairwater, Cardiff -	-	1	1 0
Rev. Thomas Williams, Cowbridge -	-	1	1 0
Rev. C. F. B. Wood, Penmark, Cowbridge -	-	1	1 0
D. Yellowlees, Esq., M.D., Angeltown House, Bridgend	1	1	0

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